The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CALLS OFF ITS DOGS

England Orders Its Troops to Evacuate Corinto.

PORT IS AGAIN OPENED.

Marines and Blue Jackets Return Aboard the Warships.

TWO SHIPS WEIGH ANCHOR

Flagship Stays to Salute the Nicaraguan Government.

TO FORM AN ANTI-BRITISH UNION.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, May 5.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.]—The Nicaraguan Government having, through the Salvadorian Minister at London, accepted the modified ultimatum of the British Government, the dispute between the two countries is practically at an end.

Orders were cabled yesterday from London to Rear-Admiral Stephenson, commanding the British squadron at Corinto, directing him to evacuate the port today. The warships presented a scene of orderly bustle this morning and gave evidence something out of the usual course was going on. Boats passed frequently between the shore and the vessels, the little midshipmen in charge wearing an air of greater importance than usual. They were evidently bearers of communications to Capt. Trench of the Royal Arthur, who, upon the seizure of Corinto, had been appointed by Admiral Stephenson Governor of the port.

The force originally landed by the British to hold the place was 400 blue jackets and marines, but Friday, when it became known the tension had become relaxed, all of them, with the exception of fifty-eight marines and their officers, were withdrawn.

Leaving Nicaraguan Soil.

Shortly after the flag denoting that religious services were in progress on board the warships was hauled dawn the marines, who had been drawn up in front of the custom-house, were ordered to return to their ships. A few minutes later the British flag was hauled down from the government building and soon the soil of Nicaragua was rid of the British invaders and the long strokes of the sailors were sweeping the heavy boats to the warships lying in the harbor.

Hundreds of persons assembled along the shore to see the debarkation of the marines and a cheer went up as the prows of the boats headed harborward. The warships were soon riding at short cables, but their departure was delayed by the tide, which did not serve until the afternoon. It was expected the flagship, the Royal Arthur, would depart with the other two vessels of the squadron, the Satellite and Wild Swan, but when the water was high enough on the bar to permit of the passage of the vessels only the Wild Swan and the Satellite got under way, and with the red ensign of Britain snapping in the breeze stood out to sea. The flagship, the Royal Arthur, paid out her cable again, and this fact was believed to confirm a report she would salute the Nicaraguan flag when the native government repossessed itself of the port.

As has before been stated in these dispatches, Nicaragua has agreed to pay the $77,500 demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of Consular Agent Hatch and for other alleged damages to British subjects arising from the recent troubles in the Mosquito reservation, but instead of paying the money at the cannon's mouth, as the British Government originally demanded should be done, she will pay it in London fifteen days after the last vessel of the British fleet withdraws from Corinto.

Arbitration May Help Nicaragua.

There are other questions of damages to British subjects to be settled, but Nicaragua believes if these questions are submitted to an impartial commission the judgment will be rendered in her favor.

Well authenticated reports have reached here that Chief Clarence, the deposed ruler of the Mosquito Reservation, who is now in Kingston, Jamaica, is the recipient of £6 a day from the British Government, and these reports do not tend to allay the popular animosity against Great Britain, it being held that she would not take such an interest in Clarence if she did not have ulterior designs regarding him. It is broadly hinted Great Britain intended to restore him to his chieftainship, but to do so now she would have to despoil Nicaragua of the territory formerly ruled over by him, which a few days ago was incorporated as a State which was named Zelaya, in honor of the President of Nicaragua.

In well-informed circles it is not believed Great Britain will ever attempt to restore Clarence under the present status, since, should she endeavor to do so now, it is thought the United States would interfere to prevent what would practically amount to a confiscation of territory.

There is much doubt here as to what the exact attitude of the government at Washington has been during the whole dispute. Many conflicting statements are made, some of which are to the effect that the United States, if it protested at all against the occupation of Nicaraguan territory, did so in a perfunctory manner, while, on the other hand, it is claimed it was through its efforts and in a measure under its direction that Señor Medina, the Salvadorean Minister at London, took such a successful part in the negotiations that led to the acceptance by the Earl of Kimberley, the British Foreign Secretary, of the proposal that the smart money be paid in London instead of to Rear Admiral Stephenson at Corinto.

Central American Republics Aroused.

The action of San Salvador in guaranteeing the payment of the indemnity, in fact, her course throughout the whole dispute is favorably commented upon in official circles, and it is believed an entente will be established that will lead to results beneficial to both countries. It would not be at all surprising if this trouble with Great Britain should result in the formation of an alliance between the Central American States for defensive purposes. There is no denying the fact that the attitude of Great Britain in her treatment of Nicaragua and in her dealings with other small powers has caused an awakening among the Central American republics to the danger to which they are exposed from British aggression.

There is a strong belief here Great Britain will never submit any question that may arise between herself and the Central American States to arbitration, but that she will herself sit in judgment on the question, and then proceed by force of arms to enforce her own decree. Not for years has there been such unanimity of opinion among the Spanish-American republics, and the situation may be best summed up by comparing it to the flurry among a group of chickens when a hawk dashes among them and despoils the flock. Great Britain has successfully played the rôle of a hawk, and the flurry caused by her actions shows no sign of subsidence.

The governments of all the Central American States and those of several of the South American countries have telegraphed to President Zelaya suggesting the formation of a commercial union against the productions of Great Britain, and also against the transportation of Central and South American products in British bottoms. If such a union could be definitely arranged and the terms be put into force a severe blow would be dealt to British trade, and eventually the British Government would find its treatment of Nicaragua had cost it a sum of money far in excess of the smart money she demanded from Nicaragua.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—As far as could be learned, the subject of a commercial union, such as indicated in the dispatch from Managua, has not been a question of recent discussion here by the diplomatic representatives of the South and Central American republics. Union of the Central American States is regarded by some to be desirable from the standpoint of a general proposition, but the formation of such a union contemplating the prohibition of the importation of English products and the closing of the Central American ports to English bottoms is regarded as highly improbable.

Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, rather discouraged the idea of the formation of such a union as that suggested. He did not believe it was probable at this time, but thought it might come in the course of five or six years. His whole manner seemed to be against the probability of the union.

Minister Mendonca of Brazil was disinclined to believe a commercial union between the States of Central and South America was probable at this time. He had received no information that dispatches of the kind stated had been sent to President Zelaya, although it might be messages of sympathy had been transmitted. He thought the question of a local union between the States of Central America was a matter for themselves, and one in which Brazil had no direct interest. He did not think Brazil would take such a step as that indicated, partly on account of her large interests with England.

Official confirmation of the evacuation of Corinto was received late this afternoon by Dr. Guzman. His information was meager—simply that the evacuation had taken place at 6 o'clock. The State Department was without any news on the subject.

NICARAGUA HAS OTHER TROUBLES.

Zelaya Administration May Be Confronted with Another Revolution.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—Even if Nicaragua escapes threatened revolution and bloodshed on account of the concessions made by the Zelaya administration in satisfying the demands made by Great Britain there are other troubles at hand which will try the strength of that government. Payment of the indemnity exacted so arbitrarily by Great Britain seems a comparatively small matter, but it is hard to meet it by a government which within two years has suffered from two revolutions, necessitating heavy forced loans to meet current expenses.

One of those revolutions was compromised as a result of the tender of the "good offices of the United States" by our Minister, who was on the spot. That "military disturbance," as he styled it, had scarcely been fairly quieted by the resignation of the then President, Dr. Roberto Sacasa, than another revolution even more bloody than the first broke out. The second outbreak was begun by the sudden and unexpected acts of revolutionists who hoped, as our Minister reported, "to throw the government into anarchy." And in this they substantially succeeded. Business was paralyzed, the farms were again robbed of the labor necessary to make crops, communication with the seacoast by rail was cut off, prices of all commodities were extravagantly increased, and Americans and other foreigners doing business in that country were disappointed and disheartened.

These facts have been suggested as a reason for the recent course of the United States in refraining from actively assisting by its "good offices" to save Nicaragua from hostile invasion by a powerful foe and of being forced at the cannon's mouth to pay "smart money" as indemnity for wrongs to British subjects. The United States Minister had made himself prominent during the first revolution and actively used his "good offices" to secure peace and order. But barely a month afterward the whole arrangement was rudely overturned as a result of treachery, and the country was "plunged into another unfortunate internecine struggle" by the arrest and imprisonment of the President of the republic and his chief Cabinet Minister, who had been put into office under peace arrangements negotiated by the United States Minister.

Not only the internecine disturbances of the country are to be contended with but the Nicaraguan Government has yet to wrestle with another controversy with Great Britain. That long-standing and irritating contention over the "Mosquito Indian reservation," with Great Britain's pretension to the right to exercise a more or less direct intervention in the regulation of it and to dispute the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua over that reservation, stands as a constant trouble.

GEN. MILES LIKELY TO BE TURNED DOWN

Belief Growing That Gen. Ruger Will Be Given Command of the Army.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—Military men here believe the order assigning Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger to Washington means nothing more nor less than his ultimate selection as the successor of Lieut.-Gen. Schofield at the National Capital. If the administration really wanted Maj.-Gen. Miles at Washington it would have been a comparatively easy matter to send Gen. Ruger to New York now instead of making him change to Washington from Chicago and a few months later pack up again and go to Gotham.

Some of the gossips have been overhauling the records at the War Department, and they find that on two occasions Gen. Miles has run counter to the wishes of President Cleveland. During the first term of Cleveland the Geronimo troubles in Arizona occurred, and without waiting for instructions from Washington Gen. Miles took the bloodthirsty old savage out of the reach of the civil authorities of Arizona, and undoubtedly saved this Indian's neck from being stretched. That act was overlooked on the ground of expediency. But in the second administration of Mr. Cleveland Gen. Miles committed another offense which was practically insubordination.

A short time before the railroad strikes in Chicago last summer there was a row down in the Indian Territory between some intruding miners. Orders were issued for troops to be sent to the scene of the disturbance. Instead of doing as he was directed Gen. Miles sent a staff officer to investigate, and not until that officer urged sending troops was the necessary order given. Furthermore, the Governor of the Indian Territory took a hand in the matter by asking why the instructions of the War Department had not been carried out.

Of course there will be pressure brought to bear to induce the President to assign Gen. Miles to Washington, but in the light of past history it is not believed here that his chances for such a detail can be regarded as promising, to say the least of it.

REASON DETHRONED BY THE TRAGEDIES

San Francisco's Church Murders Cause a Girl to Disappear.

San Francisco, Cal., May 5.—The horror of the Emanuel Baptist Church murders a few weeks ago resulted in the suicide of one morbidly sensitive youth, and now the disappearance of a young girl is ascribed to the same cause. Stella Hughes, daughter of Capt. Hughes of Oakland, is about 22 years old, rather dark, and attractive. Last Thursday she went out walking with her sister. She asked her sister to go out to Baker's Beach, near Seal Rocks, which she could not do. The young lady went alone. She has not been seen since. It is supposed the accounts of the church murders deranged her mind and caused her to leap into the sea.

NO AID FROM HOME.

NICARAGUA DESPOILS ONE AMERICAN OF ALL HIS PROPERTY.

G. L. Hooper of Chicago the Victim, and He Relates How He Appealed in Vain to Washington for Help and Why He Is Glad John Bull Interfered in Behalf of Consul Hatch—Sharp Contrast in the Protection Afforded Citizens by the Respective Governments.

There is one American citizen, and he lives in Chicago, who rejoiced when John Bull demanded $75,000 from Nicaragua for giving Consul Hatch his walking papers and took steps to force the demand. G. L. Hooper is the man, and, having been a party to the original Bluefields trouble, not only knows all about that country and this affair but is directly interested in it.

Mr. Hooper went to Nicaragua from Maryland in 1885, and was one of the first white men to go there for the purpose of engaging in business. After exploring the Bluefields, Escondido, Rama, Rio Sequia, and other rivers in the Mosquito division of the coast in search of mahogany forests he and C. G. Osborn bought a plantation two miles square and located the Town of Rama City, at the junction of the Bluefields, Rama, and Rio Sequia Rivers, sixty miles above Bluefields. In narrating his experience yesterday Mr. Hooper said:

"We went up and down these streams, and on foot across the country, until we got a good idea as to the lay of the land. At that time Bluefields River, which empties into a sort of lagoon, was the only one known to the natives to be navigable, and they knew nothing of its main channel. We prospected and located valuable mahogany groves, so, to be sure of our titles, I went to Managua, the capital, saw the President, and obtained a concession to cut mahogany in that part of the territory accessible to the navigable headwaters of Bluefields and Currenwauch Rivers. In the meantime we had purchased the plantation for a camp, rubber trading post, and banana farming.

Operations Attract the Natives.

"Our operations soon attracted the native laboring class, chiefly because we paid better wages and gave them better treatment than they had ever before enjoyed. So they flocked to us in great numbers from the interior. The result of our pioneering was that in two years' time, all up and down the Bluefields River on both sides, Americans and Englishmen owned and were successfully conducting large banana plantations. In two years the revenue from this source amounted to $40,000, which was more than the revenues of the entire Nicaraguan Government.

"We were getting along splendidly and making the country from the Town of Bluefields to Rama City fairly boom with enterprise and industry. Instead of one boat a month, as the natives had, we were running one every day. The exporting and importing must by this time, I should say, amount to $75,000 a month.

"So many people came to our plantation and wanted to start in business there that we staked out a town and sold several lots. We had between thirty and forty stores and as many dwellings in the place. Finally the government sent Gen. Sakia out to see what we were doing. We furnished him such information as he wanted, and upon his return to Managua he made such an exciting report that in a month the President sent out a squad of soldiers and established a post just across the river from us.

Come to Seize the Property.

"Then they made a demand upon us for our plantation. We said: 'Pay us our price and you can have it.' But they had not come to purchase. Their mission meant forcible seizure, so a sort of siege set in as between us and the soldiers. We had one or two fights. They finally confiscated our property, however, and drove us out. Capt. B. B. Seat, assistant, happened to be there at the time and made out a detailed report of the proceedings, which was forwarded to Secretary of State Bayard at Washington. This was in the early part of Cleveland's first administration. The only reply we ever got from him was a letter stating there was nothing in the report to show we were really American citizens. Therefore, eighteen months after the row, Capt. Seat drew up a statement minutely describing the situation and telling of the dangers we had gone through, the hardships endured, and the amount of money expended. Each American there signed it, giving the place of his birth and where his people lived in the United States. We never heard anything more from Washington.

England Offers Protection.

"During our troubles Mr. Hall, the British Minister, offered to give us any protection in maintaining our rights we needed. But we declined his offer, housed the American flag, and held sway on the Bluefields River for six months. However, the Spaniards got the best of us in the end and took our property without compensation of any kind. When we went to Washington to present our claim I found Bayard had never given the matter any attention. I could get no satisfaction, and I learned then that the Cleveland policy was not disposed to look after the interests of American subjects down in that country, therefore when I heard that England had sent over a war vessel to enforce its demands for $75,000 I was much pleased, because it is the only way an English subject can get justice from the Nicaraguan Government. Those Spaniards have no enterprise themselves, consequently when they see an American or Englishman building up a business and making money they want to take it away from him. When I left there in 1890 there were between 400 and 500 Americans at Bluefields engaged in all kinds of business."

Mr. Hooper has no hopes of ever getting compensation for his losses, but he says he would not live down there another five years for the whole of Nicaragua. He detailed his case merely to show the difference between the United States under Democratic rule and England in looking after the rights of their subjects in foreign lands.

HEAVY FRAUD AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Undervaluations at Philadelphia Have Cheated Uncle Sam Out of $1,500,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 5.—[Special.]—In the reappraisement of the decorated china and cut and decorated glassware shipped to this port by A. B. Daniell & Sons of London glaring undervaluations have been discovered by Special Treasury Agents.

Some idea of the loss to the National Treasury may be gathered from the fact that on one invoice alone the London shippers were compelled to hand over $200 additional duties. Other invoices were settled in the same way.

The Board of General Appraisers reviewed the case in New York, and without a difference of opinion the appraisements of A. B. Daniell & Sons were advanced 25 per cent, and notification was forwarded at once to the Collector of the Port at Philadelphia.

It is believed that the undervaluations have involved losses of $150,000 per annum and that the fraud has been going on for at least ten years past.

Very little of the merchandise came to Philadelphians, but was consigned to wealthy railroad Presidents and capitalists in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and as far West as San Francisco.

Run Down on a Trestle.

Cincinnati, O., May 5.—Mrs. Barbara Fisher, of Petersburg, Ky., a suburb adjoining Covington, and her two sons were caught by a train last night on the Lick run trestle. Mrs. Fisher could not hang onto the timbers, and fell forty feet into the water, and was killed. The boys, aged 10 and 12 years, crouched at the end of the ties as the train passed, and were saved.

WANTS TO BREAK UP MINERS' MEETINGS.

Virginia Troops May Be Sent Into West Virginia—Sheboygan Fears Trouble.

Charleston, W. Va., May 5.—Tonight Gov. MacCorkle received a telegram from Gov. O'Farrell of Virginia asking permission to send State troops into West Virginia to break up the meetings of the miners being held in this State. Gov. MacCorkle was in Cincinnati and at once started back to this city. It is thought that no reply will be given until Gov. MacCorkle arrives here tomorrow. Meetings were held today and trouble is feared in some districts. No one knows what the strikers decided on today at their secret meeting.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—The iron molders of this city will strike tomorrow. The foundry-men have refused to meet their demands for an increased wage scale. About 100 men will go out.

Sheboygan, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—At a meeting of strikers held today renewals of the decision to hold out were made. Many men are advocating force to compel the men to quit in the factories in which the men are satisfied. It is evident that the strikers intend to extend the strike as far as possible. Rumors are current tonight that tomorrow will bring the first violence of the strike. Some leaders state that the strike will spread to foundries and other establishments. They also say that the C. N. Roentz Leather company may start its tannery in the morning, but there will be no men to go to work. Paul Grottkau, the labor agitator, is stated to be booked for a speech here May 18. The gravity of the situation here is now commencing to be realized, as there are 3,500 men out and no settlement of the trouble in sight.

Lockport, N. Y., May 5.—The reports current for months that William Longtoft, the missing financial secretary of the Green Glass Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, was short in his accounts are confirmed by suits brought by the association to recover the alleged defalcation. The complaint was issued against William Longtoft and his sureties on a $5,000 bond, P. H. Touhey and James Murphy of this city. The supposed shortage is $3,620. Mrs. Longtoft still protests her husband's innocence and says she is thoroughly convinced he is dead. The plaintiffs have been granted a levy on the property owned by Longtoft in this city to recover for the $3,620.

Cincinnati, O., May 5.—The sixth annual convention of the International Association of Machinists will begin here tomorrow with 100 delegates, among them being President John McBride of the American Federation of Labor, W. B. Prescott of the International Typographical Union, and G. W. Perkins, President of the International Cigarmakers' Union. The convention, in addition to its own business, will be occupied with many questions affecting labor in general.

With a general strike of all the Ohio coal miners assured tomorrow for an indefinite period and indications for a similar condition in West Virginia soon, the manufacturers, railroads, and others here are greatly concerned over the prospects for the summer. There are some who regard the situation less encouraging than last year when the general strike prevailed.

RICH TRINITY'S DEATH WATCH ENDED.

Its March of Progress Stops While a Life Flame Flickers Out.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—For three weeks past rich and powerful Trinity corporation, its hands practically tied, has been waiting, waiting for a man to die. As long as he lived no work could be done on the new mission-house in Fulton street, and architects, contractors, and workmen were held in idleness.

Trinity Church Association is the name of the corporation's charitable society which labors in the down-town sections. Dr. Morgan Dix is President. Its building at Nos. 209 and 211 Fulton street is known as the mission-house. Larger quarters became imperative and the property adjoining was purchased. The tenants were notified to be out May 1 and all moved save a family named Harsen. The eldest son, William, was born there, and for a year he had been wasting away, a victim of consumption. When the order to vacate came the young man was unable to leave his bed and the physicians said death might take him any day. Then the sick man begged his father to let him die in the room where he was born and which he had always called his own.

When the workmen went to tear down the building they found the Harsens in possession. Mr. Harsen told them that his son could not be moved, and the men went away without striking a blow.

Dr. Dix and the officers of the Trinity Association concluded nothing could be done, so Trinity, the richest church in America, waited for a man to die. Every day a messenger visited the house to see whether William Harsen lived. Yesterday young Harsen died, peacefully and happily, in the room where his thirty years of life had been spent.

Trinity's death watch was ended.

WILL PIPE ITS OIL TO THE SEABOARD.

United States Company Raises Money to Complete Its Conduits.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 5.—The United States Pipe-Line company, the most formidable rival of the Standard Oil company in the transportation of petroleum, yesterday at Philadelphia closed a deal whereby it raises the money necessary to complete its line to the seaboard. It sold at par the $1,000,000 of its authorized capital stock of $2,000,000 that had not been issued and disposed of, $500,000 of bonds at a slight discount, making the company's bond issue $820,000.

The United States company has two main lines, one for crude and one for refined oil, running from Bradford and Titusville to Wilkesbarre, whence the oil is now taken to the seaboard in tank cars. Its branch lines or feeders tap the McKean, Warren, Allegheny, and Washington County fields, the most prolific sections of Pennsylvania. The Producers' Oil company turns all its business over to the United States company. With $1,500,000 now at its disposal the United States company will at once construct pipe lines to tidewater, placing itself on nearer an equality with the Standard. The sale of the stock and bonds at the good terms noted was helped materially by the recent high price of crude oil. Ex-State Senator Lewis Emory, President, and E. J. Jennings, Treasurer, of the United States company, conducted the negotiations.

CALIFORNIA'S WHEAT BELT IN DANGER

Hundreds of Acres Destroyed by the Aphis—Crop Greatly Shortened.

Stockton, Cal., May 5.—The farmers of San Joaquin and adjoining counties in the great California wheat belt are aphis, an insect belonging to the hemiptera family. Many hundreds of acres of late-sown wheat are affected, and the crop will be greatly shortened. The insect attacks roots, and leaves a web or film about each separate root, destroying the plant. Reports from Stanislaus County indicate that the farmers there will suffer more than those of San Joaquin County.

DISPUTE CAUSES A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

James Swats Killed by Andy Hames, Who Is Shot Down by a Mob.

Stevenson, Ala., May 5.—James Swats, a passenger engineer on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, was fatally shot here today by Andy Hames, a resident. Hames was pursued by a posse of citizens, and, resisting arrest, was riddled with shot and cannot live. The double tragedy was the outcome of a dispute over the possession of a lot owned originally by Hames, but which was lately sold for taxes and bought in by Swats.

TEN LIVES ARE LOST.

FIVE IN COLORADO, FOUR IN DETROIT, ONE IN PEORIA.

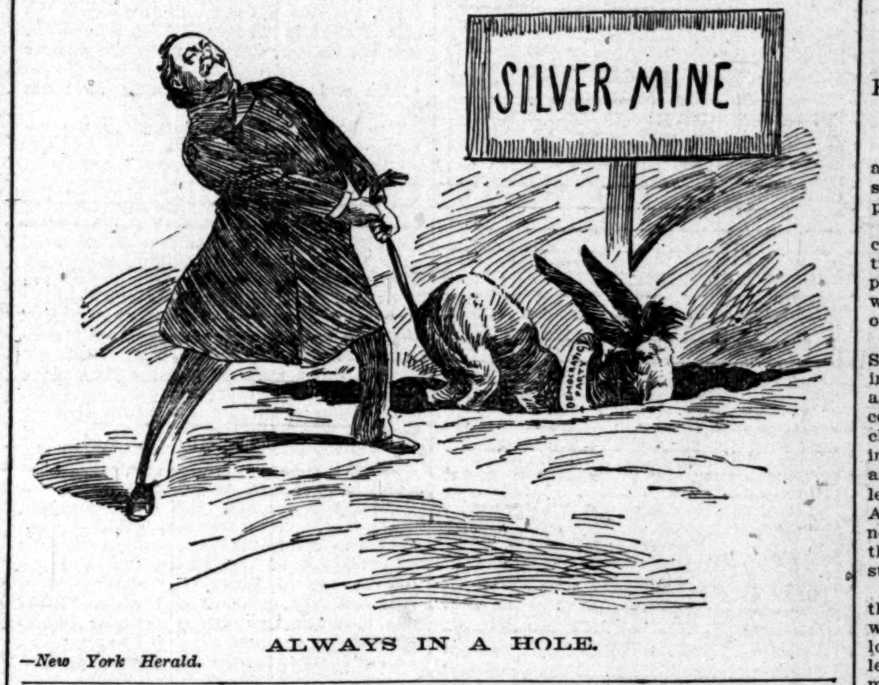
Mrs. H. C. Carsrude Gets to the Shore Just in Time to See Three of Her Children Sink Beneath the Waves for the Last Time—The Father Rescues One of Them—Husband and Wife Lose Their Lives in Detroit Before the Eyes of Hundreds of Spectators.

Fort Collins, Colo., May 5.—[Special.]—Five persons were drowned at Carsrude Lake, six miles from this place today. The dead are:

BADGER, RAY, Denver, aged 19.
CRAIG, ROBERT, Fort Collins, aged 20.
CARSRUDE, son of H. Carsrude.
CARSRUDE, daughter of H. C. C. Carsrude.
CARSRUDE, daughter of H. C. Carsfude.

The party went out fishing in a leaky old craft. Badger becoming frightened, tried to paddle to shore, and in some way upset the boat, which contained seven persons. H. C. Carsrude grasped his eldest daughter and struggled through the weeds to shore. The other five sank before aid could be summoned. The mother of the Carsrude children reached the shore just in time to see her three children sink for the last time.

The Carsrudes are wealthy and among the first people of Colorado, as also are the parents of Craig and Badger.



—New York Herald.

ALWAYS IN A HOLE.

HUSBAND AND WIFE ARE DROWNED.

Hundreds See Them Sink but Fail to Save Them.

Detroit, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Four lives were lost here today in drowning accidents. The dead are:

BAUGH, GEORGE.
BAUGH, MRS. GEORGE.
CONNELLY, FRANK, aged 15.
MORIARITY, EDWARD, aged 13.

The Baughs tried to change positions in a rowboat, which capsized. Although hundreds of people along the docks witnessed the accident both husband and wife sunk before aid could reach them.

Connelly and Moriarity were bathing with some companions this afternoon in the River Rouge when they got beyond their depth.

Peoria, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Morelle Mondsworth, 20 years of age, went in swimming this evening at 6:30, and was drowned. Search is being made for his body.

IN THE HUNDREDTH YEAR OF HER AGE.

Mrs. Lurinda Pratt Celebrates Her Ninety-ninth Birthday.

Mrs. Lurinda Phillips Selvey Pratt celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday yesterday. She has every prospect of living to complete the century, for, though she has just recovered from a severe illness, her constitution is still sound and her mental faculties surprisingly well-preserved. Mrs. Pratt is the mother of Mrs. C. C. Bonney, and has lived with her son-in-law in Chicago since 1860, but the record of her active life had closed prior to her settlement here. She was born May 5, 1796, at Pittsfield, Mass., and her early years were spent in that State. In 1820 she married Hosea Pratt and settled on a farm which is now a portion of the City of Rochester, N. Y. Left a widow in 1834 she moved with her son and daughter to Troy, N. Y. In 1852 the family removed to Peoria, Ill., where the marriage of her daughter to Mr. Bonney took place in 1855.

The celebration yesterday was a quiet affair. Still Mrs. Pratt, who left her room at an early hour, received a number of visitors, and many presents of flowers and other mementos reached her. The incident of the day was a snap shot taken with his camera by her great-grandson, Charles Valerian Bonney, who goes to Europe tomorrow, but means to return in time to take another birthday photograph of the venerable ancestress. She also signed with her own hand a telegram to be forwarded to her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Bonney, who is at Los Angeles, Cal., with the younger members of her family.

Mrs. Pratt has always been a fine embroideress and yesterday announced that she would give yet one more proof of her skill in that gentle art. She accordingly ordered materials for a piece of work to be completed in her 100th year, the successful accomplishment of which will be awaited with kindly interest.

HOPKINS LEAVES FOR A TRIP ABROAD.

Wants Rest, Treatment, and a Chance to Be Let Alone.

The Pennsylvania limited, which left Chicago yesterday afternoon, carried to New York ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, ex-Corporation Counsel Harry Rubens and his daughter, and Father Kelley. They will sail from New York Wednesday morning on the Teutonic for Europe. Mr. Hopkins said just before leaving:

"This is the only real vacation I have had since I was 10 years old. I've worked all my life and I think I have earned a rest. I am going direct to Ems, Prussia, and will see what the waters and the doctors there can do for my throat. It is a chronic trouble, but I trust it will yield to treatment. I will stay three months and will take a jaunt of a week or two to places other than Ems. Yes, I will visit Ireland. I wouldn't miss the chance. My stop there will be on my return.

"The silver question is to be well taken care of and I will not lose any sleep over it. The fall elections are, comparatively speaking, unimportant. In 1896 the struggle will come, and I hope to be back here for it, with my throat in first-class condition.

"The chances are that I won't write any letters while I am away, barring a few to personal friends. The new paper will have great success with Mr. Seymour and Mr. Russell back of it, but I am not to be a foreign correspondent. I'll tell you honestly that one of the chief reasons I wish to get away is so that I may be let alone."

Distrusts Banks and Loses All Her Money.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5.—Mrs. Oscar Allen of Coopersville, a village fifteen miles west of this city, is a widow who distrusts the banks. While she was absent last evening a burglar removed a screen from an open window and ransacked her residence from cellar to garret. Her loss is $400 in gold, $700 in bank bills, a quantity of silverware, and almost all her clothing. There is no clew to the thief.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair; southeasterly winds.
Sun rises, 4:41; sun sets, 6:54.
Moon 12 days old; sets 3:12 a. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.

1 English Forces Evacuate Corinto.
Chicago Victim of Nicaragua's Greed.
Ten Lives Lost by Drowning.
Rise in the Price of Whisky.
2 Puzzled by the King of Siam.
Mary Warner Commits Suicide.
Illinois Legislature May Adjourn June 7.
Sudden Death of D. L. Wheeler.
3 Interesting Notes for Women.
Dr. Barrows Opens the Haskill Lectureship
4 Owners of Bank Stocks.
Flaws in Coins' Logic.
5 Indian Uprising Is Squelched.
Income Tax Arguments Today.
Theodore Roosevelt on Civil Service.
7 News from Abroad.
Women at Work in the Brickyards.
8 Three Kinds of Sunday Weather.
To Settle a Tonnage Dispute.
Commencement Week at Garrett Institute.
9 Markets on the Up Grade.
Affairs in the Insurance World.
11 Chicagos Again Defeat the Louisvilles.
Halma the Choice for the Derby.
Bicycle Renting Is Money-Making.
Championship Football Games Delayed.
12 Rusk Denounces the Slot Devices.

CONGREGATION IS LEFT IN DARKNESS.

Storm Breaks the Electric Circuit, but Damage Is Soon Repaired.

Members of Hyde Park M. E. Church while at worship last night were suddenly plunged in darkness. For a few minutes it looked as if there would be a panic, but a few words from the Rev. H. G. Leonard, the pastor, restored quietness in the congregation. The cause of the sudden darkness was the storm. The circuit which connects the church with the power-house had been burned out by the lightning. The circuit was repaired in a few minutes. The Hyde Park Light and Power company's service was entirely out of use in the district for the night, it having been damaged by the lightning early in the evening. Many patrons were left in darkness and there was a great demand for wax candles.

Lightning struck the awning over the entrance to the Lincoln Theater, on North Clark street shortly before 8 o'clock last evening. The awning was set on fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished, a still alarm having been sent in. There were but few people in the theater and little excitement was caused by the fire. The damage occasioned was nominal.

CONVENTION OF A. P. A. AT MILWAUKEE.

It Will Open Wednesday and Will Declare Itself Politically.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 5.—Delegates to the national convention of the American Protective Association, which will be held in Milwaukee this week, beginning Wednesday, are already beginning to arrive in the city. The delegation from California, consisting of fifteen members, arrived this morning. Most of the supreme officers are here. They are quartered at the Plankinton House, which will be the headquarters during the convention. Michigan will send the largest delegation to the convention. Pennsylvania will be next in numbers. The local members of the order are busily engaged in decorating the interior of Liberty Hall, where the convention will be held. A supreme officer of the order said tonight the time had come when the A. P. A. would openly assert itself politically, and that one or the other of the great parties must adopt the principles it is fighting for, or the American party would be in the field with a Presidential candidate next year. A medal which cost $1,000 will be presented to Henry F. Bowers, founder of the order, Wednesday.

GIVE THE LINE OF DURRANT'S DEFENSE.

His Attorneys Intimate That an Ex-Church Member Is the Guilty One.

San Francisco, Cal., May 5.—Now that Theodore Durrant, the medical student, has been remanded to the county jail to stand trial on the charge of having murdered Miss Blanche Lamont and Miss Marian Williams, the attorneys for the accused say they will prove the yard of the church has been a trysting place for people living in that neighborhood; that Durrant had not a reputation as a "lady killer;" that another member, now an ex-member, had; that the latter frequently visited the church, though now a non-resident; that this person all the young ladies of the church distrusted; that this man during April was present at the services in the church, to which he at one time possessed a key—one that fitted the side door; that this person knew and was intimately acquainted with both Blanche Lamont and Miss Williams. Durrant's attorneys conclude by saying they are confident before many days the burden of the guilt will be openly borne by the responsible criminal.

RICH PARALLEL VEIN IS DISCOVERED.

Famous War Eagle Mine Is Not for Sale Now.

Spokane, Wash., May 5.—[Special.]—News reached here from Trail Creek, B. C., today that a parallel vein of great richness has been discovered in the famous War Eagle mine. The strike has caused great excitement in the camp. The Kansas City Smelting company about a month ago offered $1,000,000 for the mine, but the majority of stockholders wanted more. The property now is not for sale.

LAST EDITION.

WHISKY UP A MITE.

Price of Spirits Is Now Two Cents Per Gallon More.

BASED ON RISE IN CORN.

Rumors That Producers Have Come to an Agreement.

THIS REPORT IS DENIED.

Greenhut Declares He Will Carry Out His Suit.

HIS ANSWER WILL BE READY.

Receiver McNulta yesterday announced an advance of two cents a gallon in the price of spirits, ascribing the change to the increased price of corn.

A few weeks after Gen. McNulta assumed control of the trust's affairs the Spirits Distillers' Association was formed for the purpose mainly of sustaining the price of spirits, which, it was then agreed, should be based on the market price of corn.

As has been told in THE TRIBUNE, the Spirits Distillers' Association went to pieces immediately after the receiver made an agreement with the American Distributing company. The distillers outside the trust claimed the arrangement with the distributing company would be greatly to their disadvantage and four of the most prominent led in the break from the Spirits Distillers' Association and proceeded to bid for business by making the price of spirits lower than the trust's quotation. The receiver instantly met them with lower prices.

Ever since a fierce war has raged between the trust and the anti-trust houses, during which spirits have been quoted and sold below cost. It has been openly said that unless the fight came to an end soon the results might be embarrassing to some of the interests.

Gen. McNulta's recent prolonged visits to Peoria, it is reported, have had something to do with arranging an armistice, although the report has not been confirmed by intimates of the new management, who lately said the trust could stand it longer than the outsiders.

In view of this the announcement that the advance was to be made gave rise to a report that the fight was settled. Gen. McNulta, in accordance with his custom, would say nothing upon this point.

President Rice said last night no settlement had been made between the whisky trust and its enemies.

"The rise in price," he said, "is due simply to the increased price of production caused by the recent heavy rise in corn. Though there is no combine between the whisky interests the rise is general. There is nothing unusual about it."

GREENHUT STILL FULL OF FIGHT.

Says He Has No Intention of Dropping the Suits Against McNulta.

Peoria, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Joseph B. Greenhut denies the published reports from Chicago that he is about to drop the suits against Receiver McNulta, the Reorganization committee, and the expert bookkeepers for defamation of character, slander, and trespass. He says:

"Either Gen. McNulta is not a very good lawyer or he is not posted when he says the time for the filing of my declarations expired Friday. I have three months from the time the suits were instituted, April 17, in which to file declarations. I want to say right here that every one of those suits will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. There is no intention nor was there ever any intention on my part to abandon them. All the parties against whom I have entered suit for slander and trespass have to enter their appearance either in person or by attorney next Monday. They will get my declarations sooner than they want them, and they will have to come back to defend the suits, too."

In speaking of the statement of Levy Mayer that there was no record of Judge Shaw's decision on the bond issue Mr. Greenhut said:

"Certainly not. As no papers were filed there was no necessity for issuing any papers. It is a physical impossibility to enjoin the issuance of these bonds, for no bonds can legally be issued. Under the circumstances it is foolish to ask an injunction and foolish for any court to grant an injunction for something that cannot be done. If Levy Mayer will take the trouble to ask Judge Shaw the facts in the case he can obtain all the information he wants on the illegality of the bond issue."

FRED PFEFFER QUITS THE DIAMOND.

Telegram Sent to Louisville That He Will Play Ball No More.

Louisville, Ky., May 5.—A telegram received in this city tonight from Manager McCloskey of the Louisville club states that Fred Pfeffer played his last game with Louisville today in Chicago, and that he will quit the diamond for good. Nothing is said about Pfeffer's plans for the future.

French Losses in Madagascar.

Paris, May 5.—The French loss at the capture of Marovovay, Madagascar, was one killed and four wounded. The loss of the Hovas was severe.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

E. G. Stevens was appointed receiver of the Stevens Electric company of Birmingham, Ala.

The year's drought in Texas has been broken and crops are now said to be in excellent condition.

J. H. Brino and wife of Williamsburg, Colo., were killed in a runaway near Hockvale in that State.

Philip Stahler was arrested in Canton, O., for making the molds used in the recent counterfeiting there. He confessed.

Clara Ford, who has been on trial at Toronto charged with the murder last October of Frank Westwood in Parkdale, Ont., was acquitted.

The price of sugar has been advanced ½ cent a pound by retail and wholesale at Halifax owing to the rise in duties by the Dominion Government.

James Henry is the name of the man who is being sought for by United States Marshals in Colorado and who is wanted in connection with the looting of bullion from the Carson mint.

Dr. Samuel P. Schwing killed Dr. Emile Heriat at New Orleans. The alleged infidelity of Mrs. Schwing led to the tragedy. Further bloodshed among relatives of the men is feared.

United States Deputy Marshals are looking in Colorado for the Assayer, who, it is said, escaped from Carson, Nev., with $80,000, stolen from the mint. He is thought to have been at Kokomo, Colo., about five weeks ago.

Ensign M. Allison, who was so badly injured on the cruiser Olympia by having his right leg torn off by the anchor chain which had become unshackled in running out, is slowly improving at the Naval Hospital at Mare Island.

Frank Johnson, brother of Gunner Johnson, who was killed on board of the cruiser Olympia while engaged in target practice off Coronado Beach, states he is prepared to prove that the death of his brother was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the attachés the Ordnance Department at Mare Island. He will present the data in his possession to the Secretary of the Navy and demand investigation into the death of his brother.

WISE MEN ARE AT SEA

COLUMBIA COLLEGE FACULTY IS STUMPED BY THE KING OF SIAM.

Rare Books in the Pali Language Sent as Souvenirs, but None of the Professors Can Translate What Is in Them—Electrical Device to Prevent Collisions on the Water—Changes at the Theaters—General News from the Eastern Metropolis.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—The King of Siam has got one on Columbia College. It is not exactly a white elephant, but it is a gift that is a puzzler to the faculty and a perplexity to the students.

The royal present consists of thirty-nine octavo volumes, elegantly bound in cloth, with lemon-colored, gold-embossed kid mountings. They are briefly described as a Siamese edition of the sacred writings of the southern Buddhists, called "The Tripitan." Accompanying the gift was an intimation that his Majesty, Somdet Phra Paramindr Maha Chulaloncorn Phra Chula Chom Klao, King of Siam, presented the volumes in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign and as souvenirs of the progress in the printing and bookbinding arts during that time within his domains.

The books were received by Librarian Baker with enthusiasm, but when he glanced over the contents he was unable to understand or catalogue them. So messengers were sent to every department of the college, all the professors peered into the curious volumes, and students sought to decipher the extraordinary hieroglyphics, but not one in the laboratory of learning could even guess at their meaning. It was found they were printed in the Pali language, which is the religious tongue of the Southern Buddhists; and it was noted that the type was clear and the paper excellent, but the purport of the contents had to be left for future interpretation. The books were laid aside to wait a translator in the person of a friend of the librarian, who, like Mr. Wegg, is believed to know something of such matters.

Then it was learned that Harvard, Yale, and other universities had been similarly honored, and the chagrin of the faculty at being staggered for the first time within the history of the college by anything in the shape of a book was heightened by the fear that other institutions might translate the works offhand, and so add to their discomfort.

The word "Tripitan" means "three baskets." Mr. Isaac Townsend Smith, Consul-General for Siam, says the finest art of Siam had worked on the memorial volumes, and they were supposed to represent the perfection of typographical art as developed in Siam. He also said the Pali language was not that in common use among the people, but formed a branch of their higher education.

TO PREVENT COLLISIONS ON WATER.

Electrical Device Invented by a Man in New York.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—A New York electrician has invented a compass which, if it will do all he claims for it, will be of value to the mariners of inland waters as well as to those who sail the trackless salt wastes. It will, he says, avert all dangers of collisions between ships, and he is trying to interest the Navy Department in his device. Being an instrument for the good of mankind the inventor will no doubt release all pecuniary claim to it and make it free to the world.

The compass is about two and one-half inches in diameter and three inches high. Under the needle is a strip of metal. Underneath the face of the compass is a saucer in which a chemical is placed. The whole is connected electrically with an enlarged horseshoe magnet, ten feet long, made of soft iron bars. The poles of the magnet are connected by wire with the ship's dynamo, thus giving the electrical power. The moment a ship enters the magnetic field of the vessel which carries this compass, which the inventor says he calculates at six miles, the needle of the compass is directed in the direction of the ship. In turning it passes over the metal plate on the face, and as it does so it closes an electric circuit which sets alarm bells ringing, telling of the approach of the other vessel.

"I was on the steamer La Gascogne six years ago," said he, "looking at the compass. Suddenly I noticed the needle shake and turn half way around. The Captain pointed to a steamer four miles off. 'That steamer,' said he, 'is loaded either with steel rails or canned goods. It has deflected our needle by magnetic attraction.' That set me to thinking, and my magnet is the result. I experimented in the bay two weeks ago with the magnet and it worked perfectly. I shall soon experiment on some craft furnished by the Navy Department."

CHANGES AT NEW YORK THEATERS.

Richard Mansfield to Introduce His Public "Dress Rehearsals."

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—The sole new drama of the week will not be presented until Tuesday, and then, in what Richard Mansfield styles "a dress rehearsal," the "first performance" being delayed until Thursday. The difference between the two kinds of representation will in the meantime remain conjectural. Mr. Mansfield is whimsical, but his eccentric device of giving a play to the public twice informally before acting it regularly will be forgiven if only the piece shall prove to be worth the extra ado. It is entitled "The King of Peru," and the author is Louis N. Parker, an Englishman.

The Empire stock company will reproduce "Sowing the Wind" tomorrow. Of all the social problem plays within the last two years from the English playwrights "Sowing the Wind" is the most dignified, engrossing, and wholesome. It will occupy the two weeks left of the Empire season, excepting for a few repetitions of "The Masqueraders." Edward Harrigan brings his company as near to its old home as Brooklyn, where he will stay at the Columbia two weeks, dividing the first between "Reilly and the 400" and "Cordelia's Aspirations."

Comic opera and several sorts of extravaganza are here this week in attractive forms. Lillian Russell is not only singing well in "La Perichole" at Abbey's, and looking well, but is astonishing her audiences by acting well. After devoting a week more to Offenbach's old piece she will bring out Smith and De Koven's new one, entitled "The Tzigane."

Two weeks will finish the time of "Aladdin Jr." at the Broadway. The interjection of a "Trilby" pantomimic quadrille is the newest separate thing among the multitude of sights in this extravaganza. The big show will be taken to Chicago on quitting New York.

Tomorrow's performance of "Little Christopher" will be celebrated at Palmer's as the 250th. Tomorrow will bring "The Twentieth Century Girl" back to the Bijou with many changes which the management promises have wrought improvement in the entertainment since it was at this theater before. Mollie Fuller is now the mannish girl, and Dan Daly is the fellow who retaliates by burlesquing femininity.

The London Burlesque company which brought "A Gayety Girl" to New York has gone home, but a second party, of mixed English and American composition, said to contain efficient imitators of the original cast, has been on a Western tour. This organization will appear in "A Gayety Girl" at Daly's Tuesday.

The Couldock matinée is to be preceded by an auction sale of seats at the Fifth Avenue. Comedians Jefferson, Crane, Goodwin, Hopper, and Seabrooke, and Tragedian Keene, who are in the volunteer cast of "The Rivals," will act as auctioneers, each selling one box to the highest bidder.

CURES BY MEANS OF RARE RELICS.

New Faith-Healer Appears in the Rev. Dr. McDonald of Brooklyn.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—There have been two wonderful cures reported in Newark, N. J., of late that have caused astonishment because of their suddenness. In both cases the subjects attribute their convalescence to relics in the possession of the Rev. Dr. McDonald, a Catholic priest, of No. 219 Warren street, Brooklyn, who is said to be unattached to any church. Patrick Downey, No. 164 Norfolk street, Newark, and Mrs. Ellen Donnelly, No. 162 Norfolk street, are both willing to attribute their cure of long-standing rheumatism to the relics. These relics consist of what is alleged to be a fragment of the cross upon which the Savior was crucified and a piece of the tunic of the Virgin Mary. They are inclosed in a silver crucifix, the back of which has several small openings covered with crystals and through which the relics can be seen. Father McDonald, it is said, received them while a student at Rome, with a certificate of attestation as to their genuineness. Father McDonald is reticent on the subject. He tells his visitors there is no question as to the genuineness of the relics. Others are said to have been cured from long-standing diseases by the application of the relics.

HUGE FLAG HELD ALOFT BY KITES.

Striking Spectacle at the Washington Arch Dedication in New York.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—The Washington arch dedicatory exercises yesterday were a brilliant affair throughout, but after all Woglam was the man who carried off the real spectacular honors of the day.

Woglam is, he says, a student of aero-dynamics. He is a scientific kite-flyer. It was his kite that caught New York yesterday. Nothing like it had ever before been shown here. Imagine a great American flag eight feet in length standing out stiff as a board in the strong southeast wind and projected against the very portals of the sky, fully 2,500 feet in the air, and, so far as the human eye could discern, with absolutely no visible means of support. That is what Woglam did. Gilbert F. Woglam is his name.

Woglam harnessed his flag to a team of six large kites, driven tandem, one kite flying the other, and all of them dragging upward, slowly and steadily, the big flag, which at last hung like a dazzling meteor against the western sky. The kites were red, white, and blue, from forty-two to fifty inches long and wide. They were covered with China silk. All were held in tandem by a stout cord. Then the bunting flag was attached, with a staff along its end. The top of the staff was securely fastened to the kite line. The bottom of the staff swung loose, save that a piece of stout twine long enough to keep the staff at a constant perpendicular was extended between it and the main line.

Up ran the flag as the line was payed out, unfurled itself, and there it stood all the afternoon. As the sun sank low and the west turned to the molten gold which goes so often with the close of an early summer day the spectacle of the great streaming banner hung like a scroll against the fervid yellow light became startling. Away up and still up, like a great flight of steps, one above the other, hung the red and white and blue kites, connected by invisible cords, and all as motionless with the strain of hauling the flag aloft as though they were fast secured and bolted against the deep blue sky.

For a considerable time the great crowd did not notice the flag as it slowly climbed skyward, but when at last it was seen and one pointed it out to another until all faces were turned heavenward, then was a low, rumbling murmur of astonishment which grew louder and louder, until it finally burst into a long, deep-throated cheer.

During all the speech-making and other exercises, during the parade and reviewing of the troops, and while the crowd was breaking up at nearly 6 o'clock in the afternoon and streaming out through the many streets that lead from Washington Park, Woglam's "Old Glory" remained there, bright and radiant.

If it was a great day for G. Washington it was likewise a great day for G. Woglam.

NEW POLITICAL CLUB AT NEW YORK.

Will Be an Anti-Platt Organization and Is Soon to Be Incorporated.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—At the Union League club last night the final preparations were made for the incorporation of a new political club which, to all intents and purposes, has for its object the mobilization of the independent and anti-Platt Republicans of this State. The articles of incorporation will be applied for in about a week. Upon the surface the new organization will be nothing more or less than a State Republican club, as against the Union League and Republican clubs, which are city clubs, and in which the social element overbalances the political. The new State club is an outgrowth of the idea John Milholland had in organizing the old State club last year. That club, together with its club-house in East Twenty-second street, is now in litigation. The proposed club has nothing to do with this organization. The new State club will have as charter members 100 Republicans well known throughout the State. Among them will be such men as ex-State Senator George B. Sloane and J. Sloat Fassett, ex-Congressmen George West and Henry Burleigh, Congressman Belden, and Controller Roberts of Buffalo. The membership in this city will include such eminent Republicans as Gen. Anson L. McCook, Public Works Commissioner Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Sam Thomas, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Elihu Root, ex-Judge Horace Russell, and John E. Milholland. A club-house will be opened in a central part of the city.

ARRESTED FOR ATTACKING A WOMAN.

Frederick Holt Charged with Invading the Home of C. E. Snevily.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—Frederick Holt of Brooklyn was arrested late last night on a charge of having attacked Mrs. Virginia Snevily, a well-known society woman of Flatbush, wife of Charles E. Snevily, a wealthy broker, who has an office at No. 66 Broadway, this city. Holt will be examined next Saturday in the police court.

April 18 Mr. Snevily went to Police Justice Alfred E. Steers of Flatbush and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Frederick Holt of No. 42 Halsey street on a charge which, according to Judge Steers, included an attack on Mrs. Snevily, trespass, and mischievous damage.

In his affidavit he alleged Holt had entered his house the night of April 17 without an invitation, had smashed furniture, and brutally attacked his wife. Mrs. Snevily is 34 years old and is a fine horsewoman. Holt is a traveling salesman in the employ of Hurd & Co., paper manufacturers of this city. He is married. It is said Holt and Mrs. Snevily once disappeared for a few weeks and that later she returned and received her husband's forgiveness.

TO GO DEEP INTO TAMMANY'S RECORD

Mayor Strong to Investigate All Official Acts of the Last Five Years.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—More startling sensations of corrupt expenditures of city money by Tammany Hall are promised by Mayor Strong. The intended investigation of the accounts of every department of the city will begin shortly, and Commissioners Dennis and Terry have been instructed to use every power conferred upon them by law. These are equal to those of the Lexow committee. The investigation will include every bill paid in the last five years. Mayor Strong has now determined not only to secure from the present Commissioners a complete and careful investigation and report upon all the departments of the city government, but also to restore to the board the power it was originally intended to bestow upon it. Under the Tammany régime they became simply auditors and nothing more and testified merely to the correctness of the footings of the debit and credit columns. The Commissioners of Accounts are not ready to say yet just when the general investigation will begin, though it will not be long before the probe is applied.

IT OPENS A NEW FIELD OF THOUGHT.

Gotham Interests Excited in the Matter of Saving Souls.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—The World has this to say editorially on Chicago: "The Chicago Evangelical Alliance found one point uncovered by reliable statistics and has proceeded to cover it accordingly. As a result we learn that it costs from $285 to $580 to save a soul in Chicago. This is per soul. The minimum is for the Methodists, the maximum for the Congregationalists. It is hard to say just what the figures argue. They seem high; perhaps they are not when compared with profits on Chicago beef and oleomargarine. Perhaps it is as cheap as the work can be done in Chicago. The question, however, is of the fate of those for whom it is impossible to raise the minimum amount of $285. Do they remain in Chicago forever and ever?"

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Report That John R. McLean Has Bought the Morning Journal.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—There was a rumor tonight that John R. McLean, the proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, had bought the Morning Journal. Mr. McLean has been in this city off and on for the last three weeks, his purpose being, it is said by a man who ought to know, to "make a newspaper deal of some kind." According to the story current in newspaper circles Albert Pulitzer, the proprietor of the Morning Journal, made a "bluff offer" to Mr. McLean, which the latter called in true poker style. What that "bluff offer" was it was impossible to ascertain.

Gets a Big Loan on Its Site.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., the Chicago dry goods firm which bought a site for a huge store on Sixth avenue for $7,000,000, has given part of the site as security for a loan of $1,000,000. The same firm has floated $2,000,000 worth of $1,000 bonds for the Chicago house for a term of years on a 4½ per cent basis.

SHE DRINKS THE ACID.

MARY WARNER, AGED 16, GROWS DESPONDENT AND KILLS HERSELF.

Reprimand from Her Father, Grief Over the Death of Her Mother, and Sorrow Over the Incarceration of Her Brother Make Life Too Heavy a Burden—Harry Holland Tells His Wife He Is Going to Commit Suicide and Disappears—Other Night Police News.

Mary Warner, the 16-year-old daughter of Henry Warner, No. 75 North Morgan street, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid because her brother is serving a year's sentence at Joliet, because she grieved so much over the loss of her mother, who died ten years ago, and because her father reprimanded her. The girl lived with her father and stepmother and was employed at the pickle factory of Sherman & Co. in Kinzie street. Her father said she was a good girl and brought home her $4 to him each week and never asked for a cent.

Otto Tobin called at the house to see Miss Warner yesterday morning and was met on the sidewalk by the father, who told him he was not wanted about the house and ordered him away. Some words passed between the two, all of which Miss Warner heard.

Half an hour later, when everybody was out of the house except her little brother, the girl took a bottle from her dress and drank the contents. The little fellow asked her what she was drinking. He received no reply; but saw his sister fall heavily to the bed. He ran to her side and asked her what was the matter, but all she would answer was:

"Go and tell mamma and papa I am dying."

The boy, hardly understanding the seriousness of her words, ran hastily to the mother and father, who were outside, and told them what had happened. They ran into the house and found Mary lying on her back in the bed and frothing at the mouth. They received no answer to their repeated cries to her, and Dr. J. Galbraith, No. 295 West Lake street, was sent for. Upon making an examination he discovered that the girl had taken carbolic acid and requested that she be sent to the hospital. The Desplaines street ambulance was called and started away with the girl for the County Hospital, but before it arrived she was dead. The wagon was then directed to the county morgue, where the remains now are.

When the girl came home last night she handed her pay to her father, with a request for five cents to buy some cake. The request was granted. She left the house, but soon after returned, saying that she was unable to obtain the cake, and it is thought that instead of purchasing the cake she bought poison. When her clothes were searched her father found $1.40. Where she obtained this money cannot be explained, as she was supposed to have left all her money at home with her father.

Miss Warner has often had spells of despondency since her mother died, and, to add to her grief, her brother William was sent to Joliet for one year. She grieved much over this affair, and several times had told her friends she did not care to live. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest.

O'NEILL CASE MYSTIFIES THE POLICE.

Post-mortem Examinations May Be Held on the Dead Children.

After working twenty-four hours on the case, Sergts. Sullivan and Homer of the Twenty-second Street Station up to a late hour last night had found no evidence to justify the arrest of Mrs. Laura O'Neill, No. 2706 Butler street, who is accused by her husband, John O'Neill, of having caused the death of her two children, Annie and Laura, by administering poison. While there are many suspicious circumstances which would go to show that the deaths of the children were unnatural, it has also been discovered that Mrs. O'Neill apparently was greatly attached to her children, and had treated them with great kindness.

The package of paris green, weighing nearly two pounds, which was found in Mrs. O'Neill's house, is now at the Twenty-second Street Station. Mrs. O'Neill said the poison was bought to kill vermin. The police believed some of it was used to hasten the death of the two little girls. Yesterday they were half inclined to give credence to Mrs. O'Neill's statement, but as a matter of precaution a policeman was kept at the house to guard the remains of Laura O'Neill, who died May 4 at 1 a. m. She had been seen on the street the evening previous, and this fact, together with the poison which was found at the house, gave the police grounds for an investigation. The Coroner will hold an inquest today, and may order a post mortem. The remains of Anna O'Neill, 8 years old, who died only a week before her sister, may be ordered exhumed.

John O'Neill, the woman's husband, who notified the John Hancock Life Insurance company, in which both children had been insured for $100 each, to make an investigation, said his wife had threatened to poison the children if he [O'Neill] bothered her any longer. The police can find no reason why Mrs. O'Neill should have desired the children's death. O'Neill had provided for his wife's support by giving her the rental of two flats, amounting to $41 monthly. This, together with what the children earned, was enough to support the family comfortably. In addition to this Laura had been at work in a down-town dry goods store and was earning more money than the mother could get by collecting the life insurance.

The police were looking yesterday for Mrs. Miller, who was said to live in the vicinity of Union and Thirtieth streets. O'Neill says Mrs. Miller, who at one time lived with Mrs. O'Neill, warned him several months ago that unless he took his children away from his wife something would happen to them.

Dr. J. J. Reed was found by the Sergeants. He has been the family physician of the O'Neills and attended the girl Anna during the illness which terminated fatally. He issued a death certificate stating that death was caused by partial paralysis. This, he said, was entirely upon the representations of Mrs. O'Neill, who informed him that the paralysis had been gradually coming on for some time. Dr. Reed told the officers that at the time he thought the case was a most peculiar one, but that he had no reason to doubt the woman's statement.

The body of Laura, who died Saturday morning, rested last night in the front room of the house at No. 2706 Butler street. An effort was made by the friends of Mrs. O'Neill to procure an undertaker, but one could not be found who would handle the case.

WEDDING FOOD PARALYZES A JEHU.

Joseph Perch Drinks Wine, Eats Cake, and Has Convulsions.

Joseph Perch, a hack-driver, No. 596 Throop street, was taken to the County Hospital last night suffering from convulsions. He drove a party to a wedding yesterday, and the groom asked him to drink to the bride's health. He went in and drank five glasses of wine and ate a big piece of the wedding cake. When he got back to the stable with his carriage he fell over in a fit. He could not remember where the wedding took place.

DURANTE'S ROUGH TIME IN CHICAGO.

Portuguese Laid Up at the County Hospital and His Effects Temporarily Gone.

Emanuel J. Durante, a Portuguese who had been living in Alameda County, Cal., left here yesterday for Lisbon after a week of trouble in this city. He arrived at the Polk street depot a week ago and got so much excited he fell down in an epileptic fit. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he recovered sufficiently to tell all about himself the next day. He had $300, letters of credit on a New York bank, and a first-class ticket to Portugal. All these were gone when he reached the hospital. His baggage was gone, too. He could not talk English, so Warden Schwartz went out to look for his effects. It took him three or four days to find them. The policeman at the Polk street depot took all the money and credits from Durante and turned them over to the Wells-Fargo Express company to forward to the bank at No. 103 Broad street, New York, on which the letters were drawn. Durante boarded with the county till he got his money and tickets again and left yesterday for New York.

HE SAID HE WOULD KILL HIMSELF.

Harry Holland Left His Wife Last Wednesday and Hasn't Returned.

Harry Holland, No. 1090 West Madison street, left his home last Wednesday saying he was going away to commit suicide. Nothing has been heard of him since. For a year he and his wife, Clara Holland, have not lived together. She has been stopping at No. 300 Dearborn street. She went to the Central Detail last night and asked the assistance of the police in finding her husband, for, although she said they probably never would live together again, she would like to know whether he was dead. He left her a year ago, she says, for another woman named King, who lives on the West Side. Mrs. Holland said she had made repeated attempts to induce him to return, for the King girl, she said, never looked upon him with any favor. Because of this she believes he has killed himself. Whenever she asked him to come back and live with her he refused and said he would win Lucy King or kill himself. Lately, it is said, the latter has refused to see him at all and he became despondent. When he went away Wednesday he left everything in his room, but said he never would return. He is 23 years of age and a painter.

POLICEMAN CRACKS HIS SKULL.

He Topples Down a Cellarway with a Broken Railing.

Policeman Charles Paulson of the Warren Avenue Station had his skull broken last night by falling down a cellarway in the rear of Van Buren street and Western avenue. There were some hobos in the alley drinking beer out of a can, and he went back to disperse them. He leaned against a railing, which fell, and he toppled over with it. A gash three inches long was cut on the crown of his head and the skull was slightly fractured. His wound was dressed and he was taken to his home, No. 504 North Robey street.

GLEN HAZEL HEMMED IN BY FLAMES.

The Pennsylvania Town Calls for Help and May Be Wiped Out.

Bradford, Pa., May 5.—The most destructive forest fires known in this section for years raged for the past week. About 3 o'clock this morning a fire started between Glen Hazel and Ketner's. Dolliver's large sawmill, located between these points, was soon destroyed, together with 10,000,000 feet of lumber, an engine house, railroad switches, sixteen cars of lumber and coal, eight dwellings, an oil well, and several thousand acres of timber land. The loss already will reach $150,000.

A special train, consisting of a steamer and a large force of firemen with hose, was sent from here to the scene of the conflagration. The firemen were unable to do anything more than prevent the fire from approaching the town and succeeded in diverting the course of the flames. This afternoon a second appeal was received from Glen Hazel asking for more help, and thirty-five firemen with hose were sent by special train. It was feared the fire was about to cross the east branch of the Clarion River and sweep out the Town of Glen Hazel. The woods along the Erie railroad between Ketner and Bradford are on fire and it is feared the loss to oil and lumber property will be great. The flames are going up the hillside at a rapid rate and destroying everything in their path.

A man's shoulder was broken and another was injured internally while jumping from one of the buildings.

Fires are raging between Rixford and Farmers' Valley on valuable timber lands, and large quantities have been destroyed. Between Crawford Junction and Riterville a fierce fire is raging on both sides of the Erie railroad tracks. Considerable damage has been done between Gallagher and Hutchins. A fire has been in progress at Chipmunk since Thursday, and several oil well rigs owned by Franchol Bros. of Olean, N. Y., were destroyed.

LEHIGH ROAD IS ROBBED OF THOUSANDS

Alleged Conspiracy Discovered Involving Supt. Lanctot and Others at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 5.—[Special.]—The Lehigh Valley railroad is said to be the victim of extensive frauds planned and carried out, it is alleged, by Adelbert Lanctot, superintendent of the great lake transfer house, and some of his employés. It is alleged the resignation of Postmaster-General Bissell from the Cabinet was due to his anxiety to clear up the robberies which were puzzling the Lehigh officials.

Lanctot, it is alleged, entered into a conspiracy with a number of large dealers in sugar, flour, and wool for the purchase of damaged goods, and then proceeded, with the coöperation of some trusted men, to manufacture "damaged goods," so that the damage reports from Buffalo reached great proportions. This damaged stuff was, it is alleged, sold by Lanctot, who made small returns to the company and pocketed the rest. Not satisfied with this scheme, he began to report large shortages in consignments from the Lehigh boats, and smuggled away carloads of flour, which were reported as short and the loss borne by the Lehigh Transportation companies.

This swindle was worked for two years and the Lehigh was cheated out of something like $50,000. General Manager Henry of the transportation company put detectives on the case, and the result was published today. Several subordinate officials are involved. Arrests are expected at once. The Lehigh officials held a conference this afternoon, but later denied the frauds were as extensive as alleged.

HEAVY FAILURE AT ST. CLOUD, MINN.

N. P. Clarke & Co., with Nearly $700,000 Liabilities, Make an Assignment.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 5.—[Special.]—N. P. Clarke of St. Cloud and Fred H. Clarke of Minneapolis filed an assignment for the big lumber firm of N. P. Clarke & Co. in the District Court at St. Cloud Saturday evening. Lucas Kells of Sauk Center is assignee. N. P. Clarke is one of the best-known citizens of the State. The cause of the failure is said to be mismanagement on the part of Fred Clarke, the junior partner.

The deposits in the bank of Clarke & McClure at St. Cloud amount to $125,000, and there are other local creditors, making a total indebtedness at St. Cloud of about $175,000. The depositors in the banks have securities, however. Clarke has secured his bondsmen by giving them a mortgage on his celebrated Clydesdale prize-winners at the World's Fair. It is hard to get at the Mineapolis liabilities, but they are estimated at $500,000, and the assets at $1,000,000.

The assignment was kept a secret until this evening, as it had been hoped that an arrangement could be made with creditors to tide the firm over the present embarrassment.

NO TRACE OF THE ORION BANK ROBBERS.

Police Think the Work Was That of Experts—About $5,000 Taken.

Galva, Ill., May 5.—The police have found no trace of the men who, according to a report that reached here today, robbed the State Bank at Orion yesterday morning. About $5,000 in gold and bills were taken, but the standing of the institution is not affected. The place was entered by forcing a rear window in the directors' room, thus giving access to the vault, which was blown open and the money taken from a small inside safe. It is believed the work was that of experts.

HE TAKES NO STOCK IN HYPNOTISM.

Dr. Parkhurst Says the Subtle Force Seems Always to Lead to Evil.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—In the course of his sermon at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church today the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said: "Hypnotism is now the cause assigned by many people for their peculiarities of thought and action. They say it is hypnotic force that leads in the direction they go. That may be true, but if it is true hypnotism is only a force for bad, for it always leads them wrong and never right."

MAY DROP IT JUNE 7.

ILLINOIS SOLONS LIKELY TO WIND UP THEIR WORK THEN.

Tuesday Morning the Matter of Final Adjournment Is a Special Order for Discussion in the House—Drainage Bill Likely to Pass This Week—Many Bills on the Order of Third Reading—Silver Republicans May Dominate the Coming League Convention.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—The date for the final adjournment of the Legislature is likely to be fixed this week. Two days last week unsuccessful attempts were made in the House to fix a date, and the question will come up again Tuesday morning as a special order. Singularly enough, the opposition to an early adjournment comes from the country members. They are usually the first to agitate the adjournment question; but at present they are united against every proposition to adjourn until certain measures have received the consideration which they think is due them. The general opinion seems to be that if an adjournment date is agreed upon this week it will be about June 7.

The Senate bill to establish the Eastern Illinois State Normal Sschool is a special order for Tuesday on second reading. The companion bill of this one (the bill to establish the Northern Illinois State Normal School) has reached third reading. Both will be passed.

Mr. Needles' bill regulating the sale of substitutes for butter is a special order for Wednesday. It comes up on second reading. It is designated to prevent the sale of butterine and like substances as butter.

The report of the Committee on Soldiers' Home and Soldiers' Orphans' Home regarding the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy will be considered Wednesday. The committee finds the great evil of the home to be intemperance, and recommends the adoption of a resolution directing the Superintendent of the institution to presecute saloonkeepers who sell liquor to the veterans after having been notified by the Superintendent not to do so.

Thursday the House will consider Mr. Schwab's joint resolution to amend the Constitution so that the propositions to amend three different articles of that instrument may be submitted to the people at the same time. There seems to be a disposition to adopt this resolution.

The bill to appropriate $25,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Father Marquette, which passed the Senate last week, is likely to be called up within a few days. The opposition to this measure has vanished, and that it will pass the House seems certain.

The Chicago drainage bill is on the order of third reading in the House. It is likely to be passed this week.

The Senate atmosphere has been pretty thoroughly cleared of important matters of late, the satisfactory settlement of the drainage question having removed the last measure of exceptional importance which was before it. Though this is true as regards bills of unusual moment the calendar for this week is crowded with a large number of special orders, one or two of which involve questions of considerable interest. Prominent among these is the still unsettled question of arraigning Frank H. Cooper for refusing answers to questions put to him by the Senate committee to investigate department stores. The question will recur next Tuesday on the resolution of Senator Berry offered last Thursday. This resolution recommends the dicharge of Mr. Cooper and absolves him from the charge of contempt. If adopted by the Senate the outcome means practically a repudiation of the Salomon committee, as it will leave the committee powerless to prosecute its inquiry. The resolution will be adopted, as it was sanctioned by a Republican caucus. Another important measure which is a special order Tuesday is the "anti-ringer" bill passed by the House.

Senator Aspinwall's much postponed pool-selling race-track bill is a special order for Wednesday on its third reading.

Senator Herb's bill appropriating $25,000 to erect a monument to Elijah P. Lovejoy is a special order for Thursday.

The calendar for this week contains a number of important appropriation bills on the order of third reading, as follows:

Senator Dunlap—Making an appropriation to pay the officers' salaries and expenses of the next General Assembly. Senator Leeper—Making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the commission to promote uniform legislation. Senator Hamer—Appropriating the claims awarded Louis Chaffee and others. Senator Herb—To establish a chemical survey of the waters of the State. Senator Berry—Making an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the State Laboratory of Natural history. Senator Fisher—Making an appropriation to establish an Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane.

Among other measures on third reading are:

Senator Littler's anti-trust bill; Senator Bartling's bill to prevent the coloring yellow of any article to be used as a substitute for butter; Senator Hamer's bill to prevent the adulteration of food; Senator Bogardus' bill to compel operators of street railways to provide safeguards against injury or death of human beings; Senator Crawford's pawner's societies bill and his bill in relation to justices of the peace and constables; and Senator Herb's bill to amend the act to create a bureau of labor statistics providing for State employment agencies to be maintained by the State Commissioners of county seats.

RAYNER IS AFTER GORMAN'S SCALP.

Split in the Maryland Democracy Caused by the Would-Be Governor.

Baltimore, Md., May 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—Isidor Rayner, who declined a renomination for Congress last fall that he might become a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination this spring, has declared war upon Senator Gorman, and a big fight in the Maryland Democracy is on. At the recent meeting of the Democratic State committee in this city Rayner was the only candidate for Governor who did not call upon Senator Gorman and solicit his favorable consideration for the nomination. Even Gov. Brown, who has shown considerable independence in the executive chair, was there, but it was denied he was seeking a renomination. Rayner alone held aloof. Last Tuesday night he came out as a candidate for Governor at a large meeting gotten up by his friends and the anti-machine Democrats. He boldly attacked the bosses, although he expressed his intention of entering the primaries, which are invariably controlled and manipulated in the interest of the machine candidate. Ex-Gov. and ex-United States Senator William Pinckney White has declared himself for Rayner. Mr. Gorman will use all his power to prevent the nomination of Rayner. The Republicans, encouraged by their victory last fall and by the Rayner break in the Democratic ranks, look for the election of the next Governor and Legislature.

TWO DEMOCRATS FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Thurston Looks for a Clean Split on the Silver Issue.

Duluth, Minn., May 5.—[Special.]—Senator John M. Thurston of Omaha, Neb., was in the city today on a little fishing jaunt from St. Paul. He is on his way from Lake Gogebic, where he will spend several days angling for bass before his return to the south.

"I believe in the use of silver money," said Senator Thurston, "offered by international agreement, if possible; if not, by the United States to so great an extent as is practicable. I made my campaign upon a silver basis, but I never have been in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I believe in utilizing our silver product just as much as can possibly be done, and return for every dollar of money its full paying and purchasing power. I do not believe in opening our mints to the silver of the world, nor in using silver in such a manner as to put a premium on gold. To just what extent it can be used advantageously and what legislation is necessary to effect such an end I am unprepared to say. I do not think a majority of the people favor free silver. Free silver and bimetallism have been too much confounded in the public press and from the platform. The people of Nebraska are strongly in favor of bimetallism, but not free coinage.

"From the tone of Mr. Cleveland's last letter, and other indications, I confidently look for a split in the Democratic party on the silver question. I expect to see in 1896 two national Democratic conventions and two sets of Democratic Presidential candidates. Mr. Cleveland will be one of the candidates. Such a split would mean a comparatively easy victory for the Republicans. I think there is little possibility of the Republican party splitting on the money question."

SILVER REPUBLICANS MAY DOMINATE

They Probably Will Have a Majority in the League Convention at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., May 5.—[Special.]—The latest advices received by the committee in charge of the arrangements for the National Republican League convention indicate that there will be about 1,600 delegates in attendance. The appointment of delegates is by Congressional districts, and the total number entitled to seats in the convention, including the delegates-at-large, is about 2,200. Everything points to big delegations from all of the Western free silver States, and it is probable that silver men will be in the majority in the convention.

TO ARRANGE A DEBATE ON SILVER.

Effort to Get Bryan and Laughlin Discuss the Issue.

An effort is being made to arrange a debate on the silver question between W. J. Bryan of Nebraska and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago. Mr. Bryan, it is said, has signified his willingness to meet Prof. Laughlin at Central Music Hall May 10 or 11. No answer has yet been received from Prof. Laughlin. A meeting of persons in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver has been called for this evening at 8 o'clock at the Sherman House for the purpose of forming a club to be the headquarters of all holding bimetallic views.

Bushnell's Plans Not Made.

Springfield, O., May 5.—[Special.]—Gen. A. S. Bushnell arrived from a two-months' trip to California this morning. He says the sentiment there is divided between silver and gold, and that Gov. McKinley is favorably spoken of for President. "I will not say I am not a candidate for Governor," he said, "for I have said that so often it has become tiresome. I am glad Gen. Keifer still insists I keep my promise, for I will have some one to look after me and keep me straight. I haven't decided whether I will go to the State convention or not."

Higgins' Ticket Bests Addicks.

Wilmington, Del., May 5.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Wilmington held their primaries yesterday for the nomination of Mayor, City Solicitor, Collector of Taxes, and President of Council. The Higgins faction succeeded in electing the ticket by a handsome majority, completely throwing the Addicks ticket under.

THEOSOPHISTS ARE NOT WORRIED.

Dr. Elliot Coues' Arraignment Not Given Much Weight.

The dispatch from Washington published in yesterday's papers saying Dr. Elliot Coues had denounced the American Theosophical Society as a fraud did not in the least perturb the members of that society who attended the meeting in the Athenæum Building last night. Dr. Coues they regarded as an able man, but one who had joined the society through ambition and had since his expulsion missed no opportunity to malign his former associates. Dr. Coues' statement that he had in his possession letters from Mme. Blavatsky in which she instructed her confederates as to the manner in which they were to deceive her disciples they branded as absolutely false. The other statements they regarded as too absurd for consideration. J. D. Leonard, one of the society, when shown the dispatch said:

"Dr. Coues is an able man, but is not to be credited when he discusses theosophy. He was President of our Washington branch, but never of the general society. Indeed, it was his failure to secure that position that resulted in his leaving the society. He was ambitious and became popular among the Theosophists with whom he associated. He wrote to Mme. Blavatsky soon after he joined the society, saying he would make the society popular among the prominent people in Washington if she would appoint him President. If she refused he threatened to denounce her as a fraud. She of course refused to comply with his demands and soon had him expelled. This was about 1889 or 1890, and he has lost no opportunity since then to abuse us." Next Wednesday night, the anniversary of Mme. Blavatsky's death, the Chicago Theosophical Society will hold suitable memorial exercises in her memory.

HE HAS A DEAD BANDIT TO HIS CREDIT.

W. H. French of Chicago Assists in Wiping Out Train-Robber Wheeler.

W. H. French Jr. of No. 5435 Washington avenue, Chicago, went to Mancos, Colo., early last month. Mr. French with two other men now has a dead train robber, Grant Wheeler, to his credit, and the Coroner's jury, in that casually careless way they have in the West, brought in a verdict of suicide. In January the Southern Pacific passenger and mail train No. 20 was stopped five miles west of Willcox, Ariz., by Grant Wheeler and Joe George. The robbers blew open the safe in the express car and took its contents. They were trailed through Arizona and a part of Colorado, but trace of them was lost.

Saturday, April 27, a man rode into Mancos, Colo., and was recognized as Grant Wheeler, the train robber. He went through the town and picketed his horse near a granary on a field near the ranch of Henry Smith, an uncle of Mr. French, with whom the latter was stopping. Wheeler slept in the granary and the next morning, when the ranchers were told who the visitor was, W. H. French Jr., Kirk Williams, and Charlie Duncan took their rifles and started for the outlaw's sleeping place. They took up a station where they could watch Wheeler's resting place. Finally he was seen to appear with his rifle slung so he could use it readily. Williams and Duncan called to him to throw up his hands.

"Throw up nothing," Wheeler said as he dug for a dry ditch. He dropped into it and began to fire on the men in pursuit of him. All of them sought shelter and the firing was kept up for a minute, when there was silence from Wheeler's quarter. The others went to the ditch which he had used as a breastwork and found him dead. He was fully identified as Grant Wheeler.

NORTH SIDE NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Organization to Be Composed Only of Active Political Workers.

In the incorporation of the Tuscola club a new and active Republican organization has been added to the North Side. There has been for some time a Republican organization known as the Osceola club, with rooms at No. 220 North Clark street. There a few Republicans drawn from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards met occasionally. They thought there was a chance for a larger club which, while being composed only of active political workers, could in a large measure aid the Marquette club without crippling in any way its membership. A charter was applied for. The incorporators are Henry L. Williams, Oscar Hebel, Alex. Levison, and C. E. Anthony. Mr. Williams, the club's President, said:

"We now have 125 members, and at the rate applications are coming in we expect to have 300 inside of a month. We will aid the Marquette club in the good work it is doing and will differ from it only that our organization will be composed largely of the Republicans who do the sledgehammer work of the party—active politicians, as contrasted with men who vote the ticket and consider their political duties end there, is what I mean. We have taken the private residence building No. 244 Superior street and it is now being fitted up handsomely as a club house."

The officers of the Tuscola club are: President, Henry L. Williams; Secretary, C. W. Kohlhamer; Treasurer, Samuel Gessler. The office of Vice-President is at present vacant.

NOT LIKELY TO FOLLOW MOLINE'S LEAD.

Rule Against the Use of Tobacco by Scholars Not Needed in Chicago.

The example of the Moline (Ill.) Board of Education, which Saturday passed a rule forbidding scholars carrying or using tobacco in school, will hardly be followed by the Chicago Board. At least such is the opinion of Mr. Lane, Superintendent of City Schools, who says no such order is necessary, as cigarets and tobacco have always been tabooed in the schools of this city. "We have for the last five years used every effort to stop the use of tobacco among our pupils," he said. "Wherever there are play-grounds around the schools there is always some one on hand to stop cigaret smoking among the boys. At the schools not provided with play-grounds we always try to discourage the practice of coming to school more than fifteen minutes before class time. Parents will find if they look into the matter that their boys do not learn to smoke at school, but at play on the street after school has closed."

To Study Gaelic.

The Scottish Highlanders of Chicago will meet in the parlors of the Sherman House Tuesday to organize classes for reading and conversation in the ancient tongue of the Gael.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

DIES AT HIS DINNER.

SUDDEN DEMISE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE DANIEL L. WHEELER.

Is Dining with His Wife and Her Cousin When Death Overtakes Him—Is Talking Pleasantly When He Gives a Gasp and Sinks Back in His Chair Dead—Death of James Kelly, One of the Founders of "The Tribune"—Noted Negro Politician Dead—Obituary Notes.

Daniel L. Wheeler, North Town Justice of the Peace, died suddenly while sitting at his dinner table at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Wheeler and her cousin, Miss Sarah A. Colvin, were at the table with him. Although he had been ill nearly a year and confined to his home, No. 60 Wisconsin street, since Jan. 2, Mr. Wheeler's condition was not thought to be dangerous. In fact, he had been unusually cheerful during the day, and at the table was talking of the prospects of taking a carriage ride through the parks next Sunday and of being able to go to his office shortly.

Mrs. Wheeler and Miss Colvin noticed him raise his hands, give one gasp, and sink down, limp, in the chair. They immediately sent for Dr. Everett, the family physician, and also summoned two other doctors living near, but there was nothing they could do. Life was extinct.

Mr. Wheeler suffered three attacks of the grip, the last one of which left him afflicted with a complication of diseases and heart trouble. Since Jan. 2 he had only been out of the house once, and that was on election day, when some of his friends took him to the polls to vote.

While raised in Milwaukee, the home of his parents, Daniel L. Wheeler was born Jan. 15, 1850, at Steventown, N. Y. He was graduated from Racine College, studied law in the office of Judge Jenkins and Matt Carpenter, and at the age of 21 was admitted to the bar. He went direct to Boston and practiced his profession there until 1878, when on account of poor health he came West, located in Chicago, and engaged in newspaper work on The Tribune and other papers until he was appointed Justice of the Peace for the North Town eight years ago. He was reappointed four years ago, and was one of only two of the successful candidates who received the unanimous vote of the Judges. He was appointed for the third time three weeks ago. He was married in 1892 to Adelaide M. Clarke. He was a benevolent, kind-hearted, generous man and had hosts of friends among all classes.

The body will be taken to Milwaukee and buried in the family lot in Forest Home Cemetery. The funeral will take place from the residence at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow to the Northwestern depot and from there to Milwaukee on the 11:30 train. Mr. Wheeler was a Mason; also a member of the Elks and the Red Men. He leaves a sister, Mrs. W. A. Noell of Milwaukee, two half-sisters, and a half-brother to mourn his loss.

DEATH OF A FOUNDER OF THE TRIBUNE

James Kelly Passes Away at His Winnetka, Ill., Home.

James Kelly, one of the founders of The Chicago Tribune and a pioneer of this city, died yesterday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James O. Parker, Winnetka, Ill. Mr. Kelly had enjoyed good health up to two weeks ago, when he began to fail rapidly. He gradually lost his mental faculties, and yesterday morning peacefully breathed his last. Death was caused from old age and a general breaking down of the system. Those present when he died were his son and daughter, Paul H. Kelly, and Mrs. J. O. Parker and his son-in-law, J. O. Parker. The funeral services will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock from the family residence. The interment will be at Rosehill.

James Kelly was one of the oldest printers in Chicago. He was born in New York City in 1809. He received his education in Ireland. Returning to New York he engaged in the book publishing business. His establishment in New York City was twice destroyed by fire. He came to Chicago and founded a weekly paper known as "The Gem of the Prairie." Later this was merged into The Tribune, and the paper was issued daily. On account of ill-health he was forced to sell his interest in the paper. Later he engaged in the wholesale leather business, and also ran several large tanneries in Wisconsin. Ten years ago he retired permanently from business. Mr. Kelly took no active interest in politics, though he was always a stanch Republican. His wife died many years ago, and one son and one daughter survive him.

Funeral of Thomas Patton Robb.

The funeral of Col. Thomas Patton Robb took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Park Ridge. Col. Robb was in his 76th year and was one of the oldest settlers in Chicago. He was born in Bath, Me., and educated in the East, but came West in 1840, where, having for a time studied law, he afterwards devoted himself to commercial pursuits. In the '50s he went to California and was closely connected with the public affairs of Sacramento, Cal. He served with the Illinois troops with the Army of the Tennessee in the rebellion, acting as Inspector-General in the year 1864. In 1865 he became military agent for Illinois with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. During Gen. Grant's Presidency he was Collector of Customs at the port of Savannah, Ga. His death took place at Santa Cruz, Cal. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son.

William Perkins.

Baltimore, Md., May 5.—[Special.]—William Perkins, one of the oldest leaders of his race in Maryland, died at the Aged Colored People's Home here last night. He was born on the Eastern shore and from the date of the enfranchisement of the negro he took a leading part in improving the social and political status of his people. As a Republican he was influential with the party leaders in Maryland and among Cabinet officers and members of Congress. For many years he served upon the State Central committee and was regularly a delegate to State and district conventions.

Robert T. Brook.

Jerseyville, Ill., May 5.—[Special].—Robert T. Brook, one of Jerseyville's most respected citizens, died here last night of heart disease. Mr. Brook was born in 1827 in Greene County, Ill. He was Secretary of the War Relief committee of St. Louis, Mo., during the rebellion and was a member of the General Assembly of Missouri from St. Louis in 1867 and 1868. His body will be taken to St. Louis for interment.

Obituary Notes.

George Berdine Sr., aged 62, died suddenly at Hebron, Ind.

Mrs. Amos Wilson, aged 55, died suddenly at Valparaiso, Ind.

David Herline, a wealthy resident of Lexington, Ill., is dead, aged 74.

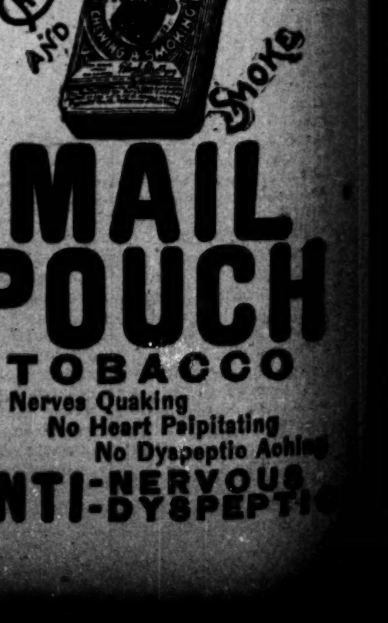
Mrs. Humphrey Quinlan, aged 78, a pioneer resident of Harwood, Ill., is dead.

M. E. Carter, aged 50, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth North Carolina District, died at Asheville.

Miss Caroline Everett, for fifteen years Professor of Languages at the Princeton, Ill., High School, is dead. She was well known in educational circles throughout the Northwest.

Secretary Gresham Is Better.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—Although having an unsatisfactory night, Secretary Gresham was much more quiet today, and tonight is said to be somewhat improved.


Nicotine Neutralized
CHEW AND SMOKE
MAIL POUCH
TOBACCO
No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aching
ANTI-NERVOUS
-DYSPEPTIC

WOMEN, DO YOU WANT TO VOTE?

"Women do not really want the ballot," is an assertion often heard throughout the State of Illinois. To secure an expression from the women themselves THE TRIBUNE recently put this query:

Women of Illinois: Do you want full franchise? Yes or No. Write your reasons to THE TRIBUNE.

Out of nearly two hundred letters bearing from one to sixty-three signatures but two women said "No."

WOMAN ONE OF "SILENT SEVEN."

Do I want the full ballot? Yes! Why? For the same reasons that my husband and son want full franchise. It is the conceded right of a republican form of government that the people shall be governed by representatives chosen by all the citizens capable of exercising a choice. Those supposed to be incapable of exercising a choice are criminals, idiots, the insane, paupers, aliens, minors, and women—often called the Silent Seven.

In the name of womanhood and motherhood I protest against being placed among the incapables by our lawmakers. Woman represents the home, and she should have the opportunity to protect it and and legislate in its interest. Wherever women have been tried they have been found, as a class, faithful to the trust. They fill our churches and philanthropic societies, they work for the little children and do all in their power to elevate humanity. Women have proved themselves law-abiding citizens working for the best interest of society and they should have full power to express their convictions of men and measures at the ballot box. Yes, I want to vote, and I want every other woman to have the same right, whether rich or poor, white or black, good or bad.

MARY E. HOLMES, Chicago, President Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

SUFFRAGE VIEWS OF NOTED MEN.

I want full franchise for women for the following reasons:

First—I believe with William H. Seward that "justice is on the side of woman suffrage."

Second—In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women."

Third—I believe with Bishop Bowman that "woman ought to vote because it is right and for the best interests of the country."

Fourth—I believe with Bishop Hurst that "the time has come when the ballot should be given to women."

Fifth—I would answer the question: In view of the terrible corruption of our politics can we maintain universal suffrage? In the words of Bishop Gilbert Haven, "No, not without the aid of women." Furthermore, I believe in the words of Bishop Simpson "that the great vices in our large cities will never be conquered until the ballot is put into the hands of women."

Sixth—I think in the words of Chief Justice Chase, "there will be no end of the good that will come by woman suffrage, on the elected, on elections, on the government, and on woman herself."

Finally, I fully believe with Charles Sumner, that "in the progress of civilization woman suffrage is sure to come."

RENA MICHAELS ATCHISON, Morgan Park.

MUST PROTECT THE CHILDREN.

Yes, I want full franchise, for I have children and should have a voice in making the laws that protect them from evils that are legalized and perpetuated by the votes of men.

SARAH EAST, Du Quoin.

REASONS FOR SAYING "NO."

The arguments of female suffrage may be divided into two classes—theoretical and practical. Greater stress is laid by its advocates on the theoretical side, manifestly because more difficulties arise when an attempt is made to prove either a practical necessity for its adoption or any certainty that the results would justify the inevitable sacrifices.

On the theoretical side it is constantly urged that suffrage is an inherent right of citizenship; that taxation without representation is injustice; that the opinions of educated women would be enhanced by the gift of elective franchise. I propose to show wherein these statements are false either in essence or in application.

First, suffrage is not an inherent right of citizenship. That most liberal and democratic document ever promulgated by Americans, the Declaration of Independence, mentions only life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights. It says not a word about voting. Suffrage, or a voice in choosing the leaders and plans for the State, is a privilege conferred upon certain designated individuals in return for service rendered to the State. As the basis of all governments has been thus far physical force, the ability to bear arms became a natural requirement of those citizens on whom was conferred the suffrage. Hence originated the division according to sex. Other qualifications as birth, age, and the ownership of property are familiar to every one.

This point was decided once for all in the masterly opinion delivered with Chief Justice Waite's decision in the case of Mrs. Minor of Missouri, who, in 1875 having been refused registration, carried her case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Among the points decided in this famous case are enumerated the following: "The word citizen in the Constitution of the United States conveys the idea of membership of a nation and nothing more; women are citizens of the United States. The right of suffrage is not one of the necessary privileges of a citizen of the United States."

It must be remembered the citizen who is accorded the fullest rights and privileges, including that of suffrage, must also bear the burden of all its duties, which would include military and jury service. It was manifestly the intention of the government that, in laying upon the male citizens these extra burdens, it would compensate them by placing in their hands the gift of suffrage. Thus we find in all authorities suffrage regarded as a gift from the State to certain of the members of the Nation, certainly not an inherent right of that membership.

It must be borne in mind that the idea of manhood suffrage is something altogether modern and of such recent date as to furnish insufficient criteria for the argument of universal suffrage. Its success in England is regarded by soberminds as equivocal, and in our own country, where, for the first time, the ballot has been placed in the hands of an ignorant and irresponsible populace, its failure seems to indicate that such a scheme of government should be reserved for the use of educated and moral commonwealths.

Second—Taxation without representation is injustice. In highly enlightened countries this principle is now recognized as the basis of representative government. The mistake the suffragists make in quoting it in their defense is the ridiculous assumption that women are not represented. Pray, what does representation mean? Does it imply that every individual who pays a tax must himself decide every detail of how and when that tax is to be levied? Not at all. It means, in the United States, that the interests of his locality shall be represented by one of its members (in England not even a local residence is considered necessary). When the colonies revolted at "taxation without representation" they demanded only that the colonies should be adequately represented by some person or persons acquainted with their conditions and needs. The application of this principle made by the advocates of female suffrage is therefore a historical and logical absurdity of which they will some day feel ashamed. Another much abused phrase is that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." It is a historical fact that a tacit consent has always been yielded to our Federal Government by its citizens, with some notable exceptions, however, among whom may be mentioned lunatics, criminals, Mormons, slaveholders, Anarchists, and female suffragists.

Third—It is true that the opinions of the best class of women are now of a distinct value in the process of molding public opinion. The day is now past when it could be contended that woman is man's inferior in intellect. Ages of training have differentiated them, but difference does not necessarily imply inferiority. Therefore it is possible, since education has come to our aid, to note a respectful attention from men to the views of earnest thoughtful women; for our brothers are glad of help from every source in the battle waging against the animal forces still dominant in the field of politics. Why are women listened to with respect? Surely not because they are any wiser or more in earnest than men, but solely because their utterances are not supposed to be made from a party bias, whereas every speech or writing of a prominent man is regarded with more or less suspicion in view of his known partisan leaning.

Let women beware lest, even without having yet gained the suffrage, they lose this respectful audience through boastful declarations of party affiliation and purely partisan zeal. The spectacle afforded the public during the October campaign of women arrayed against each other on party lines, especially on the subject of education, which is surely not one involving any political principle, was hardly encouraging to those of either sex who hope from extending the franchise to women, to obtain a class of voters amenable to no influences below the plane of intellect and morals. This recent experience having shown us that practically there will be no difference between men and women voters, why not acknowledge the failure before we have enfranchised creatures of the lower classes whom we know will simply be the blind followers of demagogues? No one argues any good result from merely doubling the vote, and what influence we may now keep in our hands will then be quite surrendered.

To consider arguments of a more strictly practical nature—can it be truthfully said that "women suffer from positive disabilities and hardships which nothing but an equal share in political power will remove"? Whatever may have been the condition of women fifty years ago, the noble and unselfish labors of those who pointed out the formerly existing instances of injustice on the statue books and pleaded for their removal, resulted in arousing a public sentiment which soon accomplished the desired end.

It is extremely doubtful if the suffrage in women's hands would result in any good to the State. To refer again to last fall's experience, we may as well give up any hope that women will become independent voters. They will divide on existing party lines and merely double the vote. And it is quite probable that no large female vote will be polled except in cases when sentiment is uppermost. If their emotional natures were deeply stirred it would be possible to get a large vote, for it would be only on such occasions that the quiet, stay-at-home wives and mothers could be induced to leave their seclusion and on just such occasions the worse elements of society would use their utmost endeavors, aided by frauds of every description, to overwhelm the cause of right.

Gov. Hoyt of Wyoming gives interesting testimony on this point. "After the first excitement is over," he says, "it is impossible to get respectable women out to vote except every two or three years, on some purely emotional question. . . . After a year or two it is found that the women of the worst classes are those that most regularly go to the polls." We cannot overlook the fact that these women vastly outnumber the heroic few of the women's clubs who would not tire at the start. These few were deceived last year by the action of the fashionables of New York and later of Chicago. Almost any cause will receive its death blow when it becomes the fashion. A little reflection will show that what was the fad of last year will be cast aside now.

Suffrage, even outside the ranks of fashion, is a fad of the hour. Beware of fads and faddists. A less popular name for them is cranks, and cranks, according to Max Nordau, are simply degenerates, in the alienists' meaning of the term. People who become fanatical on any subject are essentially unbalanced in mind. Nordau's assumption that the upper classes in these fin de siècle days are becoming more or less infected with hysteria in some of its many insidious forms, comes so very near being a complete explanation of otherwise puzzling phenomena that it is giving serious uneasiness to those who find themselves described with startling fidelity in his pages.

The cause of this alarming degeneracy is to be found in the intense nervous strain under which we are obliged to live. No such conditions have ever before been thrown about cultivated society in all the history of civilization. The remedy lies beyond question in simplifying our conditions, in a reversion to a plainer, quieter, less exciting mode of life. Yet the suffragists would have women, that portion of the race which is by far the more sensitive to a stimulating environment, add to their already overtaxed nerves the strain of political obligations and contentions. If it is our destiny to succumb beneath the weight of modern sociological conditions, to be prostrated, overwhelmed, slain by the tyranny of steam and electricity, and all the death-dealing powers of nineteenth century civilization, perhaps the sooner the better; in that case we should welcome the new burden.

But to most of us, to the vast, incalculable majority of women, this does not seem necessary. We believe in the principle of division of labor. We are content to allow that suffrage is, after all, a matter of representation, and for expediency's sake, we delegate to our loving fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons the duty of actively participating in the management of the State. The higher education and our own natural tastes have opened to us the broader field of humanitarian endeavor. We are satisfied with being thus in a double sense the mothers and nourishers of the race.

SARAH WILLARD HIESTAND, Rogers Park.

FRANCHISE A SOCIAL REFORM.

I ask the ballot for women—full political franchise—because I believe, first of all, in the right of complete representation at the polls of all classes of our citizens. To me the logical grounds for this demand are the only important ones. Women suffer all the penalties and responsibilities of citizenship, and for that reason are entitled to all its privileges and opportunities. Whatever measure of strength or protection is offered to man in the right to vote belongs in the nature of things to woman. This is a question of justice, of the full application of our republican principles. This will never be a republic, in the fair and undisputed sense of that term, until women have an equal share with men in the discharge of all the duties and functions pertaining to responsible citizenship. Only upon the theory of her never-to-be-ended legal minority, her continual state of legal wardship, can she be deprived of this most fundamental right, one that men regard as of first and supreme importance—a part of their very manhood's estate.

This is, briefly stated, the logical argument. There are others, employed both for and against woman suffrage, which may be called the sentimental and expediency arguments; of less weight, but more effective with many people. Among these is the assertion so often made that women do not want the ballot. There is enough truth in this to give strength to our opponents and greatly to weaken the efforts of the advocates of our cause. All the force of our suffrage associations should be brought to bear upon women. Though there is neither reason nor justice in withholding a just claim from one class because another does not want it, there is no doubt this circumstance contributes more than any other one thing to the indifference of men on this subject, more indifference than active hostility.

Another argument employed by the opposition is that women's vote will but duplicate man's vote. This has nothing to do with the inherent right of the question, yet must be met. An answer was recently afforded in our election here in Geneva, when our citizens' ticket, headed by a man of leisure, culture, and strict integrity, was defeated by a few votes, while a week after the element that here won was defeated by a large majority at the school election, in which the women took part. It was the best women in the town who voted, and only the best women. I have no doubt experience in many other places will confirm this. I do not, however, ask for the ballot for woman because I think she will always vote wisely, but because it is her right. As to man, it will prove the same means of education and higher influence to her. She is blocked in every step of her progress by the withholding of this right, and she herself is coming rapidly to see this. There is to my mind no more important social reform before us today than this one of the political enfranchisement of women.

CELIA PARKER WOOLLEY, Geneva.

THINKS WOMEN ARE INDIFFERENT.

Personally, I desire the privileges as I already have the penalties of citizenship. Since I may be taxed or hanged I would vote.

But "who would be free themselves must strike the blow." Majorities rule in these United States, and until the majority of women feel the ignominy of their position political, until they take the trouble to indicate a desire to change it, we can hardly expect to have the franchise thrust upon us. At this time there is little doubt if a vote of Illinois women were taken on the subject two-thirds would be against it, if, indeed, half would take the trouble to vote at all.

For some time to come our efforts had better be directed towards educating ourselves up "to the sticking point" than in humbly suing for the boon of partial franchise at the hands of our eminent statesmen, whose granting or withholding is usually based upon approval or disapproval of the personal appearance of the particular woman by whom they are importuned.

MARY R. PLUMMER, Chicago.

SUFFRAGE SHOULD BE SEXLESS.

Yes, I want equal privileges with my husband.

S. A. BEERS, Moline.

IT IS AN INALIENABLE RIGHT.

I am entitled to the ballot because it is an inalienable human right—a part of the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." I want it because I am a self-respecting, self-sustaining, native-born American citizen, a taxpayer, a patriot, a humanitarian.

GERTRUDE M. SINGLETON, Evanston.

WOMAN WILL PURIFY POLITICS.

Do I want full franchise? Most assuredly, yes. Why do I want it?

First—Because I believe it is right and just for women to have it.

Second—Because woman's influence is needed to purify the body politic.

Third—When women have a voice in making the law we will have better and more just laws on the statute books.

Fourth—When women are given the ballot there will be equal pay for equal work.

CARRIE ASHTON-JOHNSON, Rockford.

WOMAN'S VOTE TO PROTECT HOME.

I want the ballot because I believe I have the same moral right to register my opinion on the important issues of the day as my brothers, and because I believe through woman's complete enfranchisement is to come deliverance from many of the evils which threaten the destruction of our government and are a constant menace to our homes and loved ones.

P. A. WOOD, Elgin.

STANDPOINT OF WORKING WOMAN.

The woman who works for her bread wants the ballot because she knows its power! She knows that without it she will continue to dwell in a state of wage-slavery. Employers almost invariably assume a woman will work for a wage that will support but one individual. How many men, even among the humblest laborers, would consent to work for $5.22 a week? And yet that is the average weekly wage paid to the working-women of the United States.

However, woman's claim to the ballot is based upon a natural right, not a special privilege. She has a soul to keep clean, a mind to discipline, a body to train. In short, she is an individual. There are people who deliberately misunderstand the whole situation. They imagine by a few thrusts at the "new woman" they can drive all others from the arena. I want to say, the new woman is the true woman. She only asks to be allowed to work out the meaning of her life in her own way. She asks permission to act according to the dictates of her own conscience, not that of her brother. Her power, her earnestness, enthusiasm, and loyalty will define the boundaries of her sphere.

LOISE FOSKETTE, Chicago.

BEYOND POWER OF GIFT.

I want suffrage because the right to vote is woman's as well as man's. I desire, therefore, not that man shall give me that right, but that he shall restore to me my own.

ANNA R. WEEKS, Winnetka.

WANTED: A "NEW" MAN!

To the query, "Do women of Illinois want full franchise?" I say "No." It seems to me no one can read Drummond's "Ascent of Man" without becoming convinced the place for woman is in the home, and I am sure she would have remained there in perfect contentment if man had been true to himself and to her needs. And what is more, if a woman has a home and children and looks after them as she should she will have her head and heart and hands full and be glad to let the men look after all the political affairs.

As one young woman said to me not long ago: "The young men do not care to marry nowadays. We girls cannot run after them and say: 'Here, marry me, I want a home.'" You see, there is something gone wrong in the world. Perhaps nature spent too much time making mothers and did not finish up the fathers as she should.

M. SAWTELLE, Chicago.

VIEWS OF WOMAN POLITICIAN.

I want full franchise because, as ex-Mayor of Kiowa, Kas., I have seen enough of the inside of politics to know to whom and for what our tax money is paid. As a taxpayer I desire a voice in saying to whom and for what my money shall be paid.

RACHAEL S. PACKSON, Springfield.

IS CLASSED WITH CONVICTS.

Do I want full franchise? Yes. Being a native of Illinois, with all my interests centered here, I would do my part toward making this State a stronghold for justice; being a citizen the rights, duties, and responsibilities are just as incumbent upon me as upon any other citizen, even though the lords of creation have seen fit to class those of my sex with the idiot, the lunatic, and the convict. Furthermore, I do not believe in indirect influence. No human agency can create brain tissue or supply its lack. More hopeless still to deal with is the Mr. Dorking element, which fears not so much that his wife will develop into a crowing hen as that she may learn to fly above him. Again, being a wage-earner and opposed to the principle underlying the strike movement, I would look to the will of the majority to regulate the financial problem of the day. We women of Illinois hope to be a factor in its settlement when unjust legislation no longer checks our power to act.

EDITH I. GOODSPEED, Joliet.

ANSWER OF A MOTHER.

To the question, "Do you want full suffrage?" I answer, Yes, because my home and my children are so dear to me, and I believe the ballot in woman's hand would be a most potent weapon of defense against all evil.

HELEN BAILEY-FOX, Aurora.

VIEWS OF WOMAN 91 YEARS OLD.

Why do I care to vote? Because it is my right according to the Constitution of our government, and who has authority to gainsay? If we had the right of franchise we might have some power in repressing the saloons.

MARIA SHATTUCK, Chicago.

MOTHERHOOD ESSENTIAL TO LAW.

For the benefit of the children—the future citizens of the State—I would have the valuable experiences of motherhood as well as those of fatherhood crystallized into law. On the other hand, recognizing the value of the great and universal law of individuality, we see that the exclusion of any unit of government is a loss to the entire structure. As Mr. Lincoln wisely said, "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." In short, I believe all men and women are wiser than all men with all women excluded from responsibility.

ELIZABETH BOYNTON HARBERT, Evanston.

A STATE LIBRARIAN OBJECTS.

I want suffrage, first, because I do not wish to be discriminated against in favor of my brothers. Why should I be disinherited from citizenship? Second, as a Daughter of the American Revolution I object to the principle of taxation without representation. Third, that certain legislation in favor of women may be secured. Fourth, that as I have to obey the laws I should have a voice in making those laws and an equal oversight in their execution.

SAVILLAH T. HINRICHSEN, Springfield.

ITS FUTURE IS BRIGHT

DR. BARROWS ON "CHRISTIANITY, THE WORLD-WIDE RELIGION."

Theme of His First Sermon in the Caroline E. Haskell Lectureship—He Believes All Other Religions Will Give Way to That of Christ and the Entire Race Be Dominated by Its Beneficent Rule—How the Victory Can Be Brought About.

The Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, and lecturer of the Department of Comparative Religion in the Chicago University, delivered the first lecture in Kent Hall yesterday afternoon of the foundation provided for by Mrs. Haskell. It will be remembered that in June, 1894, Mrs. Haskell gave $20,000 for a lectureship. She followed this with gifts of $100,000 for the Haskell Oriental Museum and $20,000 for the Barrows lectureship in India.

Kent Hall was crowded yesterday, and the opening subject was "Christianity, the World-Wide Religion." Among other things he said:

"Mr. President and Members of the University: This lectureship may well be begun, in the spirit of the apostolic precept, by giving honor to whom honor is abundantly due. The name which comes before us immediately is that of one whose interest in the study of religion has continued for many years. Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell has long been a diligent reader in the lines which this lectureship will follow. When she came into possession of an ample fortune, while making immediate and generous provision for relatives and friends, and giving large amounts to hospitals, churches, and homes for children and the aged, her mind was kept open to those great themes which the recent congress of the world's faiths threw into such splendid prominence. The Parliament of Religions seemed to her an event which must influence for good the entire race of men, and in the Haskell lectureship, the Haskell Oriental Museum, and the India lectureship she has certainly built three conspicuous and lasting monuments of that gracious and providential movement over which might well be written the words inscribed on Dean Stanley's tomb in Westminster Abbey, 'Uniting many hearts from many lands and lifting all to realms above.'

Opponents of Christianity.

"It does not require many years of concentrated effort for educated minds to become familiar with the leading principles, the main historic developments, the present working forces, and the chief moral results of the four or five religions of the world, now dividing the allegiance of its inhabitants. As a matter of fact, the faiths which dispute with Christianity the conquest of the globe or which stand chiefly in the way of Christian conquest are only four—the Mohammedan, the Hindu, the Confucian, and the Buddhist. For the present I dismiss from our consideration Parseeism, which has shrunk to the borders of extinction; Tauism, which is bound up with Confucianism; Shintoism, the national cult of one people that is plentifully provided with other faiths; and even Judaism, which will be considered as the historic root of a world-conquering Christianity. For reasons which may hereafter be more fully explained I do not anticipate the rise of a new religion which, gathering the best elements of others into a grand synthesis, is to supplant all present religions. I believe Christianity can be shown to include what is best in the ethnic faiths, that it has elements which make it supreme, an authoritativeness that makes it distinctive, and that when developed in accordance with its divine ideals and modified to meet the mental and other necessities of different nations it will yet dominate with its beneficent rule the entire race.

"It has been the mission of the greater religions to absorb the primitive, the unsystematized, the aboriginal faiths of the world. In India, as the hill tribes and the tribes of the jungle have become slightly civilized, they have gradually melted their rude and cruel superstitions into the types of the more intellectual religion. They have changed their modes of living and their ideas, and passed 'into Hinduism by a natural upward transition, which has led them to adopt the rituals of the classes immediately above them.' We know that Mohamedanism is sweeping away the barbarous cults of Central and Western Africa; that Buddhism in its wide conquests has wrought similar work; while Christianity not only dethroned the gods of Olympus, but has annihilated the primitive faiths of many of the savage islands of the Pacific.

New Triumphs for Christianity.

"With the dividing walls of nations broken down and their doors of exclusion broken in the great religions confront each other today, and as Principal Grant has said of one higher faith meeting another, 'Victory cannot be expected to incline to either side until there has been an intelligent study by each of the sources of the other's strength, an appreciation of the spiritual and social needs which it has met, and an absorption by the one that has the most inherent excellence and power of assimilation of all in the other that caused it to be accepted and retained for centuries by millions of human beings.' Of the four great religions which meet Christianity today he adds that 'they have proved themselves so enduring and so suited to men on a great scale that if Christianity should succeed in absorbing and taking the place of one of them it would be a more crowning demonstration of its superiority than was its triumph over the religions of Greece and Rome.'

"In this first course of lectures I shall endeavor to indicate the reasons on account of which we may anticipate such a triumph for Christianity. I realize clearly that each of the addresses which I am to offer covers so great a theme that it might well be expanded into a volume, and that each discourse would be far more effective if thus thoroughly and elaborately treated. Still, I humbly believe that there is room and use for a single course of lectures which will summarize and set forth courteously and vividly the distinctive claims of Christianity, which indicate that it is the supreme and final religion for all mankind. I cannot forget, in my connection with this department, that ours is a Christian university, and that we do not pursue our investigations on the false theory that no truth has as yet been discovered. In other words, we do not cut ourselves off from the past. We are not explorers in an untraversed continent. We may be 'in the foremost files of time,' but we are also 'heirs of all the ages.'"

A POPULIST VIEW.

Will Free Silver Help the Wage-Earner?

The Chicago Public (Pop.): Competition between individuals for silver dollars will result in the same societary conditions that competition between individuals for gold dollars has resulted in.

In 1834 Congress passed the act providing for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, and three years later, in 1837, the United States passed through a most distressing financial panic.

Twenty years later, in 1857, another panic occurred, although we had had the supposed benefit of a free coinage act for twenty-three years.

Sixteen years later, in 1873, we had another crash. It occurred only a few months after the law had been repealed and before any one had discovered the fact. For forty years we had free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and during that time we experienced three disastrous panics, and yet we are assured that all we need to bring prosperous times again is to reënact the law. The claim is not supported by the facts.

Gold monometallism, silver monometallism, and bimetallism whether national or international, are all branches of a question that pertains to a system that is based on the private ownership of the tools of production, and the wage-worker can have at best only a remote interest in the subject. As long as he must work for another for wages it will make no difference what metal the money he receives is made of. In order to live he must spend the wages he receives, and the iron law of wages is operative wherever the wage system prevails.

In the prevailing system labor is a commodity and will, like any other commodity, bring the cost of production, and if wages are high it is because the cost of living is high, and vice versa. If the cost of living is reduced wages will show a downward tendency.

This law has been shown to be at work not only at the present day, but in the past, and in all countries.

For instance, in England in the thirteenth century the wages of the agricultural laborer were four pence a day, but a day's wages would buy eight pounds of beef.

If from any cause the wages of all the workers in America are doubled by depreciating the currency it will be followed by the doubling of the price of everything that is consumed by them.

Free coinage of silver (into 50-cent dollars) will, it is claimed by its adherents, so stimulate industry that labor will be employed at good wages, the farmers will receive high prices for their produce, etc. As has been stated, if the farmers get high prices for their crops the wage-workers will have to receive high wages in order to purchase them.

It must not be presumed that the writer is a defender of the gold theory of King Grover. Far from it. But it looks at present as if a great hue and cry is to be raised over the money question and the Populist voters stampeded into the Democratic camp upon the assurance that relief is to be found in that direction.

I firmly believe that when that avenue of escape has been thoroughly explored it will prove to be a cul de sac, and the workers, after spending years of their lives and wasting their efforts, will find themselves exactly where they are today.

The only good that can come out of this agitation so far as I can see is the division that it has already caused in the ranks of the Democrats.

That split seems to be growing wider every day, and it is the duty of all energetic reformers to rally to the defense of the Omaha platform and prevent any of the radical planks from being eliminated for the purpose of making the fight in 1896 on the money plank alone.

To allow the People's party to go to pieces for the purpose of electing a free silver Democrat in 1896 would be nothing short of a crime.

R. H. H.

ALTGELD'S MALICE.

Rockford *Republican:* Doubtless every embezzler in the Joliet penitentiary wishes he had stolen from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Aurora *News:* If the Chicago papers continue to excoriate Gov. Altgeld he will empty the entire penitentiary at Joliet if he can't "get even" any other way.

Galesburg *Mail:* Altgeld's pardoning of Hilliard, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE embezzler, looks as though the Governor considered it no crime to steal from a newspaper which has criticised him.

Quincy *Whig:* If Embezzler Hilliard had stolen from a Democratic newspaper of Altgeld proclivities, would he have been pardoned? Hardly. According to Gov. Altgeld it is not a crime to steal from a newspaper which has criticised Altgeld.

Galveston *News:* Gov. Altgeld has pardoned Louis Hilliard, who went to the penitentiary for four years for decamping with $13,000 belonging to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Thus the Governor of Illinois gets even with a newspaper that dares to criticise his administration.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Gov. Altgeld has pardoned out of the State prison [L. A. Hilliard] a man formerly employed by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and convicted of embezzling $13,000. In his reasons for the pardon the Governor attacks THE TRIBUNE by name and shows that the pardon was issued to spite the paper. Altgeld never omits an opportunity to make a spectacle of himself.

Council Bluffs *Nonpareil:* L. A. Hilliard, the man who stole $13,000 from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and was sent to the penitentiary for four years, has been pardoned by Gov. Altgeld after less than two years' confinement. Maybe, like the case of Gov. Lewelling of Kansas, the prisoner offered to show him where a pot of gold was buried.

Milwaukee *Journal:* Gov. Altgeld has pardoned Louis A. Hilliard, sentenced for embezzling from THE TRIBUNE company of Chicago, alleging as one of the reasons that the company had set a very young man a very bad example by dodging its responsibilities and so led him into crime. If this allegation will stand the test of law and reason employers will have to look to their methods of business or suffer from their employes.

Aurora *Beacon:* The misfit Governor of Illinois is possessed of such a bitter hate for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that out of pure spite and cussedness he has actually pardoned out of the penitentiary a man by the name of Hilliard, who embezzled $13,000 from THE TRIBUNE company. As a simon-pure, vindictive, contemptible hater, we know of but one man the Governor's equal, and he is in no danger of ever becoming Governor of Illinois.

Peoria *Transcript:* Gov. Altgeld has just made another characteristic display of the manner in which he sacrifices the public good to the gratification of his personal malice. He has just pardoned Hilliard, the cashier of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE company, who stole some $13,000, and was captured in Spain after an expensive chase. The Judge and State's-Attorney in the case opposed his pardon, as did THE TRIBUNE company, and in the latter fact is probably found the reason for Altgeld's action. Had THE TRIBUNE people been smart they would have petitioned the Governor to pardon the man who had robbed them, when they might have been sure that he would have rotted in his cell before Altgeld would have done anything which he thought would please the paper which has so frequently shown him up in his true colors.

Quincy *Whig:* Gov. Altgeld has again exhibited his penchant for using his official position for the gratification of a personal spite. The Governor has a grudge against THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and he seeks now to gratify the grudge by pardoning out of the penitentiary L. A. Hilliard, THE TRIBUNE cashier, who was sent up for four years for embezzling $13,000. Altgeld says that the young man is thoroughly repentant and that his longer detention in prison will not benefit society, which is doubtless true, but the point on which the pardon is based, as explained in his letter to Secretary of State Hinrichsen, is the charge that Hilliard's morals were corrupted by his employers. And then the blatant Governor revamps the charge to which he devoted so much space in his message to the Legislature that THE TRIBUNE company rents land from the Chicago School Board without paying sufficient rental and that it dodges taxes. Altgeld thinks that this was some excuse for the young man's crime and therefore pardoned him. All of which is doubtless eminently satisfactory to the Altgeld malice, but it doesn't hurt anybody else.

Champaign *Gazette:* Gov. Altgeld has committed another of those inexcusable blunders for which he seems to have so ready a capacity. He has pardoned Louis A. Hilliard, who was sent to the penitentiary for embezzling funds belonging to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE while he held the responsible position of cashier of that paper. The pardon itself may not have been more improper than any one of fifty others he has granted; but in granting it he writes a message of considerable length, in which he grinds over what he said some months ago in a curious message to the Legislature, assailing THE TRIBUNE on the matter of its contributions to the public treasury through its school land lease. He reaches the conclusion that this young man, a trusted employé, saw his employers pocketing money which "in equity and good concience ought to have belonged to the public treasury," and thereby his moral force was weakened and so he committed the embezzlement. This is surely a sad piece of official sophistry. The charges he makes are not well founded as matter of fact, and if they were the conclusion from them is not legitimate. How much less, since they are false?

Paper Tires.

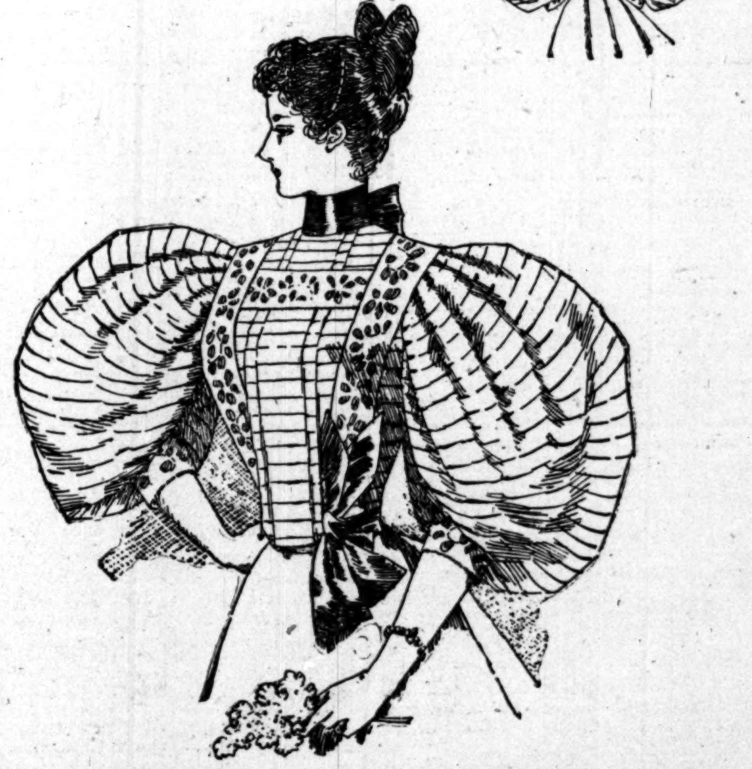
Paper tires are soon to be manufactured for cycles. They are supposed to last longer than rubber and to puncture less easily.

STYLISH WAIST WITH BOX-PLEATED BLOUSE FRONT.

A Tissue Paper Pattern of This Garment May Be Obtained by Filling Certificate Below and Mailing, with Ten Cents, to the Pattern Department of "The Tribune."

Here is a charming model for extra waists of silk, batiste, or other cotton, as well as for entire costumes of silk, wool, or cotton.

The pattern has a fitted lining, the material being seamless both back and front. The box-pleat is cut separate and sewn on, which is less troublesome for the maker than to have it cut in one piece with the front.



NO. 7,571—LADIES' FANCY WAIST.

A handsome crepon gown of old green was made with a waist after this pattern, and a perfectly plain skirt. The trimming consisted of embroidered bands of creamy batiste laid over black satin ribbons. Wide black satin ribbon made the stock collar, with a bow at the back. A bow like that shown in the illustration was set on either side of the box-pleat at the waist.

A serge dress of black had the shoulder straps of bright rose-colored ribbon, overlaid with white embroidery. The box-pleats were of white lawn, with a ruffle of narrow Valenciennes lace on the edge of each fold. The sleeves on this gown reached to the waist, exactly like the pattern, which is longer than shown in the illustration.

A printed organdy made after this model was trimmed with brettelles of ribbon, with a bow on the shoulder. Over the stock collar, which was of the same violet ribbon, were tiny points of white nainsook, edged with lace, six of these points just meeting extended all around the collar, being sewed in at the top and overlapping the collar, points downward.

A white lawn had a body of open embroidery, with the box-pleats of the lawn. The trimming of Dresden ribbon extended up from the waist only as far as the bust in front, where it ended in bows, and was omitted entirely in the back. The belt and collar were of ribbon. Two piccadilly points of embroidery were set over the collar in front.

The pattern is cut in seven sizes—30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires five yards of 21 or two and a half yards of 42 inch material.

You must use the certificate printed below (which is our order on the publishers), otherwise the pattern will cost you 25 cents.

Always give bust measure for waist, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

CERTIFICATE ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN.

ANY SIZE OF NO. 7571.

CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, AND MAIL IT TO

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*Name*____________________ 7571. Bust______in. Waist______in.

*Address*____________________

____

Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

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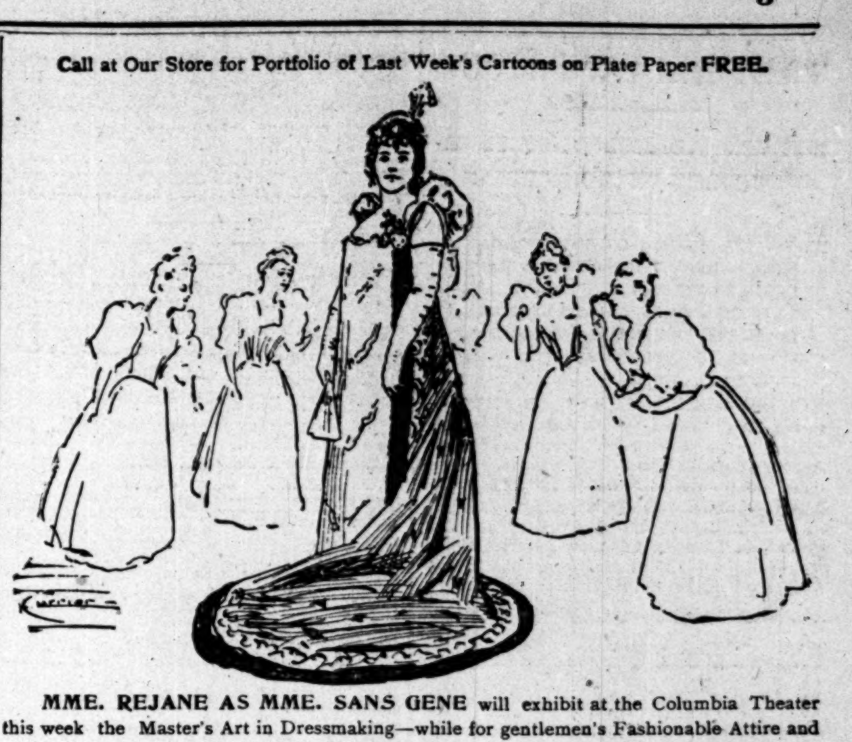
Do Not Make Complaint of Non-Receipt of Pattern Until Seven Days Have Elapsed.



Call at Our Store for Portfolio of Last Week's Cartoons on Plate Paper FREE.

MME. REJANE AS MME. SANS GENE will exhibit at the Columbia Theater this week the Master's Art in Dressmaking—while for gentlemen's Fashionable Attire and the Master's Art in Tailoring, we will exhibit

Double-Breasted Blue Serge Coats and Vests and White Duck Trousers.

Dame Fashion predicts that more double-breasted Coats and Vests and White Duck Trousers will be worn this season than history has ever recorded. Anticipating the enormous demand, we have made largely increased preparations. We unhesitatingly assert that satisfactory results will be fully obtained by an investigation of our

English Double-breasted Blue Serge Coats and Vests—prices .... $12 to $22

English Cotton Duck Trousers—prices .... $1.50 and $2.25

English Linen Duck Trousers—prices .... $5.00 and $6.00

English Duck Belts at 50c.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Housekeepers have washed with all the soaps advertised and their woolens have continued to shrink.

WOOL SOAP
RAWORTH & SCHODDE CHICAGO, U.S.A.
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS SIGNATURE.
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WOOL SOAP

Is the only one which is guaranteed not to shrink underwear and woolen goods.

Beware of Others. For Sale By all Dealers.

Manufactured only by

RAWORTH & SCHODDE, CHICAGO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Chicago Beach Hotel,

HARVEY S. DENISON, Manager.

CHICAGO.

Provides unequaled attractions for summer sojourn. Rooms in best location at good prices. Rooms in good location at fair prices. Rooms in fair location at low prices. Rapid transit to business center.

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NEAR NEWPORT, R. I.

Open from June 20 to September 15 under the management of Mrs. K. E. Brown, P.-O. Box 139, Providence, R. I. This is especially desirable as a Summer Home for families, having ample grounds, cool air, perfect drainage, pure water, fine views, and abundant facilities for fishing, boating, bathing, and driving, together with its close proximity to Newport, Jamestown, Narragansett Pier, and Beaver Tail, all of which points can be reached by beautiful drives.

..GRANT'S PARK..

On Brown's Lake, Burlington, Wis.

(72 Miles from Chicago, Wis. Cent. R. R.)

OPEN FROM JUNE 25TH TO SEPT. 15TH.

Groves, Cottages, Row Boats, Steam Barges, Water Toboggans, Dancing Hall, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bowling Alley and Billiard Rooms. Bathroom in Hotel. Steam Barges to Bathing Grounds daily. Finest Bathing Grounds in State. Fine Livery. Fine Drives. References required. Address DUNCAN J. GRANT, 845 W. Adams-st., Chicago.

SUMMER IN A COTTAGE.

Spend your summer at Lake Bluff, 30 miles north of Chicago, on the highest bluffs of the North Shore. Excellent express train service. Cottages for rent furnished, $100 to $300 entire season.

F. W. CORNISH.

97 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOREST HILLS HOTEL

AND COTTAGES.

HEART OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

OPEN MAY TO NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL LOW RATES AT ELM COTTAGE.

J. W. DUDLEY, Proprietor.

FRANCONIA, N. H.

IDEAL INVALIDS' INN

PENNOYER Kenosha, Wis.

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For Illustrated Prospectus address

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PERISTYLE TO PLAISANCE

Parts 1, 2, and 3

Closed Out at Half Price.

The World's Fair in Colors.

This series was printed exclusively for "The Tribune." It includes all the views issued with the Sunday paper during the Fair and many others. In addition are scores of pen and ink sketches and a valuable history of the Fair.

Nothing like this series has ever been put on the market, each colored plate being lithographed from water color sketches by Charles Graham.

The black and white pictures were sketched by "Tribune" artists, and illustrate nooks and corners of the Fair as no photograph could do.

5 Cents Without Coupons

For Sale in Room 4, Second Floor, Tribune Building.

OH! IF I ONLY HAD

Her Complexion! Why it is easily obtained.

Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

THEY ALL OWN STOCK

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS OF CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

Names Taken from Sheets Furnished to "The Tribune," Copied from the Ones to Be Filed with the County Clerk—They Show the Possessors of Shares Up to the Close of Business April 30—Private Banks and State Banks Not Included in the List.

Chicago bankers are now busy preparing their annual reports for the Assessors of the various towns showing the financial condition and list of shareholders of each bank at the close of business April 30, 1895. The national banks, with few exceptions, as will be seen by the appended statements, have given THE TRIBUNE advance reports on the names of people interested in the institutions and their holdings of stock, as follows:

American Exchange National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Abt, Levi	10
Adis, Arthur T.	10
Alling, John	100
Amos, R. G.	10
Artz, Lizzie W.	11
Bacon, Henry M.	25
Barnes, Mary K.	15
Ballard, Addison	30
Bareiss, Hattie, Mrs.	33
Bissell, George F.	160
Boyden, George D.	50
Brown, W. C.	10
Bryant, John J.	80
Buckingham, Clarence	50
Buckingham, Ebenz.	150
Buckingham, Kate M.	50
Buell, Augustin C.	100
Bullen, George	150
Carton, Lawrence A.	10
Correll, Paul	40
Conkey, Julia S.	6
Clay & Forrest	90
Clement, Nettie Starr	40
Clough, John H.	150
Chapin, Charles H.	10
Chapin, Julia A.	50
Cormack, George H.	10
Cressy, Alta Starr	40
Cunningham, B. S.	100
Davenport, Cynthia M.	12
Dewar, A. L.	5
Dewar, Grace M.	15
Dewey, David B.	10
Dodge, John L.	50
Douglas, Walter D.	50
Douglas, William W.	87
De Long, M. B.	20
Egan, W. T.	6
Elliott, James	10
Elkins, Henry K.	100
Faulkner, Wm. A.	40
Foote, John J.	105
Foote, Harriet	5
Flemming, William	100
Flemming, Isabel	12
Flemming, J. D.	13
Flemming, Sarah D.	12
Gerstenberg, Erich	10
Gillett, E. W.	320
Gordon, Robert	15
Hackley, Charles H.	244
Hale, George W.	50
Hamilton, I. K.	184
Hamilton, W. C.	183
Hamilton, Charles W.	6
Hall, Frederick H.	10
Halloway, George A.	15
Harding, Lucien G., ex	11
Hecht, F. A.	20
Hill, Flora D.	50
Hovey, Augustus H.	5
Huck, L. C.	500
Irwin, estate of D. W.	100
Irwin, Theodore	100
Janes, John J.	25
Johnston, Martha J.	50
Kenly, D. F.	25
Knox, Mary E.	50
Kirk, John B.	10
Kirk, James S. & Co.	497
Kirk, Milton W.	16
King, Wm. H.	50
Lee, Walter H.	10
Lefens, Mrs. Marie	33
Lefens, Thies J.	150
Lord, John B.	50
Mason, H. H.	10
Maass, J. Edward	1
Markley, John A.	160
Mayo, John B.	25
Merryman, Andrew C.	183
Mowry, est. Spencer	8
Mullen & Co.	50
Munro, William	30
McAvoy, est. John H.	100
McKenna, James	25
Nichols, George R.	50
Nutt, Annie E.	10
McMichael, Kath. F.	13
Orb, John A.	50
Orr, Robert M.	10
Parks, George H.	13
Paul, Mary E.	5
Pearsons, Daniel K.	400
Pease, Daniel P.	50
Pellet, Mary E.	30
Phelps, Erskine M.	50
Preston, Marguerite	3
Prince, Wm. I.	5
Raymond, Chas. L.	100
Ramsay, Mark	5
Roddick, W. W.	5
Rogan, John B.	30
Rogan, Mary Josep'e	100
Rose, L. E.	10
Royce, Carroll C.	10
Seipp, Mrs. Catherine	33
Seipp, Alma	33
Seipp, Clara	33
Seipp, Conrad	33
Seipp, Elsa	33
Seipp, William C.	260
Schmidt, Mrs. Emma	33
Scott, Robert S.	63
Scott, George	63
Schwabacher, Henry	25
Schwabacher, Jacob	25
Salisbury, R. D.	10
Sears, Joseph	250
Shuman, Lucy D.	20
Slaughter, A. O. & Co.	160
Smith, est. Chas. Gilman	50
Smith, Amos R.	30
Smith, Byron L.	10
Starr, A. P.	60
Stearns, John K.	50
Steele, Margaret A.	100
Steele, Nelson A.	100
Stuart, Robert	459
Swan, James H.	100
Swan, William D.	10
Swift, William H.	130
Sprague, Smith & Co.	40
Sprague, William	25
Terwilliger, Irving	20
Terwilliger, J. S.	10
Traders' Ins. Co., Chicago	250
Warner, Emma A.	11
Warner, Susan R.	17
Wallach, est. David	15
White, George E.	250
Wightman, Cecelia F.	5
Wilcox, T. B.	40
Wilcox, Mary C.	150
Wilson, J. R., trustee	20
Welling, Helen K.	18
Welling, J. C.	300
Wells, Robert M.	30
Wells, Mary B.	20
Wrenn, Wm. B.	9
Van Steenwyk, G.	25
Total	10,000

Atlas National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Austrian, Joseph	50
Balcom, Uri, estate	250
Burbridge, Mary	20
Bennett, R. J.	25
Blackstone, T. B.	100
Baker, Edward P.	50
Bransfield, M. J.	45
Barker, S. B.	50
Carson, Flora M., Mrs.	25
Chambers, A. F., Mrs.	50
Chappell, H. W.	20
Chumasero, J. T.	50
Cowry, R. C.	100
Correll, Paul	50
Corwith, C. R.	55
Corwith, Henry, estate	13
Corwith, Jno. E.	50
Cregier, DeWitt C.	10
Cross, G. L.	25
Crandall, S. E.	150
Colvin, Horatio	25
Connell, C. J.	25
Clay, W. W.	50
Dee, W. J.	150
Dime Savings Bank	115
DeKoven, R.	70
Dowst, Charles	5
Dutton, O. E.	20
Farwell, A. W., Mrs.	50
Farwell, C. B.	125
Feltenstein, A.	25
Fenton, C. E.	25
Follansbee, C. E.	50
Fuller, M. W.	50
Fishell, Albert	125
Foster, Frank N.	60
Gardner, Helen C.	40
Gately, Edward	30
Gaytes, Theresa	15
Gilchrist, Catharine	16
Goodrich, Mary	50
Grannis, Clara J., Mrs	15
Grannis, W. C. D.	560
Greig, Thomas	20
Harding, Charles F.	25
Harmon, J. K.	250
Herrick, Irene W.	10
Helmer, F. A.	50
Hills, F. L.	12
Huntington, Mary L., Mrs.	5
Herrick, W. J.	50
Kingman, Emily T.	50
Kedzie, J. H.	25
Larrabee, Frank	50
Leadbeater, W. J.	50
Loeb, Adolph	155
Luce, Franklin A.	20
Libby, C. P.	50
Mallory, S. H.	50
Mowry, Spencer, estate	15
McCourtie, A. B.	50
McAuley, J. D., estate	50
McMullin, J. C.	100
Mullin, Anna M.	5
Munger, A. A.	250
Myers, E. B.	100
Morganthau, M.	50
Marshall, W. L.	200
McClellan, M. C.	35
Norton, J. L.	73
Parker, A. A.	50
Parmelee, J. H.	50
Patterson, T. E.	100
Payson, George, est.	50
Pearsall, Mary G.	6
Pellet, Mary E.	50
Poland, Josephine R.	10
Potter, T. J., estate	100
Putnam, H. C.	100
Paul, Mary E.	10
Peterson, C. F. & Co.	60
Patterson, Clara W.	5
Quereau, G. W.	50
Reed, E. H.	50
Ryan, Mary Josephine	150
Reed, Charles A.	30
Schmitt, Mary F.	50
Stanton, Helene	25
Stone, S. W.	35
Street, Richard	50
Street, R. R.	50
Swift, G. F.	50
Stoppenback, Mrs. C.	70
Smith, L. L.	50
Taylor, A. B.	10
Tillotson, W. S.	15
Udell, S. R.	25
Van Nostwick, J. S.	219
Van Nostwick, W. M.	245
Van Housen, J. H.	50
Vehmeyer, H. F.	150
Walworth, Adelia E.	50
Watkins, C. S.	20
Welling, J. C.	150
Whittemore, A. F.	50
Wymond, H. A.	1
Whiteman, E. A.	50
Total	7,000

Bank of Commerce.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Anderson, S., estate	225
Affeld, Charles E.	25
Alpiner, S., & Son	25
Birk, Jacob	250
Buchman, Arnold, est.	50
Beifeld, Mrs. Fannie	10
Beifeld, Morris	50
Clostus, Paul	10
Crown, Rosa	3
D'Ancona & Son	25
Dreier, John	50
Felsenthal, Herman	390
Fischer, S. M.	300
Freiberg, Frederick	50
Freiberg, Julius	50
Felsenthal, Eli B.	100
Franks, Jacob	50
Falk, M. L.	20
Felsenthal, Julia	6
Gross, Jacob	750
Greenhut, J. B.	100
Giffert, William	50
Guttenstein, S.	40
Gatzert, J. L.	10
Giffert, Mina	10
Greenebaum, M. H.	5
Greenebaum, Emily	5
Haverkampf, John L.	50
Herzberg, Sam H.	5
Kern, Charles	50
Karpen, William	65
Kauffmann, Fred	30
Kramer, Charles A. L.	10
Loeb, Adolph	50
Levy, Edward E.	20
Miller, Adam	450
Miller, Charles F.	150
Miller, Fred	50
Marcus, Solms	30
Mahler, Adolph H.	50
Morris, Selig	50
Miller, George H.	50
Moor, Jas. E. and W. J.	10
Meyer, Amelia	25
Manier, Matilde	10
Nassauer, Helen	15
Pfaelzer, Louis	25
Petersen, George L.	25
Popper, F.	50
Pfaelzer, Eli	10
Rose, M.	5
Rubens, Harry	20
Schmidt, K. G.	100
Shire, Adolph	85
Schmidt, Catharine	50
Schwabacher, Henry	50
Schwabacher, Jacob	50
Spielmann, Jacob, est.	50
Spielmann, Peter	50
Stern, Harris	50
Soelze, Dora	10
Soelze, Henry C., est.	15
Simon, Harris	10
Stuenkel, Louis	11
Spira, Joseph	5
Venn, Dr. Charles H.	25
Woolner, S.	100
Woolner, Samuel Jr.	100
Wolf, Fred W.	100
Weinberg, Fanny	30
Webster, D. V.	30
Weill, M.	15
Witkowsky, Conrad	10
Wolf, Anna A.	10
Witkowsky, Samuel	10
Wolf, William	10
Wolf, Bernhard	10
Zacharias, Simon	50
Total	5,000

Bankers' National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Allison, R. B.	50
Auld, W. T.	30
Anderson, A.	10
Andrews, Geo. W.	10
Alister, W. M.	25
Astoria, Ill., People's State Bank	25
Ainger, D. B.	40
Ainger, Harriet B.	10
Barlow, Mary L. C.	25
Bradley, L.	10
Barhydt, T. W.	25
Batchelder, A.	35
Barber, Geo. M.	25
Barnes, Mrs. N. H.	25
Bliss, E. R.	10
Belcher, F. S.	50
Bidwell, O. B.	10
Bigelow, J. C.	30
Boyd, R. C.	5
Bowie, R. R.	5
Bowie, J. R.	5
Burr, I. T.	50
Burris, J. D.	30
Burnham, D. H.	200
Burrows, L.	10
Buckstaff, D. C.	15
Burke, Emily F.	40
Busey, S. H.	175
Blanden, C. G.	8
Busey, Mrs. M. E.	25
Bidwell, A.	20
Busey, S. T.	50
Burnham, Arthur	25
Burnham, Mrs. Margaret	10
Blacker, Rose	5
Carson, J. L. Jr.	5
Chapman, G. L.	20
Campbell, M. L.	10
Carson, John L.	60
Cameron, Amberg & Co.	25
Caule, H. D.	50
Carr, Joseph	10
Crary, I. W.	10
Cook, H. D.	10
Crook, E. H.	5
Cooley, J. H.	5
Conover, A. J.	20
Coffinberry, H. D.	25
Cobb, L. A.	25
Conkey, J. S.	15
Crockett, A. F.	10
Cole, C. T. Sr.	1
Cole, C. T. Jr.	1
Corbin, John M.	10
Cobb, E. K.	10
Clough, J. H.	50
Curtis, S. H.	25
Cudahy, M.	425
Culver, Mrs. E. C.	15
Cutler, D.	25
Catlin, Helen P.	25
Clark, Philo	25
Craft, John C.	200
Davis, J. E.	5
Davis, C. E.	10
Dewey, D. B.	165
Deen, A.	10
Dean, H. L.	40
Dean, William	10
Dean, M. A.	10
Doudna, N. M.	10
Doyle, A. J.	50
Kelly, J. A.	10
Kimball, C. F.	5
Larrabee, Wm.	75
Lacey, E. M.	1
Lacey, E. S.	180
Lake, R. C.	135
Lewis, G. W.	5
Little, George	15
Lord, Thomas	150
Lord, George S.	308
Lord, Mrs. Eda	10
Lovell, G. L.	25
Loring, M. A.	25
Lowry, Mrs. Sarah J.	20
Lord, Benjamin W.	25
Martin, N. & Co.	50
Madden & Goedtner	10
Marsh, J. W.	10
Manheimer, L.	55
Madden, F. H.	5
Marsh, G. H.	25
Mack, W. B.	10
Merrill, J. H.	50
Mease, F. R.	5
Mellen, estate of W. S.	100
Miller, John S.	25
Miller, J. D.	10
Miller, H. H. C.	30
Mingie, H. C.	5
Miles, S. B.	274
Moore, E. B.	5
Moses, Zebina	50
Moore, Jos. H.	5
Martin, N.	25
McCarthy, J. J.	50
McFatrich, J. B.	10
McArthur, Warren	10
McNaughton, J. C.	5
McGee, G. L.	10
McKinney, T. S.	10
McDonald, R. D.	70
McDonald, Charles	10
Niblick, W. H.	50
Norton, J. H.	20
Owen, Jeannie E.	10
Overman, L. E.	60
Olson, L.	10
Oughton, J. R.	43
Oshkosh, Wis., German Nat Bank	15
Parmelee, Mrs. Bertha M.	30
Park, R. A.	20
Parker, M. M.	20
Pflaum, A. J.	1
Pratt, G. H.	10
Peddecord, J. J.	10
Pence, W. M.	20
Piggott, E. J.	25
Peasley, J. O.	95
Pearce, W. G.	10
Parker, A. H.	25
Ray, J. H.	50
Reuter, P. M.	10
Reid, D. G.	70
Rickards, W. T.	100
Ricker, H. F. J.	20
Rice, Emma A.	5
Richardson, J. J.	25
Richardson, D. N.	25
Richardson, M. N.	5
Robinson, T. J.	20
Robinson, J. F.	5
Robertson, T. D.	10
Robertson, W. T.	10
Douglass, W. H.	10
Dutton, E. F.	15
Dyche, D. R.	10
Iowa Nat. Bank, Des Moines	50
Earling, P. R.	25
Ehlmann, W. H.	2
Emery, W. H.	10
Emerson, W. H.	25
Elkins, H. K.	15
Edmundson, J. D.	50
Eddy, M. R.	50
Freeport, Ill., German Bank of	25
Fassig, J. R.	5
Fernald, Mrs. Emily L.	10
Fischer, O. F.	5
Forbes, Daniel Co.	25
Flower, J. M.	25
Fuller, C. G.	20
Funk, D. M.	20
Gates, J. L.	5
Gardner, W. A.	10
Geer, J. M.	5
Gillette, E. P.	10
Gridley, N. C.	20
Gilbert, J. H.	10
Gould, F.	75
Gould, L.	25
Gormley, J. H.	25
Godair, F. J.	20
Godair, W. H.	30
Gorman, C. T.	50
Grubb, G. S.	8
Greenman, Guy W.	10
Hannan, J. W.	50
Hall, C. H.	50
Hahn, L. E.	25
Hately, W. C.	150
Hately, J. C.	50
Hamilton, H. H.	5
Harris, E. S.	5
Halley, James	35
Havighorst, S. G.	5
Hexiden, P.	10
Healy, P. J.	50
Hefling, W. S.	1
Hill, Robert	300
Hitchcock, Nancy M.	10
Hosick, H. M.	100
Hopkins, Ervin	20
Hofheimer, Emma	9
Hurd, H. B.	50
Hurd, Mrs. S. M.	50
Hately, Mrs. Bertha	10
Hill, Lucy S.	75
Illinois Trust and Sav. Bank, trustee	20
Johnson, F. E.	20
Judd, C. J.	53
Johnson, Edwin T.	50
Johnson, Emily	10
Koontz, G. W.	5
King, C. C.	5
Kane, Thomas	25
Kauffman, W. M.	5
Knapp, E. F.	10
Keller, L.	15
Roen, O. T.	10
Rogers, Albert	5
Russell, R. C.	50
Rush, D. G.	50
Stratton, F. H.	10
Starr, C.	10
Sage, Norman	50
Spencer, F. W.	10
Sears, M. H.	13
Skinner, D. F.	50
Smith, S. B.	10
Swisher, A. E.	5
Still, E. A.	30
Schimi, A. J.	50
Snyder, W. J.	15
Schoonover, L.	25
Story, Grace B.	20
Strub, H. A.	5
Studabaker, David	100
Slater, I. C.	50
Sanford, L. C.	10
Shirk, Mrs. Mary Shirk, E. W. Edwards, Mrs. Alice Shirk, Milton	50
Tewkesbury, G. W.	50
Thompson Bros.	50
Thomson-Taylor Spice Co.	20
Thorp, J. M.	10
Towers, A. B.	50
Thompson, J. F.	5
Van Steenwyk, G.	25
Wagner, J. K.	30
Walshe, R. J.	30
Wells, R. M.	160
Wheeler, C. C.	25
Wegg, D. S.	80
Wellcome, F. H.	50
Webster, H. P.	10
Weeks, R. T.	140
Weaver, C. H.	100
Wright, Parkhurst & Co.	10
Wilson, Pomeroy & Co.	20
Wilson, W. S.	10
Wright, J. B.	5
Wilson, M. H.	150
Wilson, H. R.	150
Wilson, E. C.	150
Williams, J. M.	155
Willard, C. M.	20
Willson, C. C.	20
Worcester, H.	25
Woods, J. L.	5
Woodruff, F. W.	50
Wolf, Aaron	40
Woodyatt, Clara L.	50
Waterman, J. R.	15
Washburn, Sarah P.	5
Washburn, Mary G.	5
Washburn, Alice	5
Wilson, Mrs. Emma B.	252
Ward, Q. C.	45
Webster, George H.	50
Young, M. M.	10
Total	10,000

Chicago National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Bower, Robert A.	50
Billings, C. K. G.	10
Best, William	50
Blount, F. M.	35
Booth, A.	17
Case, Thomas S.	17
Cuyler, S. G.	25
Cahn, Charles	50
Chapin, Julia A.	50
Fortune, Peter	150
Fuller, H. Merritt	42
Fitch, Mary J.	15
Flersheim, G. W.	7
Flersheim, John P.	14
Foreman, Mrs. Florence	25
Green, A. W.	30
Harding, Mary B. G.	75
Healy, P. J.	75
Hibbard, William G.	50
Johnson, Kate A. E.	67
Johnson, Hulda R.	100
Kerwin, M. W.	120
Keep, Henry	50
Kellogg, Harlan P.	17
Kimbell, Charles B.	30
Loeb, William	50
Lane, Charles E.	15
Loeb, Esther	1
Meacham, F. D.	80
McNally, Andrew	200
McNally, James	8
Madlener, F.	100
McGrath, J. J.	100
Murphy, Hiram P.	10
Millers' Nat. Ins. Co.	100
Newton, J. O.	50
Nash, Lidia J.	80
Onahan, Margaret G.	100
Pearsons, D. K.	66
Pearsons, Marietta C.	50
Peck, Ferd W.	50
Peck, Walter L.	50
Rosenfeld, Maurice	110
Russell, Martin J.	50
Rand, William H.	50
Rathbun, Mrs. F. A.	8
Rosenfeld, Henriette	160
Sands, Sarah Ann	55
Schreiber, Frank P.	5
Severn, William B.	5
Smyth, John M.	100
Walsh, John R.	2,000
Wampold, Louis	50
Wallach, David, estate of	30
Walsh, Mary E.	16
Wegg, David S.	80
Total	5,000

Commercial National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Adams, J. McGr'or	200
Allen, A. H.	100
Bishop, H. W.	200
Colburn, L. L., and A. Cowles, trustees	400
Chalmers, W. J.	50
Churchill, Mrs. Eliza	15
Carton, L. A.	25
Chatfield-Taylor, H. C.	250
Dexter, S., estate of	200
Eames, L. H.	500
Eames, Emily S., Mrs.	50
Eames, Mrs. Belle P.	50
Eames, H. F.	990
Field, H., estate of	500
Fairbank, N. K.	50
Field, Florence L., Mrs.	140
Ferry, James W.	100
Ferry, Mary A. H.	100
Hubbell, Cornelius C.	30
Jacobs, W. V.	25
King, Henry W.	500
King, Aurelia R., Mrs.	100
King, C. B.	100
Kennedy, Katherine, W.	30
Layman, E. L.	25
Longley, James	100
MacVeagh, Franklin	400
MacVeagh, Eames	50
MacVeagh, Emily E., Mrs.	70
Moore, W. H. and J. H.	60
Mulliken, C. H.	50
McCagg, E. B.	50
McElwee, R. H.	50
Potter, Orrin W.	250
Potter, Mrs. Ellen	150
Pearson, James H.	100
Pulsifer, E. F.	120
Patton, A. S.	40
Rawson, S. W.	990
Rhodes, J. Foster	160
Spalding, Jesse	1,575
Sprague, Caroline A., Miss	22
Sanford, Geo. P.	20
Tracy, W. W.	70
Templeton, Thomas	10
Vernon, David	10
Ward, Mary A., Mrs.	20
Williams, Mary E., Mrs.	152
Williams, Norman	125
Whiton, Louise O., Mrs.	100
Williams, Alice L., Mrs.	40
Weissker, Victor	160
Wrenn, W. B.	20
Wentworth, Moses J., trustee	100
Worthington, Olivia P., Mrs., trustee	100
Total	10,000

Continental National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Abrams, Edward W.	10
Adams, Cyrus H.	50
Armour, J. Ogden	200
Armour, Lolita S.	200
Armour, Malvina B.	500
Armour, P. D.	700
Armour, P. D. Jr.	185
Bareiss, Mrs. Hattie	10
Bartlett, A. C.	150
Bigelow, Anson A.	100
Black, John C.	3,140
Blair, Mrs. Caroline E.	34
Bliven, C. E.	10
Bond, Thomas N.	50
Booth, Edwin Allen	33
Botsford, Henry	150
Botsford, H., trustee	50
Bowen, Mrs. Caroline A.	12
Braun, Geo. P.	200
Brooks, J. W.	50
Brosseau, August	125
Brosseau, Z. P.	50
Bruce, James	40
Buckingham, E.	100
Cameron, John	20
Campbell, John	10
Carrington, W. T.	225
Caton, Mrs. Delia S.	192
Cattermole, estate of Henry	100
Chapin, Mrs. Marietta	300
Chase, Moses Fowler	186
Clark, James L.	5
Cobb, Walter F.	200
Cochrane, Wm. M.	50
Conover, Della L. B.	100
Cook, Mrs. Ellen N.	25
Cook, Lyman, trustee	50
Corwith, John E.	100
Craft, John C.	50
Cudahy, Michael	135
Denegre, Bertha C.	50
Dexter, Josephine	50
Dole, James H.	100
Doud, Levi B.	50
Dows, estate of David	150
Duhme, Ophelia Fowler	187
Durand, H. C.	250
Eddy, Mrs. Abby L.	192
Eddy, Mrs. Abby L. and Mrs. D. S. Caton	1
Egan, Wiley M.	250
Elkins, Henry K.	10
Favorite, Mrs. E. C.	50
Flagg, Wm. H.	20
Fleming, Robert H.	100
Foote, Miss Harriet	9
Fort, Clara B.	15
Foote, John J.	62
Fowler, Mrs. Eliza	107
Fowler, James M.	200
Fuller, Allen C.	100
Garfield, Helen N.	10
Gates, A. H.	10
Gougar, John D.	80
Gould, Leonard	50
Grieg, Thomas	30
Hackney, Henry C.	35
Hannah, John S.	125
Harrison, est. of C. H.	50
Haskell, Caroline E.	38
Haskell, Frederick T.	25
Hately, Walter C.	52
Hedge, Mary F.	10
Helm, D. T.	5
Herdman, F. H.	20
Hibbard, W. G.	200
Higgins, George W.	8
Hinde, Mrs. E. M.	10
Hirsh, Jacob	50
Hooker, Mrs. E. J.	50
Hoyt, Douglass	40
Hoyt, Thatcher W.	10
Jelke, John F.	35
Johnson, Mrs. E. J.	50
Johnson, O. W.	50
Jones, J. M. W.	100
Keep, Mary Blair	50
Kelley, William E.	100
Kellogg, Sarah H.	300
Kent, Thomas	50
Kimball, C. F.	15
King, James C.	50
Kingman, Martin	100
Kinnaird, William R.	8
Kirkwood, William	50
Larrabee, Frank	40
Larrabee, Sarah M.	10
Lauman, est. of G. C.	100
Lefens, Mrs. Marie	10
Lefens, T. J.	100
Lester, trustees est. of John T.	78
Lester, trustees est. of John T.	111
Lester, trustees est. of John T.	111
Lester, est. of J. T.	210
Little, Josiah	50
Loeb, Adolph	50
Ludington, est. of H.	100
McKindley, James	150
Mair, Charles A.	100
Mandel Bros	150
Matthews, W. H.	10
Moir, Robert	200
Morrison, Cora B.	10
Morrison, Mrs. E. F.	10
Morrison, Mrs. E. F., guardian	10
Morrison, Mrs. E. F., guardian	10
Morrison, Wesley J.	10
Morton, Joy	50
Mott, John G.	82
Nash, Charles T.	25
Neahr, M. J.	150
Nelson, Murry	50
Newell, Amie C.	50
Newell, Anna	20
Newell, Ashbell B.	10
Norton, J. Henry	50
Orr, A. E.	100
Parks, John	100
Perkins, Charles E.	100
Perry, I. N.	315
Phillips, Henry	100
Pitt, Henry T.	25
Ramsay, Mark	25
Rand, Carrie A.	15
Rand, Mrs. E. D.	100
Rawson, Charles L.	5
Raymond, Edward F.	2
Ream, Edward K.	2
Ream, Caroline P.	2
Ream, Fannie M.	2
Ream, Louis M.	2
Ream, Marion B.	2
Ream, Norman P.	2
Ream, Robert C.	2
Remey, John T., agt.	50
Rogan, J. B.	30
Rogan, Mary J.	320
Roloson, Belle M.	57
Roloson, R. W.	500
Rose, Lester E.	11
Rothschild, Max M.	50
Ryan, J. J.	10
Schmidt, Emma	10
Seaver, Mrs. Addie L.	26
Seipp, Mrs. C., guardian	10
Seipp, Mrs. C., guardian	10
Seipp, Elsa	15
Seipp, W. C.	80
Seymour, D. L.	30
Shields, Hugh	10
Shipman, D. B.	100
Sidwell, George H.	200
Silverman, Lazerus	50
Simon, Leopold	100
Singer, Hazel	2
Singer, Sidney K.	2
Slaughter, A. O. & Co.	40
Smith, Byron L.	100
Smith, Edward E.	100
Smith, Mrs. Edward E.	15
Smith, Miss Emma G.	5
Smith, Jacob P.	100
Smith, James M.	10
Smith, L. K.	20
Smith, R. P.	100
Sprague, A. A.	100
Sprague, O. S. A.	100
Stearns, Addie Y.	20
Stearns, trustees Estate of Marcus C.	250
Sturges, Mary D.	100
Surdam, S. J.	50
Taylor, Lillian Gertrude	33
Thomas, Miss Darley	10
Traders Ins. Co.	325
Turenan, Mrs. M. O.	7
Upham, Henry P.	50
Van Schaick, estate of A. G.	50
Van Steenwyk, G.	80
Waixel, estate of I.	100
Warner, Ezra J.	100
Watson, Annie M.	10
Wayne, Thomas D.	50
Wheeler, Belle F.	250
Wheeler, C. T.	100
Wheeler, Charles W.	200
Wheeler, George H.	200
Wheeler, William A.	10
Williams, Abram	50
Williams, Nony	100
Winterbotham, Mahala Ann	100
Winterbotham, estate of J. R.	438
Winterbotham, Jos.	165
Wright, N. T.	25
Total	20,000

First National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Allerton, Saml. W.	1,940
Allerton, Saml. W., ex	150
Allerton, Agnes C.	77
Allerton, O. H.	225
Allerton, O. H. Jr.	110
Allerton, Byron	40
Allerton, Lois	30
Allerton, Robert H.	42
Amherst College	100
Ashby, James H.	10
Allen, Benjamin	100
Alister, W. M.	50
Averill, Albert J.	140
Brown, Edward O.	1
Batcheller, Webster	10
Black, Adam Wm.	25
Barnes, Mary K.	5
Bass, J. H.	150
Boulton, George D.	60
Bartlett, Adolphus C.	50
Burnet, W. H.	150
Bradfield, C. J.	10
Trustees of the estate of John T. Lester, deceased	118
Carpenter, A. A.	100
Clark, Sarah M.	500
Cable, R. R.	150
Crerar, John	300
Conover, Della L. B.	50
Culver, Lois H.	100
Curtis, DeWitt H.	25
Cummings, C. R.	700
Cobb, S. B.	100
Dennis, J. S.	150
Durand, J. M.	100
Deere, C. H.	200
Dyer, Walt C.	6
Edwards, T. C., trus.	53
Farnum, Sadie B.	1
Folds, Florence Symonds	27
Forgan, J. B.	20
Fairbank, N. K.	150
Fuller, Allen C.	50
Meyer, Richard Jr.	10
Nickerson, Saml. M.	7,500
Nickerson, Matilda P.	1,000
Nickerson, Roland C.	400
Nickerson, Freeman	33
Nickerson, James C.	20
Old National Bank	15
Otis, Lucius B.	115
Papin, Kate R.	250
Papin, Francis S.	15
Peckham, Orville	50
Pike, Eugene S.	165
Phillips, Marion G.	30
Porter, Henry H.	100
Page, Florence T.	200
Payne, B. C.	5
Picking, Grace D.	11
Price, D. A.	20
Rogan, J. B.	22
Ryder, Mrs. E. C.	27
Roloson, R. W.	200
Ramsey, Mark	70
Ridgely, William	270
Roath, S. B.	300
Rothschild, A. M.	20
Rothschild, Max M.	35
Rice, Emma L. S.	20
Rice, Anna B.	15
Rice, Louise	18
Rice, Charles B.	12
Rice, Mary W.	6
Ryerson, Martin A.	100
Rose, L. E.	10
Reed, Lewis E.	5
Ream, Norman B.	85
Riddle, Charles F.	25
Riddle, Althea W.	50
N. Trust Co., trustees	75
Robertson, J. B.	5
Salisbury, Louise	30
Sanford, George P.	150
Shaw, Theo. A.	150
Sample, Magdalena P.	125
Sawyer, E. C.	100
Sawyer, Amanda N.	200
Grier, Thomas J.	10
Goodwin, Daniel	60
Golden, Thomas J.	30
Goodman, E. Sawyer	250
Gage, L. J.	916
Gray, F. D.	100
Gray, M. W.	40
Gray, Ann O.	300
Gray, Isabel C.	200
Green, Alica R.	25
Greenhut, Mrs. Clara	60
Greenhut, Miss Fanny	5
Higgins, Sarah A.	270
Higgins, G. W.	220
Hibbard, W. G.	50
Hopkins, George B.	50
Illinois T. & S. Bank, trustee	10
Keep, Henry	100
Keep, Albert	100
Kimball, W. W.	400
Kohl, Ferdinand	5
Kuppenheimer, Ber.	100
Lawrence, E. F.	330
Lester, John T.	270
Lester, Reinette M.	110
Trustees of the estate of John T. Lester, deceased	118
Trustees of the estate of John T. Lester, deceased	44
Lathrop, John L.	20
Murphy, John J.	138
Morrill, Lulu H.	37
Milne, Fannie P.	10
Morris, Nelson	1,515
Morris, Sara	268
Morris, Edward	15
Munn, Charles A.	100
Moulton, Byron P.	200
Moulton, George M.	15
McGrath, J. J.	200
Meyer, R., & Co.	30
Meyer, Richard Sr.	10
Stewart, William	150
Street, R. J.	5
Sherman, Celia	60
Sherman, Amaryllis	50
Sherman, Lola J.	25
Sheldon, Fannie M.	5
Sheldon, Pamill A.	4
Smith, Thomas P.	600
Smith, George T.	600
Smith, Byron L.	50
Smith, Edmund D.	50
Singer, H. M.	900
Singer, C. J.	40
Small, Hy W.	5
Slaughter, A. O. & Co.	20
Estate E. H. Shirk	60
Siegel, Rose	22
Symonds, Charles H.	37
Symonds, Paul	37
Symonds, Edith	37
Symonds, Edward L.	37
Symonds, Henry R.	37
Scott, George	65
Scott, Robert S.	25
Tabor, Amanda H.	8
Taylor, H. B.	250
Terwilliger, Irving	30
Terwilliger, Mrs. Francis	36
Tobey, Frank B.	100
Vernon, David	75
Warner, S. M.	5
Wisner, A.	100
Wilson, George C.	20
Wheeler, Charles W.	200
Wheeler, George H.	150
Wilmarth, Mary J.	500
Williams, John M.	75
Webster, Mary M.	200
Wilson, Frank I.	20
Young, Otto	100
Yerger, J. P.	40
Total	30,000

Fort Dearborn National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Baumgartl, I.	40
Brown, L.	25
Bucklen, H. E.	70
Burnham, E.	10
Cheney, C. C.	10
Cobb, E. D.	20
Cobb, M. R.	20
Cobb, M. P.	40
Corboy, M. J.	50
Corwith, C. R.	25
Cragin, H. B.	25
Crandon, F. P.	15
Crocker, C. W.	5
Crossett, George I.	50
Eddy, A. W.	50
Goddard, L. A.	400
Hill, D. K.	106
Hill, James T.	50
Jamieson, C. A.	40
Keller, George	89
King, John A.	1,085
Kingman, M.	160
Lawrence, J. Frank	10
Lowe, E.	10
McClellan, R. H.	50
McDwitt, S. P.	95
McGrath, Charles H.	150
Maltman, A. S.	50
Mandel Bros.	300
Morrison, B. L.	10
Morrison, F. C.	10
Murphy, J. B.	25
Owen, George H.	10
Parmly, S. P.	12
Parmly, Henry C.	13
Peters, R. H.	50
Plamondon, A.	100
Plummer, J. W.	10
Rend, W. P.	10
Rice, P. H.	10
Rich, A. D.	470
Rogers, M. B.	20
Rollins, C. E.	10
Sheldon, J. W.	50
Smith, D. C.	170
Squires, Charles	14
Stanbro, A. M.	50
Sturtevant, E.	50
Thomas, G. C.	47
Wilbor, Elizabeth S.	10
Witbeck, J. H.	774
Moberly, E. E.	25
Townsend, J. J.	5
Total	5,000

Globe National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Avery, A. J.	15
Ames, Mrs. Geraldine	10
Baldwin, Sherman G.	10
Barnum, Mrs. Mary	10
Barnes, Henry E.	40
Barrett, James W.	50
Barrett, R.	40
Becker, Kittie F.	5
Beaman, John B.	10
Bellows & Son	10
Benton, A. L.	10
Cole & Cole	10
Biebinger, Fred W.	50
Beilfeldt, John S.	25
Booth, James H.	25
Boyden, George D.	50
Bock, George A.	10
Broadhead, Isaac	10
Brooks, E. W.	160
Brown, John Austin	10
Crane, Mrs. Wm. A.	25
Bush, William A.	50
Bush, Edwin S.	10
Clark, Alson E.	100
Casad, John W.	10
Case, Mrs. Marion	10
Chapin, A. B.	20
Christianson, G. P.	2
Clark, Everett B.	10
Clark, I. V.	5
Clay, Frank W.	20
Wilson, Genevieve C.	10
Cloud, Cahion G.	10
Hinman, M. L.	15
Conard, D. W.	10
Comstock, A. & L. H.	50
Comstock, Andrew	50
Cone, John B.	5
Corbin, J. S.	20
Cowley, Harriet D.	30
Cross, C. L.	50
Curtis, Mrs. Harriet E.	35
Curtis, C. F.	10
Custer, J. R.	25
Daggett, George	10
Day, Lovina B.	25
Davies, B. M.	25
Day, Truman H.	10
Dean, H. L.	5
Field, Martha L. D.	50
Davis, Z. D.	5
Davis, Mrs. Emily	10
Dixon, Arthur	25
Doten, Roswell F.	20
Dutton, Lewis	10
Dickinson, George M.	10
Eastman, Charles F.	5
Eckhart, B. A.	112
Ellis, W. C.	10
Estabrook, A. S.	10
Frazier, Mrs. Clara D.	10
Field, Charles H.	10
Flanders, Nathaniel	20
Fowler, James Bent'n	10
Foster, John	10
Fuller, O. F.	10
Fuller, S. R.	50
Forbes, Allen B.	5
Fuller, H. S.	50
Ferris, Tiras H.	10
Glidden, Mrs. J. T.	12
Graves, Fred O.	5
Grannis, Amos	50
Grinnell, Frederick	50
Graves, William R.	12
Graves, Fred O.	12
Graves, George F.	14
Graves, Louis A.	12
Hanchett, Benton	150
Harper, William H.	250
Haverhill, A. D.	5
Hatch, N. J.	2
Haxtun, W. E.	50
Haxtun, Mrs. Sarah A.	50
Hay, Mrs. Martha A.	50
Hazen, W. E.	10
Hayden, J. B.	12
Henry, Robert L.	230
High, James L.	505
Hait, George H.	50
Halden, William R.	35
Hotchkin, C. M.	45
Houston, R. J.	20
Howell, C. D. B.	25
Hurd, Mrs. Caroline E.	50
Jones, James	3
Hall, James S.	25
Hays, Kaufman	25
Kemp, Mrs. Fannie A.	25
Kenney, A. W.	10
Ketcham, Daniel	50
Lang, J. E. & Newell, J. P.	17
Loomis, A. G.	10
Lovell, C. M.	50
Lowrey, Mrs. Sarah J.	100
Leavitt, W.	25
Lynch, John	50
Maher, Albert J.	20
Masters, C. M.	15
Marrow, J. M.	10
Mason, A. O.	50
Marshall, Caleb A.	25
Morris, Mrs. Helen L.	10
Moody, M. A.	5
Morse, L. W.	20
Mowry, est. of Spen.	8
Moulton, D. A.	105
Mortimer, Wm. E.	130
Mulvane, P. I.	25
Murphy, Sylvester J.	5
McClain, E. L.	30
Neal, Eunice A.	7
Nesbit, Thomas	5
Neal, Stephen D.	7
Newton, James S.	10
Nichols, H. S.	50
Nolan, John H.	10
Olney, Horace M.	100
Orton, F. C.	50
Paige, P. B.	30
Palmer, Elbridge	20
Parmelee, James	50
Parker, George G.	50
Pearson, E. H.	435
Pine, P. R.	5
Pierce, Joseph C.	50
Pittenger, William E.	20
Parter, James F.	5
Prall, George W.	5
Pratt, Seth F.	60
Prew, Henry	10
Priar, Chas Edward	5
Philips, J. M.	87
Peoples' Sav. Bank	150
Perry, Wm. Henry	10
Pedrick, Isaac H.	10
Read, Thomas A.	100
Ralston, H. M.	20
Reed, E. B.	20
Rogers, Earl S.	15
Rock, George	20
Roberts, Mrs. M. C.	10
Rosenbaum, J.	50
Rosenbaum, M.	50
Rust, E. G.	50
Rust, Ezra	50
Sands, J.	25
Satterlee, Eugene H.	2
Schuadig, J. M. & J.	50
Schwabacher, Henry	50
Schwabacher, Jacob	50
Scofield, J. Walker	20
Scott, H. McDonald	20
Sedgewick, Westel W.	20
Seeman, F. C.	2
Severance, S. L.	25
Shelton, Miss Francis M.	10
Shaw, Gilbert B.	50
Sheffield, John R.	50
Sheppard, Thomas H.	50
Sherman, Davis	10
Shipley, Mrs. Mate I.	5
Simpson, Dewitt W.	20
Slack, W. H.	20
Sloan, David	10
Snow, Mrs. Mary A.	5
Sloan, James M.	10
Snow, B. W.	5
Snydacker, Godfrey	50
South, W. P.	10
Sparker, F. W.	10
Spellman, J. W.	50
Stephenson, Abram M.	20
Swift, Mrs. G. F.	5
Stewart, Mrs. Sarah A.	20
Swift, Edward F.	30
Swift, Louis F.	30
Chicago Ins. Co.	50
Stratton, Mrs. R. E.	8
Swift, H. C.	5
Sweet, S. H.	200
Swan, James	50
Taylor, Florence	5
Stark, Byron G.	20
Stark, Hannah S.	10
Tillmont, R. J.	10
Thompson, William F.	10
Thompson, W. E.	10
Todd, Edward E.	10
Veeder, Albert H.	150
Veeder, Henry	30
Wyckoff, Joseph B.	100
Stephenson, Abram M.	15
Walker, Miss Mary E.	10
Walden, S. D.	10
Wardner, Mrs. Ella S.	5
Watkins, Mrs. Mary F.	20
Weil, Henry	10
Weil, Jacob	10
Weir, W. S.	10
Wells, Frederick	20
Wetherell, O. D.	400
Weston, E. M.	3
Whitney, G. B.	50
Wilson, J. B.	10
Wilcoxson & Co.	10
Wood, Alfred H.	20
Wood, Alfred W.	5
Woodard, James C.	5
Woodard, Mrs. L. J.	5
Watson, John J.	10
Worcester, R. S.	10
Boardman, Charlotte	50
Walker, William L.	10
Williams, R. H.	20
Boyce, Benj. S.	5
Reed, L. E.	10
Montgomery, Kate C.	10
Montgomery, E. W.	15
Bermingham, Fanny J.	10
Bermingham, T. J.	15
Wheelar, C. E.	50
Wallman & Co., W. J.	5
Wachsmith, L. C.	50
Cooper Ins. Co.	50
Kilburn, Benj. W.	20
Graham, Walter A.	2
Webster, D. P.	10
Slaughter & Co., A. O.	90
Farson, John	4
Clymer, Louisa M.	10
Clymer, Louisa M. (guardian)	25
Marsh, George H.	50
Coyne, F. E.	10
Elmes, Charles F.	10
Stone, Melville E.	435
Mears, Ardella F.	5
MacDonald, W. H.	5
Ball, George C.	50
Carton, L. A.	24
Pearson, M. Edla	10
Pearson, E. H., trustee	5
Magill, George L.	35
Stone, Herbert S.	10
Stone, Melville E.	10
Stone, Martha Jameson	10
Valle, John A.	20
Lane, J. G.	10
Brainerd, E. R.	10
Shorley, Mrs. Lizzie E.	5
Manson, W. F.	25
Pearson, J. H.	846
High, Ellen T.	10
High, Jessie M.	10
High, Shirley T.	10
Total	10,000

Hide and Leather National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Ackerman, W. K.	25
Adams, est. of Wm. Henri	22
Armour, Allison V.	25
Arnold, Mrs. Harriet A.	10
Arnold, est. of I. N.	150
Arnold, Miss K. D.	10
Baker, Wm. Vincent	10
Bissell, Geo. F.	20
Blackburn, John F.	125
Blackburn, est. of Margaret	65
Blackman, Mrs. Clara M.	5
Blackman, Walter	5
Carter, Ernest	30
Carter, est. of James	30
Carter, Leslie	55
Carter, Miss Margaret	15
Clark, John M.	50
Cooper, Mrs. Kate Adams	79
Dellenbaugh, Miss B.	20
Drummond, Miss E.	10
Drummond, Miss E. S.	10
Drummond, James	10
Drummond, Miss J.	11
Drummond, Miss M.	10
Forrest, Thomas L.	27
Freeman, Mrs. L. G.	25
Fuller, Oliver F.	40
Fuller, Mrs. Phebe A.	25
Griswold, "trustee" Ed P.	10
Gatter, Christian F.	101
Grey, Charles F.	102
Grey, "trustee" C. F.	116
Grey, Miss E. J.	5
Grey, Elmer	5
Grey, Herbert E.	10
Grey, Miss Madie	5
Grey, William L.	35
Goodwin, Mary R.	30
Hanbury, Mrs. S. E.	15
Holton, Clara A.	50
Holton, Martha G.	14
Hosking, Ben T.	10
Jones, Joseph L.	10
Kalamazoo Savings Bank	5
King, Mrs. Helen M.	83
King, Miss Mary	1
Latting, W. C., "trustee"	30
Lobenstine, Wm. C.	100
Lyle, Mrs. Mary E.	50
Lyon, George M.	57
Martha Alex	10
Marshall, James D.	70
Matthews, Pascal P.	50
Mead, Mrs. Harriet A.	22
Millar, Mrs. Allen P.	10
Morse, Miss Bessie	25
Morse, Charles H.	31
Morse, Mrs. Martha J.	50
Moss, Mrs. Leorona J.	20
Munger, Albert A.	100
McLaren, John	10
McMullin, Frank R.	5
McMullin, James C.	8
McMullin, Miss Louie	5
Noshotah House	20
Park, George H.	50
Pierce, Misses Martha and Marianne	16
Rathbun, Mrs. F. A.	20
Rollo, Misses Jennie S. and Ene L.	4
Rollo, William E.	15
Roloson, Robert W.	50
Roloson, Walter L.	10
Scudder, Mrs. Wm. M.	11
Smith, Byron L.	20
Soper, James P.	65
Stevens, Miss E. C.	45
Taylor, Joel V.	190
Tree, Mrs. Anna J.	50
Tree, Lambert	50
Wallin, Thomas S.	30
Weave, Charles A.	1
White, Mrs. C. M.	45
Wilson, Mrs. Jennie M.	8
Woods, Mrs. Ellen S.	21
Worthington, Mrs. C. L.	4
Worthington, Mrs. M. A.	75
Worthington, Miss M.	1
Walworth, C. M.	10
Total	3,000

Home National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
David Bradley	25
Sarah W. Beldin	6
A. M. Billings	2,378
C. K. G. Billings	10
R. L. Benson	3
Eli Cole	12
J. C. McMullin	30
William McDougall	2
C. H. Ruddock	10
William Van Peit	1
James L. White	6
William R. White	6
John S. Zimmerman	11
Total	2,500

Metropolitan National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Abel, Jonathan	230
Abel, Wm. H.	20
Adolphus, W.	50
Ames, Wilson	135
Armour, J. Ogden	50
Armour, P. D.	100
Armour, P. D. Jr.	100
Barnard, Frank E.	30
Barnes, E. A.	10
Barnes, G. K.	30
Bartlett, A. C.	500
Bass, George	50
Beach, E. A.	40
Beach, Annie S.	20
Beers, Samuel	25
Beilfeldt, John S.	10
Belding, Mrs. Libbie S.	100
Benham, John	15
Bietsch, A. L.	10
Bosworth, Alfred	100
Burroughs, Geo. T.	150
Bush, E. S.	15
Carton, L. A.	25
Lobdell, C. W.	60
Logan, F. G.	50
McDowell, I. P.	15
McDowell, T. S. O.	15
McHenry, W. A.	25
McMullin, J. C.	100
Mansolff, Paul	5
Mann, Charles L.	75
Mann, Mary B.	25
Martin, Charles H.	20
Mason, H. H.	400
Maxwell, S. A.	30
Merriam, Henry M.	25
Merrill, James S.	12
Meysenberg, O. W.	25
Moore, S. M.	50
Morsman, E. M.	20
Mowry, S., est. of	25
Munger, D. S.	15
Merriman, W. A.	10
Nash, C. T.	55
Nettleton, George H.	20
North & Taylor	15
Chapin, Julia A.	30
Clarke, E. G.	25
Clancy, M. B.	25
Conger, A. L.	25
Darst, Anna M.	15
Darst, John C.	15
Dean, W. O.	100
Deere, C. H.	50
Deering, Abbie M.	150
Deering, Clara H.	150
Deering, William	300
Dickinson, Ruth S., guardian	20
Dickinson, Edw	25
Dixon, Arthur	100
Doud, L. B.	75
Devereux, Mildred E.	50
Dupee, John	300
Elden, G. B., & Co.	20
Elden, J. W.	10
Elson, M. V. B.	15
Ely, Caroline S.	55
Fargo, Charles E.	50
Fargo, Chas. E., Jr.	2
Fargo, Edward A.	50
Fargo, Frank M.	50
Farwell, Granger	50
Ferre, Lyman	10
Fifer, J. W.	10
Fischer, Emma M.	25
Forbes, A. D.	100
Frankenthal, E.	310
Frankenthal, Mrs. E.	50
Friedlander, Brady & Co.	140
Fuller, Leroy W.	30
Fuller, Mary L.	30
Fuller, Wm. A.	500
Fuller, Wm. A., trust	30
Gail, Julius	100
Gaunt, Wash. H.	25
Gilbert, Ella K.	20
Glennon, E. T.	10
Goddard, L. A.	20
Greenebaum, J. M.	185
Griswold, E. P.	100
Grow, John D.	10
Hauck, Sophia	25
Hibbard, Wm. G.	500
Hitchcock, H. H.	75
Hill, Arthur	50
Hoffman, E.	50
Hodge, L. J.	25
Ireland, Frank N.	25
Jacques, Henry P.	15
Jeffery, E. T.	200
Johnston, W. J.	50
Jones, Geo. P.	100
Kahn, W. B.	25
Katz, Raphael	10
Keith, D. W.	50
Keith, E. B.	1
Keith, Edson	2,590
Keith, Edson, Jr.	200
Keith, E. G.	1,585
Keith, Mrs. Harriet S.	25
Keith, Walter W.	300
Keller, L.	25
Kendall, B. W.	225
Kendall, Mrs. Celia	25
Kent, S. A.	500
Kent, Thomas	100
Kipp, Charles M.	100
Kirkwood, Thos. S.	100
Krohn, Jacob	100
Lane, A. G.	60
Leet, William	100
Orr, Arthur	200
Orr, Eleanor N.	100
Otis, L. B.	100
Owen, James R.	100
Patten, A. S.	30
Patten, George W.	200
Patten, James A.	200
Patterson, Gertrude P.	50
Patrick, B. F. Jr.	15
Pearsons, D. K.	1,000
Pearsons, Marietta C.	90
People's Bank	100
Phelps, Camelia A.	25
Phillips, Elijah B.	25
Poole, Abram	75
Preston, Mrs. Jessie	50
Rice, Henry W.	15
Rittman, Maria	8
Roche, J. A., trustee	20
Sagendorph, F. E.	15
Schell, W. T.	10
Schwabacher, Henry	50
Schwabacher, Jacob	50
Sellers, Morris	150
Shaw, G. B.	600
Shephard, Virginia	15
Sherman, James M.	25
Sherwood, H. M.	10
Sherwood, Carrie F.	75
Shortall, John G.	100
Smith, Mrs. Alice W.	9
Spiro, Joseph	5
Spitz, Landauer & Co.	10
Sprague, O. S. A.	150
Soper, J. P.	26
Stevens, Ellen C.	150
Strauss, Louis	10
Swift, G. B.	100
Swift, G. F.	150
Temolin, Henry	10
Todd, James A.	10
Tuthill, W. P.	25
Vehmeyer, C. H.	15
Wachsmuth, L. C.	25
Wagner, E. L.	20
Walker, W. B.	50
Walker, W. B., trustee	63
Walker, W. S.	10
Walker, Louis C.	62
Walker & Wrenn	75
Wallach, David	50
Walthern, Mina D. M. E.	5
Walther, T. E.	5
Watkins, Vine A.	170
Watkins, W. W.	100
Watson, James V.	50
Watson, W. J.	450
Wayne, T. D.	100
Wegner, C. T.	10
Webster, D. V.	25
Weil, Carrie S.	50
Wessling, George H.	10
White, Sadie E.	12
Whitehead, Josephine S.	55
Williams, R. H.	5
Wood, Luther C.	35
Wood, Mrs. S. M.	25
Woodward, A. H.	100
Woodward, Fannie P.	100
Woodward, Hannah G.	375
Wright, A. W.	25
Yerkes, C. T.	150
Young & Hamilton	10
Total	20,000

National Bank of America.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Adams, C. H.	100
Andrews, W. H.	28
Aitchison, Wm. Jr.	50
Armour, Mrs. Barbara	225
Armour, Allison V.	75
Ames, Emily J.	6
Armour, Mary G.	100
Avery, Mrs. Marion B.	10
Buckingham, Clarence	100
Brauckmann, George	50
Baker, H. G.	25
Blackman, Carlos H.	10
Blackman, W. L.	10
Blackman, C. S.	10
Barker, Mrs. C. E.	150
Barton, Mrs. M. A.	14
Burke, Mrs. S. M., extx	15
Beach, Ellis A.	25
Brainerd, E. R.	50
Burgess, John W.	10
Baker, James E.	100
Brown, Mrs. P. A.	355
Buckingham, E.	200
Buckingham, E. and C., trustees for Kate S.	75
also for Lucy M.	75
Bradshaw, John H.	34
Courve, Mary B.	14
Crane, Mrs. R. A.	8
Collins, Mrs. M. H.	10
Cook, Miss Emily H.	10
Crutcher, Mrs. D.	38
Carmichael, Mrs. H. K.	140
Cary, Eugene	50
Clarke, Charles E.	20
Carpenter, C. D.	7
Dickinson, Wm.	150
Dort, O. G.	28
Durand, John M.	100
Dort, Mrs. Ellen A.	11
Dort, Eli	3
Denegre, Bertha C.	50
Emery, Benj. V.	5
Foster, est. Ambrose	50
Ferrard, est. of E. G.	14
French, Harriet N.	15
Fowler, Mrs. M. D.	10
Ferrand, Mrs. E. J.	21
Feller, S. R.	186
Gross, J.	102
Gould, Antoinette N.	30
Gould, Mrs. H. L.	100
Henderson, C. M.	150
Hinkley, Watson S.	60
Howard, Thomas	110
Hinman, Asahel	28
Hooker, Mrs. F. E.	42
Henderson, W. S.	50
Hemenway, Sarah E.	15
Henderson, Grace	25
Hutchins, C. S.	25
Hull, Morton D.	25
Hull, Maude E.	25
Haass, Katharine L.	25
Herdman, F. H.	25
Hull, M. B.	350
Howes, Wm. F.	4
Hatch, Isaac A.	23
Harvey, L. J.	5
Irish, Mrs. Eliza A.	3
Jones, Mrs. H. A.	214
Jones, Mrs. Mary H.	16
Jones, S. M.	25
Kimball, Nancy A.	12
Kimball, Annie	32
Kimball, Livonia C.	28
Lombard, Isaac G.	350
Lathrop, E. B.	60
Lombard, Benj. Jr.	100
Lombard, J. L.	10
Lombard, Mrs. B. M.	10
Lombard, David Jr.	35
Locke, Mrs. T. J.	4
Lombard, Sarah E.	35
Ludington, Mrs. N. J.	20
Longstreet, A.	50
Lathorp, Kate A.	5
Lombard, I. G., M. B. Hull, & Perley Lowe	680
Leman, H. W., trustee for Wm. J. Jones	20
Leman, H. W., trustee for Geo. E. Jones	20
Lombard, Mehetabel A.	100
McWilliams, David	143
McWilliams, John	63
Macintosh, Isabella G. and Annabella	17
Mayo, Lewis B.	25
Mead, S. B.	25
Mair, C. A.	100
Matz, Florence H.	25
Mintsen, John F.	25
Munroe, Mrs. C. M.	22
Munroe, L. P.	23
Newell, Mrs. Mary O.	213
Noble, F. A.	40
Noble, Fred'k Perry	20
Phillips, Henry	27
Phillips, Mrs. M. W.	50
Phillips, Wm. N.	100
Peck, W. H.	100
Phillips, W. M., trustee	110
Price, Willimina R.	50
Rogers, Z. H.	2
Rogers, Elisha F.	4
Roath, S. B.	250
Ramsey, Mark	10
Rutherford, Mrs. A.	50
Ruger, William	250
Sexton, Mrs. Susan	45
Stevens, Mrs. Mary E.	17
Stevens, Frank	3
Stephenson, Isaac	500
Stevens, Mrs. H. K.	10
Seaborn, W. H.	28
Shedd, Charles B.	25
Shedd, Edward A.	25
Scott, William C.	10
Slocum, James E.	30
Smith, Thomas	15
Shackford, Samuel	40
Tolman, S. A.	100
Tinkham, Charles A.	50
Traders' Insurance Co.	300
Tyler, Alice R.	50
Tinkham, Alice G.	10
Valentine, Edward H.	50
Wheeler, George H.	100
White, Charles B.	200
Weiss, Daniel Jr.	100
Wheeler, Jennie M.	15
Witbeck, John H.	90
Wright, Mrs. F. H.	4
Whitney, M. A., exe'trix	100
Woodward, Mary H.	10
Walker, Hattie E.	15
Witbeck, Fannie E.	50
Witbeck, est. of Huldah	340
Witbeck, John L.	20
Wakefield, Mary J.	4
Total	10,000

National Bank of Illinois.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Alston, John	60
Acres, Mrs. E. A.	20
Adams, Mrs. A. F.	112
Adams, George E.	130
Ackerman, W. K.	25
Ayer, Benj. F.	75
Bradley, Wm. H.	25
Barnum, Mrs. M. D. C.	10
Berger, Robert	40
Blodgett, Mrs. C. A.	15
Buehler, John	30
Buell, est. Mrs. H. M. R.	10
Brega, Charles W.	110
Bronson, Mrs. H. H.	6
Ballard, Lucy B.	15
Belden, Sarah White	20
Babcock, Annie C.	40
Burley, Frank E.	5
Buckingham, May	5
Bradley, Mrs. S. S.	215
Born, M.	135
Baker, Mary Corwith	100
Chapin, Miss F. L.	27
Chapman, George C.	120
Carmichael, Mrs. H. K.	100
Cobb, S. B.	100
Corwith, Charles R.	300
Corwith, John E.	160
Campbell, Aug. S.	100
Campbell, Mrs. J. L.	10
Campbell, Benj. H.	168
Colt, Miss Ellen	6
Carter, L's'e, B. L. Smith and E. Carter, trust's	32
Curtiss, Miss H. L.	18
Curtiss, Miss L. J.	2
Curtiss, Edward C.	2
Cary, Eugene	30
Clark, W. B., trustee	25
Clarke, Hon. James C.	75
Carter, Ernest	100
Corwith, John W.	150
Corwith, Frank	40
Campbell, A. Courtn'y	40
Coughlin, Mrs. F. M.	20
Drummond, E. A.	130
Drummond, John N.	80
Dinsmoor, Mary B.	20
Dinsmoor, George R.	20
Davidson, Mrs. J. A.	8
Dore, John C.	150
Dore, Herman R.	20
Dore, Mrs. A. B.	50
Dreyer, Edward S.	60
Dangler, Antoinette K.	100
Foster, Mrs. N. S.	200
Fowler, Mrs. M. S.	30
Farson, John	40
Goit, E. J.	10
Gates, Mrs. A. B.	20
Gardner, H. S.	10
Goodwin, Mary R.	50
Goddard, L. A.	20
Hammond, William A.	211
Hirsh, Adolph	4
Hibbard, Mrs. E. N.	6
Hibbard, Mrs. J. N.	2
Hoyne, Philip A., est.	53
Hessert, De Gustav	10
Hair & Ridgway	10
Hirsh, Morris M.	10
Hastings, Thomas D.	168
Hunt, Mrs. E. L.	23
Hoyne, Temple S.	4
Hoyne, Thomas M.	4
Hoyne, James T.	4
Hoyne, Frank G.	24
Hamill, Eliza C.	50
Hempstead, Wm. G.	24
Harper, Mrs. N. J.	60
Ill. T. & S. B'k, trustee	25
Jones, J. A.	60
Jones, Miss M. L.	6
Jenkins, Robert E.	150
Jenkins, Mrs. M. R.	10
Jabine, Wm.	12
Jeurgens, Paul	62
Kavanaugh, Charles	10
Kavanaugh, Mrs. L.	10
Kerfoot, Wm. D.	100
Lockwood, Frank P.	6
Lake, Richard C.	50
Lockwood, Jas. L.	6
Lockwood, Bertha C.	7
Mahla, Frank	104
Merrman, A. T.	10
Munger, A. A.	300
Maynard, Isaac N.	50
Moil, Carl	5
Magnus, Albert	10
Merryweather, Geo.	1
McBirney, Mrs. M. C.	10
McClellan, R. H.	300
McKay, Geo. A.	50
McGinniss, Isabelle C.	50
McCalister, Mrs. M.	20
McLean, Jas. E.	20
Newton, J. O.	50
Nixon, Emily C.	40
Phenix Ins. Co.	135
Peck, Walter L.	232
Peck, Clarence I.	150
Peck, Ferd W.	50
Peck, Mrs. M. K.	100
Porter, Mrs. J. F.	250
Porter, Jas. W., Exec.	100
Porter, Jas. W.	100
Porter, Jeremiah	20
Page, Wm. R.	397
Page, John H.	14
Prussing, Geo. C.	30
Palmer, Percy W.	16
Robertson, Miss Nemi	3
Rose, Lester E.	1
Rosenthal, Oscar	10
Schneider, Geo.	644
Shaw, Gilbert B.	175
Sanford, Geo. P.	60
Stein, Solomon	10
Stein, Hirsh & Co.	18
Seipp, Wm. C.	50
Sherwood, Geo.	20
Sherwood, Henry M.	20
Speer, John	20
Shuman, Lucy D.	5
Slocum, Mrs. M. E.	80
Sturges, Fred D.	8
Schmitt, Mrs. Isidora	200
Smith, Russella C.	40
Stewart, Mrs. Rosa B.	20
Taylor, Peter	10
Tree, Lambert	50
Tree, Anna J.	50
Tweedy, Edmund	100
Trumbull, John	40
Ullrich, Michael	50
Valentine, Edw. H.	100
Vaughan, Mrs. Martha	18
Wahl, Mrs. Antoine	200
Webb, Geo. L.	200
Weiss, Geo. A.	4
Wilmanns, A. D.	20
Willard, Gardner G.	5
Warren, Mrs. E. B.	15
Wegg, Mrs. Eva R.	20
Wells, Mrs. E. G.	4
Williams, Mrs. L. H.	4
Ware, Mrs. L. C.	40
Total	10,000

Union National Bank.

Stockholders.	Shares.
Abel, Jonathan	50
Armour, P. D. Jr.	200
Atlee, S.	100
Bailey, Ann E.	7
Baker, W. T.	300
Barber, O. C.	400
Barker, J. H.	2,000
Batavian Bank	100
State Svg., L. & Tr. Co.	100
Barrett, S. E.	500
Beardsley, C. B.	10
Beck, Viola	3
Bentley, E. E.	20
Besly, Charles H.	100
Blanchard, G. W.	100
Blum, August	76
Breese, J. B.	40
Breese & Cummings	300
Brewster, E. L. & Co.	50
Buckingham, Mrs. K. M.	50
Burnet, W. H.	100
Burr, George M.	10
Cahn, B. H.	10
Carton, L. A.	50
Cayzer, Mrs. M. E.	106
Clement, Mrs. E. K.	100
Clendenen, Ella F.	7
Coffeen, M. L.	10
Coolbaugh, Mrs. A. R.	480
Corning, E. L.	100
Corr, Frank V.	22
Corwith, John E.	100
Couch, Elizabeth G.	40
Counselman, Charles	100
Craver, Charles F.	50
Cummings, C. R.	25
Cutler, Dwight	50
Cummings, D. M.	1,082
Defrees, Joseph H.	50
Denegre, Bertha C.	360
Dewey, D. B.	100
Dows, est. of David	500
Drummond, E. A.	100
Elkins, H. K.	100
Ellsworth, J. W.	125
Ensign, W. F.	30
Foster, John R.	7
Fowler, Anderson	125
France, Kate	7
Garoutte, Clara F.	7
Getty, H. H.	50
Gilbert, Mrs. Nellie E.	10
Gisn, Margie F.	7
Givler, Walter M.	50
Goodwin, Daniel	10
Gore, George P.	100
Gresham, Otto	50
Hall, Josephine R.	3
Hall, Mary M.	3
Harbach, Miss C. P.	54
Kelley, Mrs. David	100
Kinne, H. H.	30
Kohlsaat, H. H.	100
Lake, Richard C.	194
Larrabee, Frank	20
Lee, Fred H.	40
Lee, W. H.	40
Lewis, David R.	50
Lester, est. of J. T.	700
Libby, A. A.	50
Loeb, Adolph	50
Lyon, Elizabeth	50
McPherson, J. B.	87
Mansar, Jacob	50
Martin, S. K.	1,000
Mason, E. T. & Co.	50
May, H. N.	450
Miller, R. B.	244
Mitchell, J. J.	200
Morris, Edward	250
Morton, Amanda P.	7
Oberne, George	20
Odell, J. J. P.	975
Odell, J. J. P., guard.	1
Peavey, F. H.	200
Orr, A. E.	168
Petersen, Herman	30
Primley, J. P.	225
Reynolds, Elizabeth L.	7
Reynolds, Joseph	4
Reynolds, Wm. H.	7
Ricker, Freeman F.	106
Ricker, Joseph S.	400
Ricker, Winslow F.	106
Roberts, Mrs. Anne A.	100
Rogers, N. P.	100
Root, A. K.	50
Rosecrantz, Mrs. A. A.	14
Rust, H. A.	100
Ryerson, Martin A.	200
St. Joseph Valley Bank	100
Sard, W. H.	50
Savidge, Sarah C.	200
Shoeneman, W. H. tr	50
Schwab, C. H.	100
Service, George H.	12
Shaw-Kennedy, Mrs. V.	1,000
Sheldon, George W.	25
Sheridan, John F.	7
Southern Mich. Nat. Bank	100
Stevens, A. N. & Sons	200
Stone, George W.	25
Tenney, D. K.	30
Tenney, H. K.	10
Thorne, Mrs. F. E.	40
Traders' Ins. Co.	200
True, Mrs. Dorcas C.	100
Harbach, George H.	80
Harbach, Miss S. P.	54
Harbach, W. F.	54
Haskell, W. S.	22
Hastings, Mary H.	2
Hayner, John E.	50
Hicks, Emma C.	3
Hipwell, W. O.	27
Hutchinson, Chas. L.	150
Jeffries, Cynthia A.	7
Jerrems, W. G.	50
Johnson, O. R.	50
Jones, J. Russell	100
Joyce, David	200
Keith, D. W.	32
Kelley, David	641
Van Steenwyk, G.	40
Vail, Walter	50
Von Biedenfeld, Ida May	5
Wacker, Charles H.	100
Walker, H. H.	50
Washburne, H.	308
Webster, T. K.	25
Weeks, Mrs. Flora	100
Weston, Isabella	3
White, Edward	2
Wright, Charles H.	5
Yerkes, Charles T.	200
Total	20,000

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Burn Your Garbage.

Chicago, May 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An old stove with a large pipe, or still better, a small furnace with direct draft placed in your basement or stable (if you have one), will burn in five minutes twice a week, without odor, every particle of garbage, old paper, etc., that any family can turn out. Take a look at the alley in the rear of No. 3800 Michigan avenue if you wish to see a solution of the garbage nuisance.
R. M. W.

Sees Nothing Funny in It.

Yankton, S. D., May 2.—[Editor of the Tribune.] I note you make levity about our Russian thistle. You do not know it. I send you samples of, say, two, five, and ten days' growth. Come out here in the fall and see one of these grown into a bush, stem an inch thick, top nearly a sphere three to four feet in diameter—this thing rushing over the prairie before a high wind, distributing seed for a new crop for miles.
B.

Jolting in West Side Cars.

Chicago, April 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed your article in Tuesday's issue headed "More Ease in Riding—Jolting and Jarring in South Side Cars Soon to Stop." As a resident of the West Side I would respectfully suggest that the West Side company try to borrow or pay for the invention. It is a wonder the passengers that ride on the Harrison and Adams street lines have any nerve left to do business with after they are landed down-town. Have your reporter get on any car at the Union Depot going east and if he doesn't get a jolt at the Madison street bridge that will be so irritating to his nerves that the next trip he would get off and meet the car across the bridge.
WEST SIDE.

Thinks There Is a Beef Combine.

Corning, Ia., April 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—That there is a "beef combine" is a certainty in the minds of the farmers of this section who ship to the Chicago market. Last fall I was down with two loads of cattle. I wanted 4 cents. One of the salesmen reported to me an offer from Swift of 3.80. In the course of an hour or so another employé was about to show the cattle to another buyer when the second buyer was informed that "Tim," Swift's man "had left a bid" on the cattle, when he at once turned and rode off. I concluded "Tim" had a cinch on the cattle. If The Tribune is seeking a field for work white for the harvest let it "go" for the "big four," which, with its millions, is crushing out competition and robbing the producer of his hard-earned rights.
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Asks the Southerners a Question.

Chicago, May 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Severe and caustic criticisms have been made in Grand Army circles, in the Eastern States particularly, about the proposed dedication of a monument to the Conferate dead in the City of Chicago on Memorial Day. As a member of the G. A. R., I am not opposed to anything that will cement more firmly the bonds of fellowship between the North and South, but I would like to ask through your most valuable paper how many monuments have ever been erected by the Southern people to the memory of the heroes who sacrificed their lives in Confederate prisons at Andersonville, Richmond, Cahaba, Florence, or Columbus? Since the war I have visited all these places many times, and I have failed to see anything but what appeared to me actual desecration and destruction of the places which marked the graves of the Union prisoners who died in these prisons until the government took charge of them. I am not opposed, even on that account, to the monument about to be dedicated to those who died at Camp Douglas, but when our Southern heroes, the political rebels, come here on Memorial day to pay tribute to their dead who have been so carefully and kindly looked after by Northern men and women, I would like to ask them how many monuments they have erected to their enemies in the South. That is all.
GEORGE C. READ,
C. J. Powers Post No. 391, Rochester, N. Y.

Unwise Amendment to the Election Law.

Chicago, April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Although not a Republican, but an independent Democrat, I desire to express my approval of the position taken in your editorial entitled "An Unwise Amendment," and referring to the proposition that only a householder in the precinct can make affidavit concerning illegal registration, and that only ten such affidavits be permitted to one householder. I venture to suggest that your argument might be strengthened by some additional considerations. I was informed by an election officer that more than two hundred persons were, in his opinion, actual bona fide residents in one of the down-town lodging houses, of which we had been talking. Supposing two such houses adjoined one another they would make a precinct in themselves. Indeed, one householder might be the owner of a single large lodging-house which would be entitled to be a precinct of itself; or the same man may own half a dozen large lodging-houses. Under these circumstances, if there were such a conspiracy among the judges and clerks of election as to require any affidavits in any such lodging-house precinct, it would be absolutely impossible to get an affidavit from more than one house-holder, if, indeed, that one could be obtained.

The argument might be pursued still further, but it seems unnecessary.
N. P. W.

Beef Plenty in Arizona.

Phœnix, Ari., April 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As I read in this morning's paper a dispatch referring to the high price of beef, especially in the Chicago markets and generally throughout the Eastern States, I am reminded of my experience of purchasing Chicago dressed beef in the market of England during my residence there some time since. My home being in Massachusetts at this time, and having used Chicago and St. Louis beef on my table, I was a little curious to find what that same beef sold for in England. For a good sirloin steak in the Massachusetts market I paid at times 20 cents per pound, at other times 25 cents. Upon my arrival in England I inquired particularly about American beef. I bought the necessary supply during a period of several months, while housekeeping in England, and paid 18 cents for this same American beef that in the United States I paid 20 cents to 25 cents for. During the period of the World's Fair in Chicago I paid 18 cents per pound for Chicago dressed beef. Think of this! Beef raised and dressed in the United States freighted across the continent and exported to England—selling in foreign markets at a much lower figure than in our own market. And now I find that the people of Chicago are out on the "Lake-Front" fishing for their food, because in Chicago when meat should be sold so cheaply it is too high priced for the working class.

I remonstrate against this state of affairs for the following reasons: There are thousands of cattle on our Arizona hills and other Western territory, and cattle are not scarce. The real reason that beef has been raised in price is because some of the European governments have legislated against American beef product, and as a consequence the American beef packers have formed a plan to make up their loss out of the pockets of the American people.

The esteemed editor addressed has been represented to the undersigned as a fearless man, one who would state the case against all criticism. Will you not then publish this simple statement in justice to those poor Chicagoites who are fishing on the Lake-Front?
CHARLES J. ANDREWS.

Corrections in War History.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the matter of communications to your paper relating to incidents connected with the late war I would respectfully suggest that they be carefully edited by some one familiar with the history of the war in order that the propagation of error or false history may be avoided or minimized. This suggestion occurred to me on reading in your Sunday issue of April 21 a communication under the caption "Plotters in a Trap," in which it is erroneously stated that Raphael Semmes, "the noted Alabama privateer, the most audacious man that ever captained a ship," was connected in 1864 with the conspiracy to release the Confederate prisoners then confined in Camp Douglas, and that for his part in the conspiracy he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The truth of history is that Admiral Semmes was not on the American continent at the time, was not engaged in the conspiracy in question, and was never arrested, tried, or condemned on that or any other charge. Semmes was not an "Alabama privateer." He was a native of Maryland, and commanded the Confederate cruiser Alabama. After his battle with the Kearsarge on the 19th of June, 1864, he took refuge in England, and remained there during the remainder of that year.

It is also stated in the article that in 1863 a number of prisoners from Hood's army died and were buried in the old cemetery on the lake shore. It is a fact that many prisoners died at Camp Douglas in 1863, as stated, but they could not have been from Hood's army because Hood did not command an army in that year. He was merely a division commander in Longstreet's corps in 1863, and did not attain to a separate command till July, 1864, when he succeeded Joe Johnston in command of the army defending Atlanta.

The writer closes his article by giving what purports to be a correct list of the various commanders of Camp Douglas, but omits at least two—to-wit: Col. Tucker and Gen. Daniel Tyler. The latter was one of McDowell's division commanders at the first battle of Bull Run.

It is a matter of surprise to old soldiers to see so many misstatements and inaccuracies of this kind made by the present writers of war history and reminiscences.
R. W. HEALY.

SHOWS UP THE FLAWS

FALLACIES IN "COIN'S" ARGUMENTS CLEARLY EXPOSED.

Teh Writer Grants That the Lectures Were Really Given, Grants the Premises Used for Argument, and Then Shows How Unmistakably Good Logic Leads to Other Conclusions—"Coin" Argues for Repudiation, Operation of "Open Market," or Values.

New York, May 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Wishing to learn the strong points in favor of a 16 to 1 currency, or rather the strongest points made by the advocates of the silver interest, I applied recently by letter to various parties for the best statistical compilation on the two metals—gold and silver—as commodities and as money.

I sought the most substantial of the silver advocates throughout the country to get the information from. Most of them replied and every reply gave "Coin's Financial School." I had never before heard of this publication, but sent for it at once, and the past week has afforded me the first leisure to read it. Meantime I have seen many comments upon it.

I see it stated that there never were such lectures delivered, as it claims; that men he quoted deny having attended such lectures and having made statements attributed to them, etc.

Whether there be any genuineness in the "Coin" representations or not does not matter to the purpose, as it being so unanimously recommended by the silver people demonstrates that they look upon it as one of the strong compilations in their favor. I will therefore treat it as being what it purports to be—viz.: Six lectures by some young chap named Coin in the lecture hall of the Chicago Art Institute.

His first point is the United States money unit, which he states to have been made by our first coinage law in 1792, 371¼ grains pure silver, with added alloy, and called a "dollar."

As to technical language used in this immediate connection he is probably right, and so far as I can learn, "dollar" or "thaler" was originally a name given to a piece of silver used as money.

But our law of 1792, from which he derives his unit theory, plainly made gold, silver, and copper our money metals, and in importance, in the order named, as it had been long established that gold was the most stable and the most convenient for the purpose.

But suppose 371¼ grains of silver were then ignorantly made the "unit" of value, it is no more proper that it should remain so now than that the old Chicago Postoffice ruin should continue to be used because the United States Congress more than twenty years ago established it as the Chicago Postoffice.

Influence of Ratio on Market Value.

His next point is that an unlimited market for the two metals, gold and silver, for coinage at a fixed ratio, will keep their market values at that ratio. This might be so if there were no other kind of market for either, and the cost of production of each metal were always alike in all mines where that metal were found, and the discovery of mines of one did not surpass the proportion of those discovered of the other. But as long as there are other markets (or other uses) for either metal, higher price or value will be created for the one or the other as demand may cause or production warrant, and the one so advanced in value will be diverted from the money channel.

The City of Denver might establish by law that within its jurisdiction for purposes of human food, potatoes and turnips should be valued and sold only at a ratio of say 4 to 1, or that potatoes, say, should be $1 per bushel, and turnips twenty-five cents, with the expectation that the tables of her citizens would in consequence be supplied in the proper proportion of each, always at the same ratio of cost.

Consumption and production outside the city would determine whether Denver should be deprived of potatoes for a season or not. But we will even suppose the said outside could have no effect on the matter, and simply grant that the bulbs were used within the city for cattle feeding, or for starch, or for whisky. Should there come a big demand for potato starch, or potato whisky, the potato would soon bring a higher proportionate price than the turnip, and the people would be left to eat turnips, or some other substitute for potatoes, or disobey the law and pay a premium on potatoes.

Likewise when gold became scarce and had a higher market value than the coinage value the holder of a piece of coined gold could buy more with it than he could with a ratio piece of coined silver. Because sixteen parts silver was legal tender with one part gold does not compel the holder of the gold to tender it for its ratio value, nor prevent the vender of an article giving more of the article sold for the one part of gold than he will for sixteen parts of silver.

Falsity of Coin's Quotations.

On page 114 Coin says it is not true that wheat sold as low in 1859 as in May, 1894, in Chicago.

In 1888 Charles S. Lee, a long-standing member of the Chicago Board of Trade, issued a pamphlet of Board of Trade statistics. He issued it purely for the information of his correspondents and not for any political or public economic purpose. A copy of that pamphlet lies before me. In it he states that the lowest price for cash No. 2 spring wheat in 1859 was 50 cents, the highest price $1.15. Coin says the high price was $1.40 and the average for the year $1.10.

On page 122 Coin quoted $1.40 for wheat in 1873 while Lee quoted $1.46 highest and 89 cents lowest, and his pamphlet shows for the twelve months of the year $1.15¼ was the average highest and $1 the average lowest. [The currency was then worth about 87 cents on the dollar in gold.]

It requires a silver inflationist to make the mean of $1 and $1.15¼ to be $1.40 [in greenbacks at a discount of 13 or 14 per cent.]

It is true there has been a general decline in the price of wheat since 1873, but silver has had no bearing upon it. The crops in Argentina and India have.

If we look over Mr. Lee's publication we find no such general decline applies to corn, oats, pork, etc.

I wonder if Coin would not claim the present low price for horses is caused by "demonetization" of silver?

It is in Coin's last chapter that the real character of the work is made manifest.

He says the United States of America can alone sustain silver by free coinage by an act of Congress to "reduce the grains in a gold dollar until it is of the same value as the silver dollar."

Here we have the animus of the whole silver scheme—debasement of coinage or semi-repudiation.

Coin repeatedly disclaims any appeal to sentiment, and yet his every climax is a direct application of his argument to that intense and fluctuating element of human nature.

His whole work can only disgust the sober, honestly thinking people and lead on to enrage those ignorant masses who are so easily inflamed by the flippant upstart.

No! Silver as handled by sound money people has no bearing on the present depression.

History fails to record such prosperity as the great American Nation enjoyed from the time of the recovery from the 1873 panic to the time when our mass of laborers who were receiving better wages, living more comfortably, and saving more money than laborers ever did at any previous time or in any land, led on by theorists and destructionists in November, 1892, plied their ballots to kill the goose that laid the golden egg.
L. A. PEASE.

Is Gratifying to Honest Money Men.

Chicago, April 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The declaration of THE TRIBUNE this morning in favor of an international standard of primary money is gratifying to all "honest money" men who are noting current events. Throw away all technicalities about coinage laws and all tables of variations in annual production and look at two great facts.

The stock of gold and silver money in the world today is equally divided between gold and silver as to value and exists at a ratio of 15.4 of silver to one of gold by weight as a physical fact, without regard to laws or "crimes." The value of all the gold money and all the silver money in the world in 1894 was:

Gold	$3,966,000,000
Silver	4,056,000,000

These are the mint figures, and are obtained by applying the ratio of each nation to its stock of both full and limited legal tender. The average is almost exactly 15½ to 1, the French ratio. Take the figures in ounces from the mint report for 1892. World's stock:

	Ounces.
Gold	226,000,000
Silver	3,480,000,000

A ratio of 15.4 to 1.

How much has the ratio been altered by production in the last 100 years?

World's production 1792-1892:

Gold (value)	$5,650,000,000
Silver (value)	5,100,000,000
Total	$10,750,000,000

Excess of gold is $550,000,000, or ½ of 1 per cent more gold than silver.

What about the "flood of silver" since 1873?

World's production 1874-1892:

Gold (value)	$2,100,000,000
Silver (value)	2,200,000,000
Excess silver	$100,000,000

Or less than one-quarter of 1 per cent more silver than gold. The ratio of this excess production to the world's stock of primary money is as 100 to 8,000.

Blow off the froth from current discussion and this refreshing fact remains: It is only necessary to accept a physical fact internationally and enact it into law to produce international bimetallism, free coinage, and honest money all at one stroke.

Primary money is inherently international. The freedom of one nation to make its choice of primary money leaves every other nation equally free. If all nations should choose gold 1,400,000,000 people would be obliged to have gold, instead of 320,000,000, as at present, or 41,000,000, as in 1870. That is, thirty-five times as many people as required it in 1870.

No State west of the Alleghanies or south of the Potomac will vote for gold alone as primary money. As between gold alone and silver alone free silver will sweep the country. The only hope for gold is in an international agreement. If voters can be convinced that an international agreement is attainable, free silver will be left in the air.

No harm can come to any nation through an international agreement, as all would be in the same boat. If harm is threatened by independent free coinage it is not only good politics and good business, but true patriotism for all to unite in an effort to turn the tide of popular sentiment in the direction of international bimetallism.
GEORGE H. HOLT.

Coinage Law Not Passed in Secret.

Chicago, April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems remarkable to me that well read men should still insist that the coinage law of 1873 was passed in secret. I have been to the trouble of collecting the facts from the Congressional Globe (now Record) and here give the result. These facts cannot be refuted. The bill was prepared in 1870 by Mr. Boutwell, then Secretary of the Treasury, and his colleagues and was printed and sent to experts on coinage in all parts of the civilized world. The bill, with Deputy Controller Knox's report thereon, was printed in the Bankers' Magazine for July, 1870. The bill was sent to Senator Sherman of the Senate Finance committee in April, 1870. It was then printed again, and many thousands of copies were sent to bankers, capitalists, and whoever asked for it. In December, 1870, it was reported unanimously for passage by the Senate Finance committee. This committee consisted of Sherman, Williams of Oregon, Cattell, Morrell, Warner, Fenton, and Bayard. You will notice this committee had the bill under discussion about eight months. Jan. 10, 1871, the bill was passed by the Senate by a vote of 36 for to 14 against. Amongst those voting for the bill were the six Senators from the Pacific coast, and amongst them was Stewart of Nevada—Sherman voted against the bill because it provided for the coinage by the mints of gold without charge or seigniorage. The bill then went to the House and June 13, 1871, was ordered printed. Feb. 23, 1871, the bill was reported back by the House Committee on Coinage, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, when it was again printed and recommitted to the Committee on Coinage. March 9, 1871, W. D. Kelley reintroduced the bill, when it was again printed and referred to the Committee on Coinage. Jan. 6, 1872, the bill was reported for passage. The bill was read in full and debated at length by Kelley, Potter, Garfield, Maynard, Dawes, Holman, and others. Jan. 10, 1872, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Coinage, and Feb. 9, 1872, was again reported by the committee and was again ordered to be reprinted, and was recommitted to the committee. Feb. 13, 1872, it was again reported for passage, was again printed, and was made a special order for March 12, 1872. On April 9, 1872, the bill was debated by Hooper and others, and Mr. Hooper's speech alone fills ten columns of the Congressional Globe. Mr. Stoughton's speech on the bill fills seven columns of the Globe. On May 27, 1872, the bill was again called up and was amended and passed by a vote of 110 to 13. The bill was then sent to the Senate, was ordered printed, and was referred to the Finance committee. On Dec. 16, 1872, the bill was again before the Senate, and after debate was again ordered to be printed in full, with all the amendments. On Jan. 7, 1873, the bill was again reported with further amendments and again was ordered printed. On Jan. 17, 1873, it was passed after a debate that fills nineteen columns of the Congressional Globe. The bill then went to the House, was printed on Jan. 21, 1873, and, as is the rule, went to a Committee of Conference, which consisted of Hooper, Stoughton, and McNeeley of the House, and Sherman, Scott, and Bayard of the Senate. The report of this Conference committee was agreed to by both Houses and the bill became a law on Feb. 12, 1873. It is thus seen that the bill was debated during five sessions of Congress and the debates on it fill sixty-six columns of the Congressional Globe.
JAMES S. STRONG.

As to "Free Coinage."

Denver, Colo., April 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—First. Why should there be "free coinage" of either gold or silver? It certainly would seem that the government should have entire control of the amount of currency, whether metallic or paper—the constant par value of which it is pledged to sustain. The population of the country being known, if the administration, at the beginning of each fiscal year, would announce the per capita of the coinage of each metal that would be issued during the ensuing year, and advertise for proposals to supply the needed amount of bullion, of the several kinds, that would be purchased, as with other commodities required in the different departments, the entire coinage question would have a stability that is impossible while the coinage of either metal is left dependent on the owners of mines and the dealers in bullion. From a business point of view there is no visible reason why the government should entirely divest itself of all control over the total, or of the relative, amount of the legal tender coinage of each metal. Second. In considering the subject of an international agreement as to metallic coinage ought not more specific attention be given to the present extent and possible development of our commercial relations with the principal silver-using countries? For example: In 1893 our purchases from Brazil amounted to about $55,000,000, while during the same period Brazil purchases in the United States were about $18,000,000. The difference was paid by our importers in bills of exchange payable in gold on London bankers. Similarly, although China and Japan, in each of which silver coin is the principal medium of exchange, are our nearest Asiatic neighbors, yet all purchases by our merchants in either of those countries must be paid for in gold bills of exchange on London. And these Asiatic nations annually absorb a total of more than $100,000,000 of silver bullion, yet our mines have no market in those regions. If, by some diplomatic arrangement between these governments and our own, such reciprocity could be negotiated as would enable our importers to adjust our adverse balances in Brazil, China, and Japan by exports of silver bullion or international coinage our mines would at once be worked to their full capacity and our merchants would be relieved from their present somewhat humiliating dependence upon Europe as an indispensable intermediary in our foreign commerce. All of which is respectfully submitted.
C. S. W.

[There is no real necessity for the free coinage of any metal by a government, but no danger would arise from it if the intrinsic values of the coins of the different metals were in the same proportion to the value named on the face of each coin, so that the silver dollar would have the same intrinsic value as the gold dollar and the integrity of the unit were preserved. The second suggestion made by the correspondent is in line with the idea which the late James G. Blaine tried to work out in practice and partially established, only to have it upset by Democratic hostility to everything that is distinctively Republican. Doubtless had his policy of reciprocal trade been allowed to persist we should by this time have witnessed a great extension from the highest point reached by it in the short term of its existence which was ended by the passage of the Wilson-Gorman bill. The country showed last November that it was tired of Democratic misrule, but few people realize a quarter of the amount of mischief done by that misrule, and some of the Democrats are base enough to endeavor to befog the issue by claiming that "the demonetization of silver" was the cause of the industrial depression of the last two years, though evidently it was entirely due to fears of the consequences of change from Republican to Democratic policies in the conduct of affairs.]

Some Silver Suppositions.

Oak Park, Ill., May 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Cornwell, in his talk to the Bankers' club, said: "Suppose a thousand intelligent, educated people of the United States decide that gold is the best and that they want their money in gold. Are you going to change their opinion by law? Will an act of Congress do it? Will the combined command of all the nations of the earth do it? And yet that is what the international bimetallists propose to do." That is about on a par with the free silver monometallist insisting that a small syndicate of gold bugs in London and New York have ruled the whole financial legislation of the world since 1873. Now let us give another supposition. Suppose a thousand intelligent, educated people should decide that they wanted the whole earth (no allusion to the Standard Oil company), will, or can, Congress and the combined nations change their opinion? No, but a large majority of the intelligent and educated people think they could and ought to do something to stop them from carrying out their decision. The average gold bug, so called, will scoff at the idea of changing the value of silver bullion by legislation, and doubtless they are right as to the United States alone being able to make any material change. But we will suppose another case. Suppose the combined nations of the earth so legislate as to open all their mints to the free coinage of silver on a basis of 16 to 1 and at the same time closed them to gold, is there much doubt that silver would be above par in a short time on the above bases? It is a question whether it can ever be accomplished, as it is an old saying that "money makes the mare go." But in the interest of commerce and international trade it would seem that all nations should come to some kind of an agreement and adopt the same system as near as practicable.
GOOD MONEY.

A Suggestion to "Coin."

Terre Haute, Ind., May 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am an ardent admirer of Mr. Coin, and not having been fortunate enough to be present when his "school" was in session, beg to offer him the following suggestions: If the United States can be made rich and happy by giving silver an arbitrary value, why could not the same thing be done with other metals, say platinum, copper, lead, etc.? This would increase the amount of "primary money" immensely, and I am sure Mr. Coin is not narrow-minded enough to open our mints to only gold and silver, as there is danger that England may gain control of the former as well as the latter.

His suggestion to issue money for services on railways and telegraph lines, if the government would own them, is, modestly speaking, brilliant. This idea could be carried out further by the government owning all mines, factories, etc., and issuing money for labor to be performed. Then we would have "all kinds of money" and "money to burn."
LEO H

Calls Them Fiendish Experiments.

Glen Ellyn, Ill., May 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I reproduce an extract from an article printed in THE TRIBUNE headed "Fooled by a Maniac." It is as follows:

Next putting her to sleep the doctor passed a needle through the flesh of one arm, puncturing a large vein. It was not an ordinary passing of a needle through the cuticle—it went through half an inch of flesh and completely through the vein.

"How long, O Lord," will it be before the public is aroused to a sense of the atrocious manner in which these medical barbarians are suffered to pursue their diabolical experiments of "hypnotism?" Every little while we hear of fiendish experiments tried upon hypnotized patients by "physicians" (?)—yet no protests are made by the editors who publish them.
EOLA LAV

Supply of Gold.

Chicago, May 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Has the United States Treasury enough free gold on hand at the present time to redeem all the gold certificates in circulation if they were presented at the same time?
A. W. BO

[The gold certificates are not redeemed out of the "free gold" in the Treasury. The "free gold" generally is understood to be that which is over and above the amount held against outstanding certificates and the $100,000,000 in reserve for redemption of the greenbacks

INDIANS BACK DOWN.

UPRISING AT ROLLA SQUELCHED WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE.

Marshal with an Armed Posse Goes to the Fort of the Halfbreeds Near Rolla and Compels the Rebellious Force to Surrender Unconditionally—Plans for the G. A. R. Encampment at Bloomington, Ill.—Funeral of the Murdered Engineer —Northwest News.

Rolla, N. D., May 5.—The half-breed rising has been squelched and without loss of life. Marshals came here Saturday night from St. John in consequence of information received that an attempt might be made to rescue Laspelle Langan, who was arrested Saturday noon. Pickets were left on duty all night, but no attempt was made. This morning Marshal Cronan, having decided further effort at inducing a peaceful surrender was misplaced, determined if they would not surrender their fort at Langan's to storm it. A posse left here in a wagon soon after 6 o'clock and drove sixteen miles to the Breed fort. As it was known they had mounted scouts watching the direct road, the posse struck east, coming on them from an unexpected direction, so they had no time to gather from the out-lying camps. The Breed fort was reached at 9:30 o'clock, the wagons being left half a mile in the rear, and the Deputy Marshals advanced, spreading out so as to command the north and west sides, those being easiest of access. The Marshals began preparing shallow rifle pits. Marshal Cronan and Indian Agent Hall, leaving their rifles behind, walked up to the fort, the deputies keeping sharp lookout for any hostile movement. The Breeds refused to talk with Cronan, but told Hall they wanted still further time to hear from Washington. Cronan told them to make up their minds quick, as he meant to attack them at once.

By 10:30 o'clock Marshal Cronan was ready to begin, when the Breeds sent out a message that they wanted to see him. He returned word they could send out one of their chiefs, and they sent Chasseur le Potreau, who was chief in the raid on the St. John hardware store Thursday night, when they stole all the guns and ammunition. Le Potreau wanted time to hear from Washington, but was told it was too late. Then he offered to surrender the men for whom warrants were out except Red Thunder, but Marshal Cronan told him they would give him no conditions. They must surrender absolutely and give up all arms and ammunition, and he should arrest all he wanted. If he did not like these terms the Marshals had come there to fight and were ready. All this time the deputies had been working nearer, and now had a temporary cover provided within 150 yards, at which distance the bullets would easily riddle the logs.

Soon after 11 o'clock the Breeds surrendered unconditionally, though it was nearly 2 o'clock before the prisoners were loaded in wagons. Fifty-four guns were found, many others having been hidden, but they can be found later. Each man was required to write his name on his gun. Only those for whom warrants were already out were taken to town, the others being allowed to go for the present. They are Red Thunder, Joe Langan, Joe Demareis, Chasseur le Potreau, François Langan, Alexander Leroque, and Daniel Short. Red Thunder made a desperate resistance when arrested, attacking Deputy Daggett with his knife. It took three men to handcuff him. He is 87 years old. While negotiations were pending he had tried to kill one of his Breeds for favoring surrender.

The prisoners were brought to Rolla this afternoon. The other Breeds present were told they could have their shotguns by applying to the Marshal and being identified as the man whose name was attached to the gun, thus furnishing conclusive evidence of their participation in the outbreak. The intention is to arrest all present for armed conspiracy.

Chief Little Shell was arrested on the reservation and brought in tonight. When returning to the agency after the surrender Agent Hall met a band of 150 Breeds and Indians on the way to St. John to reinforce the Breeds at Langan's, who, a courier had notified them, were being attacked by Marshals. They were headed by Little Shell, the head chief of the reservation. Agent Hall succeeded in persuading them to turn back, informing them the others had all surrendered. If they had arrived while the attack was in progress it might have been unpleasant for the Marshals.

FUNERAL OF THE DEAD ENGINEER.

Large Gathering of Railroad Men Pay the Last Honors to Frank Holmes.

Bloomington, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The funeral of Frank Holmes, the murdered Chicago and Alton engineer, took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services were held at the First Baptist Church. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Order of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Firemen had charge of the funeral, escorting the remains to the church and to the Evergreen City Cemetery. There were many floral designs, among them one representing a headlight and bearing the number 231, the number of Mr. Holmes' engine. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. C. F. Winbigler. Many were present from distant points, including prominent railroad men. Three brothers and three sisters of the dead engineer were among the mourners.

ALLOW NO BIBLE READING IN SCHOOL

Innovation by a Teacher at Disco, Mich., Causes a Novel Contest.

Disco, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Park Lyons, who was recently engaged as a teacher in the local schools, introduced prayer and Bible reading at the opening of the day's session. Some of the parents of children attending objected, and the School Board adopted a resolution prohibiting both prayer and Bible reading. The defendants of the innovation then presented a mammoth petition, signed by a large majority of the taxpayers of the district, asking that the resolution be withdrawn. The board refuses and the taxpayers will appeal to the courts.

FOUNDED IN 1845 BY BEECHER.

Semi-Centennial of a Presbyterian Church at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—The semi-annual centennial of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of this city was celebrated last night and today with special services. The church was founded fifty years ago today by Henry Ward Beecher, who became its first pastor. It was in this pulpit he developed his wonderful power as an orator. The present pastor is the Rev. James L. Leeper, whose Sunday night stereopticon lectures draw large audiences. The congregation has a magnificent stone church and is building a parsonage. Dr. Willis G. Craig, one of the earlier pastors of the church, preached this morning.

WILL BE A GALA ENCAMPMENT.

Extensive Preparations for the G. A. R. Meeting at Bloomington, Ill.

Bloomington, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Bloomington is making gigantic preparations for the approaching State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held in this city May 13, 14, and 15. Besides the Grand Army there will assemble here allied associations, the State divisions of the Sons of Veterans, the Women of the Grand Army, the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies' Aid Society. Separate and commodious meeting places have been provided for all. The dome of the court-house will be fitted up with electric arcs after the manner of the Administration Building at the World's Fair, and the entire building, inside and out, will be lavishly draped and lighted. Arches will be erected at the corners of the court-house square. Decorations will be general all over the city, and especially along the line of the procession.

There will be ample entertainment and lodging for all. The citizens have responded freely and homes in all parts of the city have been thrown open for the time. The Grand Opera-House, apartments in the court-house, and parlors of hotels have been engaged for meetings of the G. A. R. The Sons of Veterans will go into camp in a city of tents at Miller Park, within the city limits, at the terminus of a street car line. The W. R. C. will occupy the auditorium of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the L. A. S. the lecture-room of the same edifice, and the Women of the G. A. R. the First Baptist Church.

Two candidates for Department Commander are already in the field and actively at work. They are Gen. John McNulta of Chicago, until lately of Bloomington, and Gen. W. H. Powell of Belvidere. The Bloomington friends of McNulta are full of enthusiasm in his behalf. The City of Cairo will make a strong pull for the next encampment and will send a large delegation here to attempt to pluck the plumb. Quincy and Springfield are also candidates for the honor and are both at work, though not so noisily as Cairo.

TAKE A RESPITE FROM THE ROAD.

Meetings of Commercial Travelers at Indianapolis and Sedalia, Mo.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—The most pretentious annual gathering yet held by the Indiana Commercial Travelers' Association closed last night with a banquet and ball. The following officers were elected: President, L. M. Hopewell, Terre Haute; Secretary and Treasurer, W. S. Duenwig, Terre Haute; Directors, O. G. Denny, R. L. McGrew, and C. R. Duffin, all of Terre Haute; delegates to the national convention, August Krupper, Fort Wayne; R. H. McClellan, Indianapolis; William Patton, Richmond; O. Matthews, Lafayette; C. L. Dowing, Lafayette; George D. Custer, Logansport; Edward Watson, Vincennes; M. W. Stoch, Terre Haute; W. P. Meyers, Kendallville; C. H. Stevenson, Warsaw; J. A. McDonald, Crawfordsville; E. L. Weesner, Marion. The next State convention will be held at Richmond.

Sedalia, Mo., May 5.—[Special.]—The State Council of the United States Commercial Travelers of America closed its session last night with a banquet. The session was successful and the order is in a flourishing condition. The next State Council will be held in St. Louis in May, 1896. The following officers were elected: Grand Councilor, F. T. Tracey, Chillicothe; Junior Grand Councilor, A. S. Foraker, Kansas City; Grand Secretary, F. J. Gould, Chillicothe; Grand Treasurer, D. H. Haffner, Hannibal; Grand Conductor, W. W. Herold, Sedalia; Grand Page, S. S. Morse, St. Louis; Grand Sentinel, J. B. Seibel, Hannibal; Executive committee for the ensuing two years: C. W. Hardman, St. Joseph; H. P. Campbell, Joplin.

YOUNG INDIANA FIREBUG CONFESSES.

Has Caused Fires in Indianapolis with a Loss of $250,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—The secret of the large number of fires here during the winter was explained today by the confession of Frank Pierce, at the Reform School at Plainfield. Pierce implicated George Schopp in his confession. Each is 18 years old. Among the fires Pierce accounts for were the Scudder stable, World's Fair stable, Lander's pork house, New Denison Hotel, and about a dozen barns in the heart of the city. The combined losses of those mentioned would reach nearly $250,000. Pierce claims the fires were started out of pure mischief, and he was with Schopp on all the occasions save at the New Denison House fire. Schopp has been in the workhouse for several weeks.

SCHEME FOR ELECTRIC MAIL CAR.

To Run from New York to Chicago in Five Hours.

Iona, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—A. P. Crell, after five years' work, has invented an electric mail car which he claims will make the journey from New York to Chicago in five hours, or at the rate of 200 miles an hour. The car is made of steel and weighs forty tons. It is to run over an elevated track of steel throughout, eighteen feet from the ground and supported by a cable. The car, which carries no living persons, will be adjusted to pick up mail at a limited number of stations along the line. The road will cost $10,000 a mile to build. Ex-Postmaster-General Bissell has approved the scheme, and several New York capitalists are now figuring on it. Power will be drawn from Niagara Falls.

GOES TO MORE PROPITIOUS STATE.

James Stothers, Bone Doctor, Finds Illinois Laws Are Expensive.

Monmouth, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—James Stothers, the bone doctor who was arrested on complaint of the State Board of Health, pleaded guilty to practicing medicine without a license and was fined $100 and costs. He paid the fine, and will go to Massachusetts, where the laws are not so stringent.

Orders Affecting the Militia.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorff has honorably discharged the following enlisted men: Sergt. Frank C. Smith and Private John T. Holmquist of Company A, First Infantry, Chicago; Sergt. Joseph Darnold, Company B, First Infantry, Chicago; and Private Harry E. Freeman, Company C, First Infantry, Chicago. Private John Pallas of Company F of First Infantry is dishonorably discharged. Private Harry E. Bauer of Company I, First Infantry, dropped from the rolls for desertion. The recent election of Charles N. Warren Jr. to be Second Lieutenant of Company H, First Infantry, at Chicago is confirmed.

To Arrest a Teacher for Beating a Boy.

Duluth, Minn., May 5.—[Special.]—C. M. Hanson yesterday swore out a warrant against Miss Agnes Braethwaite, Principal of the Monroe School, for assaulting his 11-year-old son Henry. The boy was beaten with a rubber hose, and Mr. Hanson says he is black and blue. Dr. Tufts has ordered him to remain in bed. Superintendent of Schools Denfield says the charge is foolish, as the boy could not have been injured. At last night's meeting of the Board of Education Director A. R. McDonald said: "A teacher who is compelled to resort to corporal punishment does not know her business."

Mrs. Oberlin Freed of the Poison Allegation

Fort Scott, Kas., May 5.—[Special.]—The case against Mrs. Dr. Oberlin of Chicago, who was charged with administering poison in the shape of a patent lotion to Miss Lizzie Liddel and others of Hiattville, was dismissed here. She has settled satisfactorily with the patients who were stricken. She claims the medicine was harmless and could not have caused the results claimed.

To Test a Wisconsin Fish Law.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—At a meeting of fishermen it was decided to test the constitutionality of the fish and game law passed at the last session which forbids all net fishing in adjacent waters. The assistance of the express and railroad companies will be enlisted, a pool will be made, legal talent hired, and all the fishermen simultaneously will commence operations.

Northwest Notes.

Conrad Fay, a retired farmer while insane, killed himself at Ottumwa, Ia.

Homer Bruce while intoxicated shot and killed Paul Johnson, 16, at Bedford, Ind.

Will Dugan, the glass worker run over Saturday night at Elwood, Ind., died yesterday.

Two engines were wrecked but no lives lost in a head-end collision of freight trains at Albia, Ill.

Luther Smith, 21, while stealing a ride on the cowcatcher of an engine at Logansport, Ind., was killed.

W. S. Reese, editor of the Journal at Kearney, Neb., has been arrested, charged with forging county warrants.

Clarence Hough of Sandwich, Ill., was killed by being kicked over the dashboard by the horse he was driving.

James Main, 75, committed suicide at Clinton, Ia., by cutting his throat. He was despondent because of ill-health.

A vein of coal has been struck on the farm of J. T. Browning near Moline, Ill. Mining operations will be started at once.

Mrs. Daisy Barney has been divorced from her husband at Atchison, Kas. He disappeared over a year ago and has not been heard from since.

The grand jury at Charlotte, Mich., has returned indictments against thirty-six men of the county for violating the local option law and keeping gambling houses.

STEALS HIS BRIDE A WEDDING RING.

This Is the Charge Against Sherman Carter, an Ohio Boy.

San José, Cal., May 5.—Sherman Carter, son of an Ohio banker, was arrested, charged with stealing a diamond ring to give to his bride as her wedding ring. Carter called on a local jeweler Wednesday afternoon to examine some rings. After his departure the jeweler found that a ring with five diamond settings had disappeared. When arrested the ring was found in the band of Carter's hat.

Selling Pig Iron to England.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5.—The Sloss Iron and Steel company sold yesterday to parties in Liverpool, England, 100 tons of pig-iron. The order is only an initial one and others are to follow soon. Shipment is to be made straight along, commencing at once.

Men and Women.

The number of unmarried men in England and Wales exceeds the number of unmarried women by 260,000.

WILL TALK OF TAXES

ARGUMENTS FOR THE REHEARING WILL BE BEGUN TODAY.

Two Counsel to Be Heard on Each Side—Justice Jackson Will Be Present, but Unless the Opinion of at Least Two Be Changed Rents Will Still Be Exempt—Possibility of Having Only One Mail a Week to Europe by Reason of a Bad Contract.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—It is not known how much time will be given to the reargument of the income tax cases, which is to be begun in the United States Supreme Court Monday.

The order of the court granting the rehearing did not specify, and the Chief Justice is quoted as having said since the order was made that the argument would be at length. The Chief Justice's order in the present instance provides for the hearing of only two counsel on each side.

The motion for the rehearing was for a second hearing on the points on which the court was divided, but Attorney-General Olney stated in his brief on the subject for a rehearing that in case the petition should be granted he would ask to have the entire question reopened, saying that the government had never been heard as to whether a tax on rentals or dividends on bonds was constitutional as an original proposition, and intimated that he should like to have an opportunity to go into this question at length.

As the entire question is new to Justice Jackson, in the sense that he has heard none of the oral argument, it is considered not improbable that argument on all sides will be permitted.

Whatever the conclusion of Justice Jackson after hearing the arguments, no reversal of the opinion of the court in regard to incomes from rents and public bonds is possible unless at least two of the members of the court who participated in the former decision change their votes. The court stood six to two in pronouncing that part of that law unconstitutional. On the remaining features of the law the court divided, and if all the members of the court voted this time as they did before Mr. Jackson's voice will decide the matter.

It is understood that Attorney-General Olney will appear in person in presentation of the government's side of the question, and it is probable that he will be supported by Assistant Attorney-General Whitney. Mr. Choate will also again be the principal speaker for the appellants.

Justice Howell F. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court arrived here today from Nashville, Tenn., to participate in the proceedings tomorrow. Joseph H. Choate and his son, B. N. Bristow of New York, also reached the city tonight.

PROPERTY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Papers, Letters, and Books Offered to the Government.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—At the Cabinet meeting Friday the parchment commissions and two volumes of the plantation diary of Thomas Jefferson were passed around for the inspection of President Cleveland. The heir of the author of the Declaration of Independence wants to sell to the United States Government a number of Jefferson's manuscript letters, commissions, and books. Officers land and his councilors. A relative of the of the government are eager to make the purchase for $2,000, but there seems to be no fund from which to take the money. It has been suggested that the secret service appropriation might be available, and but for the absence of Secretary Gresham this suggestion would in all probability have been acted upon. Two volumes in this collection are of prime interest, each being of unruled blank paper bound in sheep. Jefferson called them his "farm" and "garden" books, but after christening them he evidently paid no attention to these names. All sorts of things are found between the leaves of these books. There is a record showing that he had caused to be patented to him seven acres of land, which included the famous Natural Bridge of Virginia. Letters offered with the collection number over 5,000, and include communications from Washington, Ben Franklin, Paine, John Jay, Lafayette, Napoleon, Kosciusko, and other notable men of the times in which Jefferson lived. Jefferson has been generally accounted an infidel. Set among this collection is a book made in scrap book fashion by Jefferson's own hand. It is heavily bound in red morocco, and in gilt letters on the back is inscribed the title: "The Morals and Life of Jesus of Nazareth."

ONLY ONE MAIL A WEEK TO EUROPE.

Unfortunate Government Contract Makes It a Probability.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—As affairs now stand Oct. 12, 1895, will find this country with only one mail a week to Europe. Under existing plans five mails go weekly. Mailing days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The change arises from the contract made in 1891 with the American line of steamers. A law was passed in the Fifty-first Congress authorizing a contract with an American line to carry the mails for so much per mile. The maximum subsidy provided was $4 a mile. The contract with the American line provided for one trip a week and for four steamers. The contract will go into effect Oct. 12 and the company will then have its steamers ready, the New York, Paris, St. Louis, and St. Paul. These boats can carry only one mail a week. Thirteen trips a year exhausts the powers of a steamer. The law fixing the subsidy said "$4 a mile." There are two kinds of miles, marine and statute. The marine mile is the longer. The subsidy, figured on a basis of $4 a marine mile, would make the total for a trip about $13,000, or $686,000 for the 52 yearly trips. But the subsidy, figured on the basis of $4 a statute mile, would make a trip total of about $16,000, or $832,000 total. The contract is ironclad. Postal authorities here say that no attempt to avoid it will be made by the government. The company can collect its $4 a statute mile if only a letter a week be carried. If in avoiding the effect of the contract—the one mail a week—the department sends mails by other steamers it will have to be paid for extra by the government. By the appropriation made by the last Congress no account was taken of extra service which might be needed after Oct. 12.

SHE HAS A TRUNKFUL OF LETTERS.

Mrs. Cleveland's Collection Both Interesting and Valuable.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—In the matter of letters from people of prominence all over the United States Mrs. Cleveland has about as valuable collection as is to be found. Probably after the close of the present administration Mrs. Cleveland will carry into execution long cherished plans and have all these letters compiled into a series of volumes. Many of the letters date back to when it first came to be whispered that she was engaged to the President. Then there are the letters received with the wedding presents that of themselves make a valued collection of autographs. Some idea of the extent to which a personal correspondence can accumulate in this respect is told by Mrs. Cleveland in regard to her experience during the years of the first Cleveland administration. Those of the letters received that were of purely personal character from her friends were always kept until finally six immense Saratoga trunks were filled. When preparations for the removal of the President and his wife to New York were started Mrs. Cleveland found a task that could not be delegated to any clerk or maid. It took a week and when the task was completed the lot had been reduced to one trunkful.

SALMON VENTS SARCASM ON ARMOUR.

Would Like to Know About the Transportation Account.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, being questioned as to Philip Armour's statement of an average loss of between 17 and 18 cents on each head of cattle slaughtered by his house during a long period of time, said he had no criticisms to make as to the veracity of the statement. "But," he added, "Mr. Armour separates the dressed beef department from the transportation trade and from various other departments of his business which are all closely related. It is current and generally believed the firm of Armour & Co. have some 3,000 refrigerator cars rolling over the various railroads of the United States carrying dressed beef to customers. And some wickedly curious people declare they cannot tell when they buy dressed beef how much of the money goes for transportation and how much for meat. Possibly if Mr. Armour will state the losses incurred by his firm in the transportation of beef during the same period of time that he covered in stating its losses upon beef itself the further losses of that firm would so excite public sympathy that those who eat beef would eat the more, and those would eat it, too, who never ate it before. However, until it is known what the losses of Armour & Co. are upon the business of their refrigerator cars in carrying dressed meats the public may refrain from tears."

SECRET OF DECLINING PRICES.

How Do the Dupes of Coin Get Around This?

We thought that in time, in spite of "Coin's Financial School," somebody would rise up and attempt to account for the fall in the price of some particular commodity by advancing reasons disconnected with the silver question, and so it has proved. Unmindful of the "crime of 1873," and of the baleful influence which the repeal of the Sherman act is supposed to have exerted, the Iron Age publishes the statistics of one of the copper mines in the Lake Superior district and pronounces that the decrease in cost of production must be accounted for outside of any "appreciation of gold." A little table given is of much significance. Below is printed the product of copper in pounds of the Quincy mine, the yield, and the average cost for thirty years:

Year.	Product. Pounds ingot.	Yield per cubic fathom. Pounds copper.	Cost per pound. Cents.
1864	2,498,574	562	26.71
1870	2,497,500	528	14.90
1875	2,798,900	485	15.79
1874	2,868,500	397	14.01
1881	5,703,000	767	10.03
1885	5,848,530	710	7.50
1890	8,064,253	769	6.51
1898	15,484,014	584	5.68

It will be seen that the mine has not increased in average richness of ore, the yield per fathom being in 1894 about the same as in 1864; nevertheless the total output has increased seven times, while the cost of production per pound is but a fifth of what it was in 1864. Possibly it will be argued that wages have been cut down. The Quincy mine reports the average monthly wages earned by its miners under the contract system, so that the following table was easily compiled:

MONTHLY WAGES OF QUINCY MINERS ON CONTRACT.

1870	$46.09	1879	$38.76
1871	47.08	1880	49.70
1872	60.62	1881	48.54
1873	62.92	1882	48.83
1874	48.38	1885	44.00
1875	46.74	1889	49.15
1876	47.13	1890	52.60
1877	43.79	1894	50.70
1878	41.50		

From this table it will be seen that wages in 1890 and 1894 were the highest since 1873. So the decrease in cost has not been at the expense of the laboring men. The true causes for this remarkable decline in the cost of mining copper are succinctly stated by the Iron Age thus:

"The lowering in cost is, of course, due to a multiplicity of improvements in every department. We need only allude to the introduction of high explosives, the use of machine drilling, the employment of modern stamps for crushing the rock, the better methods of handling, the more economical engines for hoisting and pumping, the lowering of the cost of transporting the rock, the cheapening of the supplies, the reduction in smelting expenses and transportation to market, the lessening of cost of selling, and the distribution over a larger product of the general expenses and outlays for administration."

"We cannot accept for this industry any claim that 'appreciation of gold' led to the steady decline," continues the Iron Age; "it was the ability to sell at lower prices, coupled with the necessity to do so brought about by vigorous competition from other great producing districts in all parts of the world, which brought about the lower level of prices."

It may also be recorded that the Quincy mine paid $400,000 in dividends in 1894. Since all concerned—the share-holders, the miners, and the consuming public—profited by the experience of this company during the last thirty years, it would seem that civilization had been advanced by so much. And thus another proof is added to the long list, that the decline in commodities is not due to an appreciation of gold, and that when accompanied by results like those in the Quincy case, even though forced through competition, such declines are blessings without disguise.—New York Post.

PEOPLE TIRE OF LOOKING AT LILIES.

So Many in Bermuda the Sight Grows Wearisome to the Eye.

It is the popular impression that the production of lily blossoms for the Easter season in this country is an important industry in the Bermudas. The fact is that the blossoms are only a by-product incidental to the growing of lily bulbs to be sent to Europe and America. The exportation of the blossoms is small except at the Easter season, and at any other time of the year when the plants are blooming the blossoms are given to visitors. The same is true of freesias, which are grown in great numbers.

The soil and climate of the Bermudas are especially favorable to the growing of the lily, and the bulbs are an important product, sharing with onions and potatoes the attention of cultivators. The lily grower separates the bulb into parts, and plants each part. The new bulbs are not exported the first year, but are the second. It takes four years to produce the great bulbs, three inches in diameter, from which spring the tall stalks crowned with many blossoms. The grower has boards with four holes of different sizes, and the bulbs are sorted by passing them through these holes. One sees in Bermuda lily fields covered with plants varying in height from a few inches to two or three feet. The small ones are the stalks from young bulbs. The tallest are the ones sent to this country at Easter. The bulbs are removed from the ground in summer and set out again in the autumn.

Bulb growing is profitable and certain. The grower can be reasonably sure of the price from year to year, and he usually hopes to make a profit of almost $2 per 1,000 on lily bulbs sold in lots of 100,000. Gen. Hastings of this country, who finds the climate of the Bermudas peculiarly suitable to his constitution, has managed to evade the law forbidding alien ownership of land in the islands, and has became one of the most notable growers of lily bulbs. Work in the lily fields is done largely by negroes, though whites, men, women, and children, are also seen in the little patches. The Bermuda negroes are better educated and seemingly more intelligent than the negroes of this country, and their bearing is markedly different.

The Bermuda negro has the broad English accent and rather less of what is supposed in this country to be the negro dialect. The ground for the lilies is broken first with the plow, and after that the cultivation is entirely with hand implements. A large matlock-like hoe is used. Although the snowy fields of lilies and freesias have often been described no one quite realizes the abundance of these and other flowers in the Bermudas. Lilies are seen everywhere, growing or cut and placed in water. Freesias are gathered and given away by the hundred. Children on the road throw great bunches of blossoms into passing carriages. The number of lilies is almost cloying, and visitors tire of the ever-present odor.

CLARK WILL REVIEW THE SITUATION.

No Decision Reached at the Conference Over the Julesburg Matter.

Omaha, Neb., May 5.—The conference held yesterday between Receivers Clark and Oliver Mink, General Manager Dickinson, Freight Traffic Manager James Monroe, and General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific, Receiver Trumbull, General Passenger Agent Winchell, and General Freight Agent Fred J. Wells of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, relative to the matter connected with the abandonment of the Julesburg, which Receiver Clark said would be done May 1, unless certain things were done by the Gulf, was terminated last evening. Nothing definite was accomplished so far as could be learned. It is understood the whole situation will be reviewed by Mr. Clark, who will take time in arriving at a conclusion as to what is best for all interested.

To Ask Cleveland for Protection.

Wichita, Kas., May 5.—[Special.]—President Cleveland will be called upon in a few days to decide the fate of Rosa Whiteface, a young squaw in the Arapahoe tribe of Indians. Rosa is a pupil in the Caddo Indian school and has been sold by her father to her sister's husband to be made one of his wives, the consideration being fifteen ponies. She appealed to Prof. Montgomery of the Caddo Indian school for protection, and he in turn appealed to friends in El Reno with the result that a popular subscription is being taken up there for the purpose of paying her expenses to Washington to appeal to the President in person.

HAS DONE GOOD WORK

THEODORE ROOSEVELT TELLS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Says That When the Act Was Passed in 1883 It Affected Only 14,000 Offices, While Now the Number Is 50,000, and There Is Good Prospect That Ultimately the Office Jobber Will Have to Hunt for Another Occupation—Good Results in the Railway Mail Service.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—The retirement of Theodore Roosevelt from the Civil Service Commission has aroused a general spirit of inquiry as to whether that body has in effect really accomplished anything. Mr. Roosevelt himself believes that the cause of civil service reform has taken a long step forward in the last few years, and that in the future still greater results will be accomplished if the present policy be adhered to. The retiring Commissioner, after having filed his resignation and his acceptance of the office of Police Commissioner in New York, summed up the work of the Civil Service Commission during his six years' connection with it, for THE TRIBUNE, as follows:

"The cause of civil service reform has advanced with giant strides during the last six years. When the civil service act was passed in 1883 it affected only 14,000 offices. Since then it has grown until now it includes nearly 50,000. Almost all this growth has taken place since the beginning of 1889. Originally only a portion of the departmental service and the larger custom-houses and post-offices were classified; now almost all the departmental service above the rank of mere labor, all the free delivery postoffices, the railway mail service, all custom houses with more than twenty employés, the internal revenue service, and the Indian school service, are under the direction of the law.

Sometimes There Is Friction.

"Always when a branch of the service is classified there is for some time friction and difficulty in enforcing the law, and there are offices and bureaus in which it is particularly difficult to secure a proper administration of the law. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, those branches of the public service which are now covered by the law have been practically removed from under the grasp of the spoils system. In them men are appointed now without regard to political considerations, and retained so long as they give faithful service. The railway mail service, for instance, is now removed from the domain of spoils politics, and has been for over six years. The great majority of the men in it have come in under the civil service law. They are probably about evenly divided politically, but the important fact to remember is that they are chosen wholly without regard to political considerations, and that their party affiliations are of no consequence so long as they do their duty to the public. In no branch of the service, taking it as a whole, is the law so well executed as in the railway mail service, and in consequence it is precisely the railway mail service which stands as a model to all others for efficiency and honesty.

"The methods of the commission are eminently common sense and practical, whereas the old spoils methods were the worst possible for the service itself and were utterly demoralizing and debasing to public life. Wherever you get a good, clean office, well administered in the interest of the public, there you are certain to find that the civil service law is well administered also. The public officer who tries to beat the law is invariably a man who shows himself to be an unfit public servant in other ways also.

One Strong Point.

"Indeed," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "one point upon which I wish to lay particular stress is that though the civil service law does great good in the service itself its main good comes from its political effects. It takes away the power of the spoils monger and office broker and therefore removes the most degrading tendency in American political life. It is just as bad to bribe a man with an office as to bribe him with money outright, and as a matter of fact in any administration where the spoils-hunting class has full sway you are bound to see plenty of corruption. Tammany Hall in New York throve about equally on the corrupt abuse of patronage and on outright venality and corruption. The bribe-giver and the corrupt lobbyist always tread close on the heels of the spoils seeker and spoils dispenser. Civil service reform means merely the application to our government service and to our political life of those elementary rules of morality without which a nation, like an individual, must infallibly fail.

"It must be remembered that the reform is not in its experimental stage at all. It has been tried thoroughly for a dozen years in the most important branches of the government, and has succeeded to perfection. When President Harrison, a Republican, took office he found that in the departments at Washington covered by the civil service act practically all of the Republican clerks left in by President Arthur still retained their positions save those who had been dropped for good cause. When President Cleveland again took office he found that during President Harrison's administration none of the Democrats in the classified service in Washington who had done their duty honestly and fairly had been molested; and so it has been during the present administration.

Exceptional Cases.

"There are of course occasional bureaus in which some unworthy chief strives to violate the law, and in a limited number of cases he can succeed; but, taking the classified service in Washington as a whole, it is a safe thing to say that the removals for political reasons never amount to 1 per cent in any one year and are usually so entirely insignificant that they may be disregarded.

"Of course a great deal depends upon the head of the office himself. Under the present administration, for instance, the Post-office Department has shown an improvement and the Treasury Department a falling off, relatively to what occurred under President Harrison; but even when the head of the department does not sympathize with the law the commission can get good results. Of course we cannot get them in all cases, but we can and do get them in a great majority of cases. I doubt if in any department in Washington since the Civil Service Commission was organized the proportion of removals has arisen as high as five to a hundred for political reasons.

"Moreover, the appointments are made entirely without regard to politics. Under Mr. Harrison's administration we, for the first time, brought up the quotas of the Southern States, and from those States about a fourth of the appointees were colored people who were presumably Republicans, and about three-fourths white, of whom at least 90 per cent were Democrats. There were thus under the Republican administration introduced into the government service hundreds of men from the Southern States who were not active politicians in any sense of the word, but who would have been debarred from office had it not been for the law which entitled them to come into the examinations on their merits and to receive the appointments if they showed themselves fit for them.

In the Indian School Service.

"The improvement in the Indian school service has been almost as great as in the railway mail service. The big postoffices to which the law has applied for many years make almost as good a showing. In Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, New York, and Brooklyn, for instance, the law has been admirably executed. Republicans and Democrats alike go into the service as letter-carriers, or as postal clerks, wholly without regard to their political affiliations, under no matter what administration, and when the Postmasters are changed no change takes place among the bulk of the employés.

"Of course," concluded Mr. Roosevelt, "it is all nonsense to change the Postmasters themselves. There is only a limited number of places in which changes should be made for political reasons with a change of administration. A Postmaster has properly nothing whatever to do with politics and it is nonsense to appoint him as we do now for political reasons. Whether he be a free trader or a protectionist, whether he believe in the annexation of Hawaii or not, is of no consequence so long as he will see that the business of his office is honestly administered and that letters are delivered with the utmost accuracy and speed. Ultimately I hope every office of this kind will be taken out of the gift of the politicians."

TALES ON THE OPEN CARS

This One Has Tears in It.

Two men sat on the smokers' seat in a Lincoln avenue car. The beginning of the story had been told when the Listener took his seat. All he heard was this:

"It taught me a lesson, and I made up my mind after that that never again as long as I have my right mind will I say anything to a man about what he wears. He had come to the office that morning with a bit of ribbon tied in one of the buttonholes of his coat. It was so unlike him to do anything of that sort. He was always as modest in his attire as he was in his manner. I don't know how it came about, but somebody said something to him about looking pretty gay in his old age, and to make matters worse I chipped in and said that I supposed when 'she' met him and saw the ribbon she would understand it and that the date would be on. It was a fool's remark. I don't often allow myself to indulge in such chatter. He made no reply. After a short time he got up, put on his hat and overcoat, pulled down his desk, and went out. We didn't see him any more that day. The next day he was not down. That afternoon he sent word to the proprietor that his little girl had died that morning and he wouldn't be at the office for a couple of days. I have since learned that the morning he came to the office with that ribbon in his buttonhole he had been with his sick child, and as he was leaving her she clung to him, and then she tied that ribbon in the buttonhole of his coat, as she said, so that he might not forget her. When he went home that afternoon she was worse. The fever had gone to her head, and her eyes saw nothing any more that was familiar to her vision. Her prattle was incoherent. Her hands were hot and clasped, and she fell asleep never to awake in this world. As her father held her one of her hands clutched the ribbon she had placed there, and when the little grasp was broken she was dead."

This One Has a Woman in It.

This was on the rear seat of the green car that runs out on Hanover street. The woman was of that pattern which vulgar men call slab-sided. But she had on a bonnet with wings to it. It looked like a quilt tied in a bowknot. There was another woman beside her. She was a little woman with a pinched face with a wash-day expression, and she carried about $4 worth of tinware and woodenware she had purchased in the basement, for it was Monday. The big woman was doing the talking.

"So I says to my man this morning, I says, it is too bad that money's so scarce and that wages do be so low, because, I says, we need so many things in the house. There's the children that hasn't had a blessed stitch of clothes since last spring, it do be goin' on a year now, I says, and as for myself I have not had anything but that flannin skirt, do you mind, and that dimmity lawn dress that I got at a shilling a yard and pieced out with the old dress that I had the summer before when we went to the picnic at Willy Springs. That was one of the hottest days I ever saw, and the children got the rash and had it until it got to be cold weather. So I concluded we could spare a little today and so I says to my man that I must come down and do some shopping. I never saw so many bargains before in all my life, and I didden know where to begin, so I bought the rollin'-pin first and some family soap, and as I was comin' out of the basement who should I meet but that Flanders woman that ust to live down by the planin' mill whose man got one of his arms cut off that summer that the World's Fair was, and she began tellin' me of old Misses Egan's death that lived where we lived the summer before we moved where we are livin' now, and how Misses Egan never left any will, at all, and was buried out to Calv'ry in the Meginnis lot where the two Misses Meginnis are buried, and I never heard a word of it until this blessed day, or I would have gone to the funeral, and as I was comin' away I saw a crowd on the corner by the drug store and seein' O'Rourke who was on the polis down in the lumber district when Hopkins was boss, but who has just bin sent down on the squad, I says to O'Rourke who knowed me and my man when we was in his district, I says 'What is the fracas about, O'Rourke?' I says, and he says, 'Is that you? you're always around tryin' to be a witness,' he says, and took me by the arm jest like that and says, 'Get a move on you and get out of that,' and jest in time I was to catch the keer, and when O'Rourke put me on he says, 'Did ye git the corn salve, fer Dennis tulyphoned me if I seen ye to tell ye to git tue boxes as they're offerin' tue boxes today fer five cents,' and there I was on the keer with me own bargains, and it will be madder than a wet hen that Dennis will be when I get home and have no corn salve at all, and his corns do be so much worse this spring than they was when he had that job on the bridge, he come nigh having his life insured that spring because the doctor said it was goin' to be a bad year which it wasn't, at all, and how is your man and the children, and when are you comin' over, it's good for the sore eyes to see you, and now I must get off here at this end of the wyadoc or I'll have to walk back, so long."

After the car had started up again and was a block away the conductor turned to the little woman with the pale face and a rat trap and a washboard and said:

"That's wan o' thim new wimmen you hear about it. She talked so fast that I couldn't collect her fare an' I'm a nickel outen de slot. It's a pity she didden git a box o' dat corn salve an' put it on her tongue."

This One Has a Boy in It.

The boy jumped on the rear seat of a Cottage Grove open car. He barely escaped crippling himself. That is a boy's luck. He was dressed in a big checked suit, too large for him, of course. It was somebody's cast-away suit. For a wonder he wore a white shirt, and that had belonged, at some time, to a man. It was topped off by a stand-up collar, one of the pattern with turned-down points. His necktie was a faded crimson, and his hat, a trifle small for his head, was brown and sat back of his forehead. When he had satisfied himself that he was located he looked up at the conductor with a grin and shut one eye. Then he turned loose:

"Say, gimme dat mustache you got? Lemme take it for a half day and I'll bring it back to you. Say, I want it to make a mash. I been tryin' to raise one of my own. I'm shavin' all right enough tree times a week. It's comin' out and I'll be right in it before the fourt of July. Say, if I had that mustache of yourn I'd have money—to get. See?"

"Hubbard court," shouted the conductor.

"Say," continued this specimen, "is dat Mudder Hubbard? Wat's the next street? You ain't goin' to gimme de mustache? All right; wait till ye see mine and you'll want to trade yourn off. I'm onto you. I live out on Tirty-two street; yes; opposite de engine house. You got dat mustache curled to make a mash. I'm onto you. And say, I'm goin' to give you away to your ole woman. I know use married. Maybe I'm goin' to git married when I git to be a man, and maybe I ain't, I don't tink. Git married to one of dese new wimmen. I guess not. Stay in de house all day wid de kids while she's shoppin', and when she comes back she's too tired to do de cookin' and youse go hungry. Not for me. Got a match? I smoke cigarettes when I'm out. See? My ole woman tinks I don't smoke. I let her tink. See? While she's tinkin' I'm doin' de smoke act. My ole man don't know I smoke. 'Cause he don't have to, and I ain't tellin' him anyting. Don't forget to let me off at Van Buren. I'm goin' to take in de game today. Say, you know what de man at de engine house said 'bout me de udder day? He said every dog has his day. Dat's right. Well, I had mine when I was a pup. You didden ring off my fare did you? Dat's all right. I won't give you away dis time. Never mind stoppin' de train for me. I aint ust to it. See? I don't have to. I don't tink."

After he had left the car the conductor looked after him, and then turned to a passenger and said: "That kid rides up and down on my car every day, and he has been talking just about that same way for three years. He's got more cheek than a government mule, and he would just as soon go up agin G. Cleveland that way as me. I never can get in a word edgeways when he's talking."

Women Undertakers.

Many women in New York have mastered the art of embalming and are employed as undertakers' assistants in much the same way as a doctor calls on the services of a nurse. There are several women undertakers who sell coffins, provide shrouds, and attend to other details of their gloomy calling. These last are not necessarily embalmers, and are in most instances the widows of undertakers, carrying on the business which their husbands established. They assume charge of a dead body and prepare it for burial, but invariably call on some friendly man undertaker to conduct the funeral and ostensibly appear in charge. Brooklyn boasts a woman who is not only an undertaker, but the sexton of a church as well, successfully discharging all the duties that pertain to both callings, except the personal conduct of a public funeral.

GENIUS A DANGEROUS THING TO HAVE.

Scientists Assert It Frequently Is Accompanied by Disease.

Genius, say some, is but a capacity for hard work. This is not the whole truth. There must be work in accordance with law. The miner who digs for gold on the seashore will never find it though he dig ever so laboriously, but if he study gold and the geologic strata in which it lives he has begun to put himself into harmony with law. Mere work, unless properly directed, is like riding a hobby-horse—there is energy and motion, but no progress. . . .

For years Napoleon was living in miniature the battles he was to fight, analyzing strategic moves and positions and training his mind to thus grasp a new situation on the instant. Von Moltke studied the military topography of all Europe and with marvelous foresight thought out how to win. His victory was no triumph of mere fortune or special inspiration. It was but the logical outcome of his trained mind, and a trained mind ever lights the torch of its own inspiration. Leonardo da Vinci always carried in his girdle his sketch-book in his walks in Florence, constantly looking for picturesque faces. "In the silence of the night," he would counsel himself, "recall the ideas of the things you have studied. Design in your spirit the contours and outlines of the figures you have seen during the day."

There is a theory held by scientists that genius comes from disease. Disease, insanity, depravity, and other failings often do occur as consequents due to overconcentration or misuse of powers, but they do not create genius any more than the vultures of the plains create the carcass upon which they feed. The genius, too, being of finer mental material, is more likely to show a flaw, as Dresden china reveals a mar not noticeable in a red clay flower pot. In support of the disease theory the most insignificant, commonplace ailments of ordinary humanity, when found in genius, are magnified and exaggerated. The weaknesses thus pointed out are, it is worth noting, usually shown in the part of mind or of body where the genius was not exercised.—New Science Review.

Opera in London.

The list of singers engaged for the spring season for opera in London includes Patti, Albani, Calvé, Sembrich, Nordica, Tamagno, and the brothers De Reszke. "Tristan and Isolde" will be given, with M. Jean de Reszke and Miss Macintyre in the title rôles.

'TIS YET SPRING.

May, the Last of the Three Great Months.

The Close of Nature's Yearly Revival Season.

Recovery Is Now the Most Rapid and Lasting.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Vigorous Nerves.

It Purifies the Blood as Nothing Else Can Possibly Do.

As a spring remedy, Paine's celery compound stands easily first in the careful judgment of the physicians of this country.

This remarkable discovery of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College is in fact so certainly first in the estimation of thinking men and women in every calling throughout the United States today that there can fairly be said to be no second.

For strengthening the sick, restoring the spent energies of those who have become nervously exhausted, for purifying the blood and making people well, Paine's celery compound has never yet been approached by any sarsaparilla, tonic, or nervine. It is as superior to them all as strength is superior to weakness. The remarkable results from the use of this great remedy are today known at first hand in every city and village in America.

The people are today thoroughly satisfied by personal experience that Paine's celery compound makes people well.

Where the nerves have not been properly fed and neuralgia, nervousness, inability to sleep, rheumatism, and such evidences of debility have entered, Paine's celery compound has created a new appetite, restored lost strength, and given courage, new blood, and a strong, healthy will to live and get well. Try it.

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We have awarded the $25 prize offered by us for the best advertising catch phrase to Mr. S. S. Burlingame, Columbus, Ohio.

"Make Your Feet Glad"

is the accepted phrase. That's what

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are easily found out about. All you have to do is to visit our new Chicago store—70 Adams Street—try the delicious biscuits and coffee, that we're serving free to the ladies of this city. See the various styles and if you don't go away enthusiastic about Majestics 'twill be something strange.

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Philadelphia Dental Parlors,
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No Gas. Painless Extraction, 25c.
Set of Teeth.......$5.00
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Open 8 to 9. Sunday 9 to 4.
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INDIANS BACK DOWN.

UPRISING AT ROLLA SQUELCHED WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE.

Marshal with an Armed Posse Goes to the Fort of the Halfbreeds Near Rolla and Compels the Rebellious Force to Surrender Unconditionally—Plans for the G. A. R. Encampment at Bloomington, Ill.—Funeral of the Murdered Engineer—Northwest News.

Rolla, N. D., May 5.—The half-breed rising has been squelched and without loss of life. Marshals came here Saturday night from St. John in consequence of information received that an attempt might be made to rescue Laspelle Langan, who was arrested Saturday noon. Pickets were left on duty all night, but no attempt was made. This morning Marshal Cronan, having decided further effort at inducing a peaceful surrender was misplaced, determined if they would not surrender their fort at Langan's to storm it. A posse left here in a wagon soon after 6 o'clock and drove sixteen miles to the Breed fort. As it was known they had mounted scouts watching the direct road, the posse struck east, coming on them from an unexpected direction, so they had no time to gather from the out-lying camps. The Breed fort was reached at 9:30 o'clock, the wagons being left half a mile in the rear, and the Deputy Marshals advanced, spreading out so as to command the north and west sides, those being easiest of access. The Marshals began preparing shallow rifle pits. Marshal Cronan and Indian Agent Hall, leaving their rifles behind, walked up to the fort, the deputies keeping sharp lookout for any hostile movement. The Breeds refused to talk with Cronan, but told Hall they wanted still further time to hear from Washington. Cronan told them to make up their minds quick, as he meant to attack them at once.

By 10:30 o'clock Marshal Cronan was ready to begin, when the Breeds sent out a message that they wanted to see him. He returned word they could send out one of their chiefs, and they sent Chasseur le Potreau, who was chief in the raid on the St. John hardware store Thursday night, when they stole all the guns and ammunition. Le Potreau wanted time to hear from Washington, but was told it was too late. Then he offered to surrender the men for whom warrants were out except Red Thunder, but Marshal Cronan told him they would give him no conditions. They must surrender absolutely and give up all arms and ammunition, and he should arrest all he wanted. If he did not like these terms the Marshals had come there to fight and were ready. All this time the deputies had been working nearer, and now had a temporary cover provided within 150 yards, at which distance the bullets would easily riddle the logs.

Soon after 11 o'clock the Breeds surrendered unconditionally, though it was nearly 2 o'clock before the prisoners were loaded in wagons. Fifty-four guns were found, many others having been hidden, but they can be found later. Each man was required to write his name on his gun. Only those for whom warrants were already out were taken to town, the others being allowed to go for the present. They are Red Thunder, Joe Langan, Joe Demareis, Chasseur le Potreau, François Langan, Alexander Leroque, and Daniel Short. Red Thunder made a desperate resistance when arrested, attacking Deputy Daggett with his knife. It took three men to handcuff him. He is 87 years old. While negotiations were pending he had tried to kill one of his Breeds for favoring surrender.

The prisoners were brought to Rolla this afternoon. The other Breeds present were told they could have their shotguns by applying to the Marshal and being identified as the man whose name was attached to the gun, thus furnishing conclusive evidence of their participation in the outbreak. The intention is to arrest all present for armed conspiracy.

Chief Little Shell was arrested on the reservation and brought in tonight. When returning to the agency after the surrender Agent Hall met a band of 150 Breeds and Indians on the way to St. John to reinforce the Breeds at Langan's, who, a courier had notified them, were being attacked by Marshals. They were headed by Little Shell, the head chief of the reservation. Agent Hall succeeded in persuading them to turn back, informing them the others had all surrendered. If they had arrived while the attack was in progress it might have been unpleasant for the Marshals.

FUNERAL OF THE DEAD ENGINEER.

Large Gathering of Railroad Men Pay the Last Honors to Frank Holmes.

Bloomington, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The funeral of Frank Holmes, the murdered Chicago and Alton engineer, took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services were held at the First Baptist Church. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Order of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Firemen had charge of the funeral, escorting the remains to the church and to the Evergreen City Cemetery. There were many floral designs, among them one representing a headlight and bearing the number 231, the number of Mr. Holmes' engine. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. C. F. Winbigler. Many were present from distant points, including prominent railroad men. Three brothers and three sisters of the dead engineer were among the mourners.

ALLOW NO BIBLE READING IN SCHOOL

Innovation by a Teacher at Disco, Mich., Causes a Novel Contest.

Disco, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—Park Lyons, who was recently engaged as a teacher in the local schools, introduced prayer and Bible reading at the opening of the day's session. Some of the parents of children attending objected, and the School Board adopted a resolution prohibiting both prayer and Bible reading. The defendants of the innovation then presented a mammoth petition, signed by a large majority of the taxpayers of the district, asking that the resolution be withdrawn. The board refuses and the taxpayers will appeal to the courts.

FOUNDED IN 1845 BY BEECHER.

Semi-Centennial of a Presbyterian Church at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—The semi-annual centennial of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of this city was celebrated last night and today with special services. The church was founded fifty years ago today by Henry Ward Beecher, who became its first pastor. It was in this pulpit he developed his wonderful power as an orator. The present pastor is the Rev. James L. Leeper, whose Sunday night stereopticon lectures draw large audiences. The congregation has a magnificent stone church and is building a parsonage. Dr. Willis G. Craig, one of the earlier pastors of the church, preached this morning.

WILL BE A GALA ENCAMPMENT.

Extensive Preparations for the G. A. R. Meeting at Bloomington, Ill.

Bloomington, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Bloomington is making gigantic preparations for the approaching State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held in this city May 13, 14, and 15. Besides the Grand Army there will assemble here allied associations, the State divisions of the Sons of Veterans, the Women of the Grand Army, the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies' Aid Society. Separate and commodious meeting places have been provided for all. The dome of the court-house will be fitted up with electric arcs after the manner of the Administration Building at the World's Fair, and the entire building, inside and out, will be lavishly draped and lighted. Arches will be erected at the corners of the court-house square. Decorations will be general all over the city, and especially along the line of the procession.

There will be ample entertainment and lodging for all. The citizens have responded freely and homes in all parts of the city have been thrown open for the time. The Grand Opera-House, apartments in the court-house, and parlors of hotels have been engaged for meetings of the G. A. R. The Sons of Veterans will go into camp in a city of tents at Miller Park, within the city limits, at the terminus of a street car line. The W. R. C. will occupy the auditorium of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the L. A. S. the lecture-room of the same edifice, and the Women of the G. A. R. the First Baptist Church.

Two candidates for Department Commander are already in the field and actively at work. They are Gen. John McNulta of Chicago, until lately of Bloomington, and Gen. W. H. Powell of Belvidere. The Bloomington friends of McNulta are full of enthusiasm in his behalf. The City of Cairo will make a strong pull for the next encampment and will send a large delegation here to attempt to pluck the plumb. Quincy and Springfield are also candidates for the honor and are both at work, though not so noisily as Cairo.

TAKE A RESPITE FROM THE ROAD.

Meetings of Commercial Travelers at Indianapolis and Sedalia, Mo.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—The most pretentious annual gathering yet held by the Indiana Commercial Travelers' Association closed last night with a banquet and ball. The following officers were elected: President, L. M. Hopewell, Terre Haute; Secretary and Treasurer, W. S. Duenwig, Terre Haute; Directors, O. G. Denny, R. L. McGrew, and C. R. Duffin, all of Terre Haute; delegates to the national convention, August Krupper, Fort Wayne; R. H. McClellan, Indianapolis; William Patton, Richmond; O. Matthews, Lafayette; C. L. Dowing, Lafayette; George D. Custer, Logansport; Edward Watson, Vincennes; M. W. Stoch, Terre Haute; W. P. Meyers, Kendallville; C. H. Stevenson, Warsaw; J. A. McDonald, Crawfordsville; E. L. Weesner, Marion. The next State convention will be held at Richmond.

Sedalia, Mo., May 5.—[Special.]—The State Council of the United States Commercial Travelers of America closed its session last night with a banquet. The session was successful and the order is in a flourishing condition. The next State Council will be held in St. Louis in May, 1896. The following officers were elected: Grand Councilor, F. T. Tracey, Chillicothe; Junior Grand Councilor, A. S. Foraker, Kansas City; Grand Secretary, F. J. Gould, Chillicothe; Grand Treasurer, D. H. Haffner, Hannibal; Grand Conductor, W. W. Herold, Sedalia; Grand Page, S. S. Morse, St. Louis; Grand Sentinel, J. B. Seibel, Hannibal; Executive committee for the ensuing two years: C. W. Hardman, St. Joseph; H. P. Campbell, Joplin.

YOUNG INDIANA FIREBUG CONFESSES.

Has Caused Fires in Indianapolis with a Loss of $250,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—The secret of the large number of fires here during the winter was explained today by the confession of Frank Pierce, at the Reform School at Plainfield. Pierce implicated George Schopp in his confession. Each is 18 years old. Among the fires Pierce accounts for were the Scudder stable, World's Fair stable, Lander's pork house, New Denison Hotel, and about a dozen barns in the heart of the city. The combined losses of those mentioned would reach nearly $250,000. Pierce claims the fires were started out of pure mischief, and he was with Schopp on all the occasions save at the New Denison House fire. Schopp has been in the workhouse for several weeks.

SCHEME FOR ELECTRIC MAIL CAR.

To Run from New York to Chicago in Five Hours.

Iona, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—A. P. Crell, after five years' work, has invented an electric mail car which he claims will make the journey from New York to Chicago in five hours, or at the rate of 200 miles an hour. The car is made of steel and weighs forty tons. It is to run over an elevated track of steel throughout, eighteen feet from the ground and supported by a cable. The car, which carries no living persons, will be adjusted to pick up mail at a limited number of stations along the line. The road will cost $10,000 a mile to build. Ex-Postmaster-General Bissell has approved the scheme, and several New York capitalists are now figuring on it. Power will be drawn from Niagara Falls.

GOES TO MORE PROPITIOUS STATE.

James Stothers, Bone Doctor, Finds Illinois Laws Are Expensive.

Monmouth, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—James Stothers, the bone doctor who was arrested on complaint of the State Board of Health, pleaded guilty to practicing medicine without a license and was fined $100 and costs. He paid the fine, and will go to Massachusetts, where the laws are not so stringent.

Orders Affecting the Militia.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorff has honorably discharged the following enlisted men: Sergt. Frank C. Smith and Private John T. Holmquist of Company A, First Infantry, Chicago; Sergt. Joseph Darnold, Company B, First Infantry, Chicago; and Private Harry E. Freeman, Company C, First Infantry, Chicago. Private John Pallas of Company F of First Infantry is dishonorably discharged. Private Harry E. Bauer of Company I, First Infantry, dropped from the rolls for desertion. The recent election of Charles N. Warren Jr. to be Second Lieutenant of Company H, First Infantry, at Chicago is confirmed.

To Arrest a Teacher for Beating a Boy.

Duluth, Minn., May 5.—[Special.]—C. M. Hanson yesterday swore out a warrant against Miss Agnes Braethwaite, Principal of the Monroe School, for assaulting his 11-year-old son Henry. The boy was beaten with a rubber hose, and Mr. Hanson says he is black and blue. Dr. Tufts has ordered him to remain in bed. Superintendent of Schools Denfield says the charge is foolish, as the boy could not have been injured. At last night's meeting of the Board of Education Director A. R. McDonald said: "A teacher who is compelled to resort to corporal punishment does not know her business."

Mrs. Oberlin Freed of the Poison Allegation

Fort Scott, Kas., May 5.—[Special.]—The case against Mrs. Dr. Oberlin of Chicago, who was charged with administering poison in the shape of a patent lotion to Miss Lizzie Liddel and others of Hiattville, was dismissed here. She has settled satisfactorily with the patients who were stricken. She claims the medicine was harmless and could not have caused the results claimed.

To Test a Wisconsin Fish Law.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—At a meeting of fishermen it was decided to test the constitutionality of the fish and game law passed at the last session which forbids all net fishing in adjacent waters. The assistance of the express and railroad companies will be enlisted, a pool will be made, legal talent hired, and all the fishermen simultaneously will commence operations.

Northwest Notes.

Conrad Fay, a retired farmer while insane, killed himself at Ottumwa, Ia.

Homer Bruce while intoxicated shot and killed Paul Johnson, 16, at Bedford, Ind.

Will Dugan, the glass worker run over Saturday night at Elwood, Ind., died yesterday.

Two engines were wrecked but no lives lost in a head-end collision of freight trains at Albia, Ill.

Luther Smith, 21, while stealing a ride on the cowcatcher of an engine at Logansport, Ind., was killed.

W. S. Reese, editor of the Journal at Kearney, Neb., has been arrested, charged with forging county warrants.

Clarence Hough of Sandwich, Ill., was killed by being kicked over the dashboard by the horse he was driving.

James Main, 75, committed suicide at Clinton, Ia., by cutting his throat. He was despondent because of ill-health.

A vein of coal has been struck on the farm of J. T. Browning near Moline, Ill. Mining operations will be started at once.

Mrs. Daisy Barney has been divorced from her husband at Atchison, Kas. He disappeared over a year ago and has not been heard from since.

The grand jury at Charlotte, Mich., has returned indictments against thirty-six men of the county for violating the local option law and keeping gambling houses.

STEALS HIS BRIDE A WEDDING RING.

This Is the Charge Against Sherman Carter, an Ohio Boy.

San José, Cal., May 5.—Sherman Carter, son of an Ohio banker, was arrested, charged with stealing a diamond ring to give to his bride as her wedding ring. Carter called on a local jeweler Wednesday afternoon to examine some rings. After his departure the jeweler found that a ring with five diamond settings had disappeared. When arrested the ring was found in the band of Carter's hat.

Selling Pig Iron to England.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5.—The Sloss Iron and Steel company sold yesterday to parties in Liverpool, England, 100 tons of pig-iron. The order is only an initial one and others are to follow soon. Shipment is to be made straight along, commencing at once.

Men and Women.

The number of unmarried men in England and Wales exceeds the number of unmarried women by 260,000.

WILL TALK OF TAXES

ARGUMENTS FOR THE REHEARING WILL BE BEGUN TODAY.

Two Counsel to Be Heard on Each Side—Justice Jackson Will Be Present, but Unless the Opinion of at Least Two Be Changed Rents Will Still Be Exempt—Possibility of Having Only One Mail a Week to Europe by Reason of a Bad Contract.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—It is not known how much time will be given to the reargument of the income tax cases, which is to be begun in the United States Supreme Court Monday.

The order of the court granting the rehearing did not specify, and the Chief Justice is quoted as having said since the order was made that the argument would be at length. The Chief Justice's order in the present instance provides for the hearing of only two counsel on each side.

The motion for the rehearing was for a second hearing on the points on which the court was divided, but Attorney-General Olney stated in his brief on the subject for a rehearing that in case the petition should be granted he would ask to have the entire question reopened, saying that the government had never been heard as to whether a tax on rentals or dividends on bonds was constitutional as an original proposition, and intimated that he should like to have an opportunity to go into this question at length.

As the entire question is new to Justice Jackson, in the sense that he has heard none of the oral argument, it is considered not improbable that argument on all sides will be permitted.

Whatever the conclusion of Justice Jackson after hearing the arguments, no reversal of the opinion of the court in regard to incomes from rents and public bonds is possible unless at least two of the members of the court who participated in the former decision change their votes. The court stood six to two in pronouncing that part of that law unconstitutional. On the remaining features of the law the court divided, and if all the members of the court voted this time as they did before Mr. Jackson's voice will decide the matter.

It is understood that Attorney-General Olney will appear in person in presentation of the government's side of the question, and it is probable that he will be supported by Assistant Attorney-General Whitney. Mr. Choate will also again be the principal speaker for the appellants.

Justice Howell F. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court arrived here today from Nashville, Tenn., to participate in the proceedings tomorrow. Joseph H. Choate and his son, B. N. Bristow of New York, also reached the city tonight.

PROPERTY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Papers, Letters, and Books Offered to the Government.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—At the Cabinet meeting Friday the parchment commissions and two volumes of the plantation diary of Thomas Jefferson were passed around for the inspection of President Cleveauthor of the Declaration of Independence wants to sell to the United States Government a number of Jefferson's manuscript letters, commissions, and books. Officers land and his councilors. A relative of the of the government are eager to make the purchase for $2,000, but there seems to be no fund from which to take the money. It has been suggested that the secret service appropriation might be available, and but for the absence of Secretary Gresham this suggestion would in all probability have been acted upon. Two volumes in this collection are of prime interest, each being of unruled blank paper bound in sheep. Jefferson called them his "farm" and "garden" books, but after christening them he evidently paid no attention to these names. All sorts of things are found between the leaves of these books. There is a record showing that he had caused to be patented to him seven acres of land, which included the famous Natural Bridge of Virginia. Letters offered with the collection number over 5,000, and include communications from Washington, Ben Franklin, Paine, John Jay, Lafayette, Napoleon, Kosciusko, and other notable men of the times in which Jefferson lived. Jefferson has been generally accounted an infidel. Set among this collection is a book made in scrap book fashion by Jefferson's own hand. It is heavily bound in red morocco, and in gilt letters on the back is inscribed the title: "The Morals and Life of Jesus of Nazareth."

ONLY ONE MAIL A WEEK TO EUROPE.

Unfortunate Government Contract Makes It a Propability.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—As affairs now stand Oct. 12, 1895, will find this country with only one mail a week to Europe. Under existing plans five mails go weekly. Mailing days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The change arises from the contract made in 1891 with the American line of steamers. A law was passed in the Fifty-first Congress authorizing a contract with an American line to carry the mails for so much per mile. The maximum subsidy provided was $4 a mile. The contract with the American line provided for one trip a week and for four steamers. The contract will go into effect Oct. 12 and the company will then have its steamers ready, the New York, Paris, St. Louis, and St. Paul. These boats can carry only one mail a week. Thirteen trips a year exhausts the powers of a steamer. The law fixing the subsidy said "$4 a mile." There are two kinds of miles, marine and statute. The marine mile is the longer. The subsidy, figured on a basis of $4 a marine mile, would make the total for a trip about $13,000, or $686,000 for the 52 yearly trips. But the subsidy, figured on the basis of $4 a statute mile, would make a trip total of about $16,000, or $832,000 total. The contract is ironclad. Postal authorities here say that no attempt to avoid it will be made by the government. The company can collect its $4 a statute mile if only a letter a week be carried. If in avoiding the effect of the contract—the one mail a week—the department sends mails by other steamers it will have to be paid for extra by the government. By the appropriation made by the last Congress no account was taken of extra service which might be needed after Oct. 12.

SHE HAS A TRUNKFUL OF LETTERS.

Mrs. Cleveland's Collection Both Interesting and Valuable.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—In the matter of letters from people of prominence all over the United States Mrs. Cleveland has about as valuable collection as is to be found. Probably after the close of the present administration Mrs. Cleveland will carry into execution long cherished plans and have all these letters compiled into a series of volumes. Many of the letters date back to when it first came to be whispered that she was engaged to the President. Then there are the letters received with the wedding presents that of thmselves make a valued collection of autographs. Some idea of the extent to which a personal correspondence can accumulate in this respect is told by Mrs. Cleveland in regard to her experience during the years of the first Cleveland administration. Those of the letters received that were of purely personal character from her friends were always kept until finally six immense Saratoga trunks were filled. When preparations for the removal of the President and his wife to New York were started Mrs. Cleveland found a task that could not be delegated to any clerk or maid. It took a week and when the task was completed the lot had been reduced to one trunkful.

SALMON VENTS SARCASM ON ARMOUR.

Would Like to Know About the Transportation Account.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, being questioned as to Philip Armour's statement of an average loss of between 17 and 18 cents on each head of cattle slaughtered by his house during a long period of time, said he had no criticisms to make as to the veracity of the statement. "But," he added, "Mr. Armour separates the dressed beef department from the transportation trade and from various other departments of his business which are all closely related. It is current and generally believed the firm of Armour & Co. have some 3,000 refrigerator cars rolling over the various railroads of the United States carrying dressed beef to customers. And some wickedly curious people declare they cannot tell when they buy dressed beef how much of the money goes for transportation and how much for meat. Possibly if Mr. Armour will state the losses incurred by his firm in the transportation of beef during the same period of time that he covered in stating its losses upon beef itself the further losses of that firm would so excite public sympathy that those who eat beef would eat the more, and those would eat it, too, who never ate it before. However, until it is known what the losses of Armour & Co. are upon the business of their refrigerator cars in carrying dressed meats the public may refrain from tears."

SECRET OF DECLINING PRICES.

How Do the Dupes of Coin Get Around This?

We thought that in time, in spite of "Coin's Financial School," somebody would rise up and attempt to account for the fall in the price of some particular commodity by advancing reasons disconnected with the silver question, and so it has proved. Unmindful of the "crime of 1873," and of the baleful influence which the repeal of the Sherman act is supposed to have exerted, the Iron Age publishes the statistics of one of the copper mines in the Lake Superior district and pronounces that the decrease in cost of production must be accounted for outside of any "appreciation of gold." A little table given is of much significance. Below is printed the product of copper in pounds of the Quincy mine, the yield, and the average cost for thirty years:

Year.	*Product. Pounds ingot.*	*Yield per cubic fathom. Pounds copper.*	*Cost per pound. Cents.*
1864	2,498,574	562	26.71
1870	2,497,500	528	14.90
1875	2,798,800	485	15.79
1874	2,868,500	397	14.01
1881	5,703,000	767	10.03
1885	5,848,530	710	7.50
1890	8,064,253	769	6.51
1898	15,484,014	584	5.68

It will be seen that the mine has not increased in average richness of ore, the yield per fathom being in 1894 about the same as in 1864; nevertheless the total output has increased seven times, while the cost of production per pound is but a fifth of what it was in 1864. Possibly it will be argued that wages have been cut down. The Quincy mine reports the average monthly wages earned by its miners under the contract system, so that the following table was easily compiled:

MONTHLY WAGES OF QUINCY MINERS ON CONTRACT.

1870	$46.09	1879	$38.76
1871	47.08	1880	49.70
1872	60.62	1881	48.54
1873	62.92	1882	48.83
1874	48.38	1885	44.00
1875	46.74	1889	49.15
1876	47.13	1890	52.60
1877	43.79	1894	50.70
1878	41.50		

From this table it will be seen that wages in 1890 and 1894 were the highest since 1873. So the decrease in cost has not been at the expense of the laboring men. The true causes for this remarkable decline in the cost of mining copper are succinctly stated by the Iron Age thus:

"The lowering in cost is, of course, due to a multiplicity of improvements in every department. We need only allude to the introduction of high explosives, the use of machine drilling, the employment of modern stamps for crushing the rock, the better methods of handling, the more economical engines for hoisting and pumping, the lowering of the cost of transporting the rock, the cheapening of the supplies, the reduction in smelting expenses and transportation to market, the lessening of cost of selling, and the distribution over a larger product of the general expenses and outlays for administration."

"We cannot accept for this industry any claim that 'appreciation of gold' led to the steady decline," continues the Iron Age; "it was the ability to sell at lower prices, coupled with the necessity to do so brought about by vigorous competition from other great producing districts in all parts of the world, which brought about the lower level of prices."

It may also be recorded that the Quincy mine paid $400,000 in dividends in 1894. Since all concerned—the share-holders, the miners, and the consuming public—profited by the experience of this company during the last thirty years, it would seem that civilization had been advanced by so much. And thus another proof is added to the long list, that the decline in commodities is not due to an appreciation of gold, and that when accompanied by results like those in the Quincy case, even though forced through competition, such declines are blessings without disguise.—New York Post.

PEOPLE TIRE OF LOOKING AT LILIES.

So Many in Bermuda the Sight Grows Wearisome to the Eye.

It is the popular impression that the production of lily blossoms for the Easter season in this country is an important industry in the Bermudas. The fact is that the blossoms are only a by-product incidental to the growing of lily bulbs to be sent to Europe and America. The exportation of the blossoms is small except at the Easter season, and at any other time of the year when the plants are blooming the blossoms are given to visitors. The same is true of freesias, which are grown in great numbers.

The soil and climate of the Bermudas are especially favorable to the growing of the lily, and the bulbs are an important product, sharing with onions and potatoes the attention of cultivators. The lily grower separates the bulb into parts, and plants each part. The new bulbs are not exported the first year, but are the second. It takes four years to produce the great bulbs, three inches in diameter, from which spring the tall stalks crowned with many blossoms. The grower has boards with four holes of different sizes, and the bulbs are sorted by passing them through these holes. One sees in Bermuda lily fields covered with plants varying in height from a few inches to two or three feet. The small ones are the stalks from young bulbs. The tallest are the ones sent to this country at Easter. The bulbs are removed from the ground in summer and set out again in the autumn.

Bulb growing is profitable and certain. The grower can be reasonably sure of the price from year to year, and he usually hopes to make a profit of almost $2 per 1,000 on lily bulbs sold in lots of 100,000. Gen. Hastings of this country, who finds the climate of the Bermudas peculiarly suitable to his constitution, has managed to evade the law forbidding alien ownership of land in the islands, and has become one of the most notable growers of lily bulbs. Work in the lily fields is done largely by negroes, though whites, men, women, and children, are also seen in the little patches. The Bermuda negroes are better educated and seemingly more intelligent than the negroes of this country, and their bearing is markedly different.

The Bermuda negro has the broad English accent and rather less of what is supposed in this country to be the negro dialect. The ground for the lilies is broken first with the plow, and after that the cultivation is entirely with hand implements. A large mattock-like hoe is used. Although the snowy fields of lilies and freesias have often been described no one quite realizes the abundance of these and other flowers in the Bermudas. Lilies are seen everywhere, growing or cut and placed in water. Freesias are gathered and given away by the hundred. Children on the road throw great bunches of blossoms into passing carriages. The number of lilies is almost cloying, and visitors tire of the ever-present odor.

CLARK WILL REVIEW THE SITUATION.

No Decision Reached at the Conference Over the Julesburg Matter.

Omaha, Neb., May 5.—The conference held yesterday between Receivers Clark and Oliver Mink, General Manager Dickinson, Freight Traffic Manager James Monroe, and General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific, Receiver Trumbull, General Passenger Agent Winchell, and General Freight Agent Fred J. Wells of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, relative to the matter connected with the abandonment of the Julesburg, which Receiver Clark said would be done May 1, unless certain things were done by the Gulf, was terminated last evening. Nothing definite was accomplished so far as could be learned. It is understood the whole situation will be reviewed by Mr. Clark, who will take time in arriving at a conclusion as to what is best for all interested.

To Ask Cleveland for Protection.

Wichita, Kas., May 5.—[Special.]—President Cleveland will be called upon in a few days to decide the fate of Rosa Whiteface, a young squaw in the Arapahoe tribe of Indians. Rosa is a pupil in the Caddo Indian school and has been sold by her father to her sister's husband to be made one of his wives, the consideration being fifteen ponies. She appealed to Prof. Montgomery of the Caddo Indian school for protection, and he in turn appealed to friends in El Reno with the result that a popular subscription is being taken up there for the purpose of paying her expenses to Washington to appeal to the President in person.

HAS DONE GOOD WORK

THEODORE ROOSEVELT TELLS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Says That When the Act Was Passed in 1883 It Affected Only 14,000 Offices, While Now the Number Is 50,000, and There Is Good Prospect That Ultimately the Office Jobber Will Have to Hunt for Another Occupation—Good Results in the Railway Mail Service.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—The retirement of Theodore Roosevelt from the Civil Service Commission has aroused a general spirit of inquiry as to whether that body has in effect really accomplished anything. Mr. Roosevelt himself believes that the cause of civil service reform has taken a long step forward in the last few years, and that in the future still greater results will be accomplished if the present policy be adhered to. The retiring Commissioner, after having filed his resignation and his acceptance of the office of Police Commissioner in New York, summed up the work of the Civil Service Commission during his six years' connection with it, for The Tribune, as follows:

"The cause of civil service reform has advanced with giant strides during the last six years. When the civil service act was passed in 1883 it affected only 14,000 offices. Since then it has grown until now it includes nearly 50,000. Almost all this growth has taken place since the beginning of 1889. Originally only a portion of the departmental service and the larger custom-houses and post-offices were classified; now almost all the departmental service above the rank of mere labor, all the free delivery postoffices, the railway mail service, all custom houses with more than twenty employés, the internal revenue service, and the Indian school service, are under the direction of the law.

Sometimes There Is Friction.

"Always when a branch of the service is classified there is for some time friction and difficulty in enforcing the law, and there are offices and bureaus in which it is particularly difficult to secure a proper administration of the law. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, those branches of the public service which are now covered by the law have been practically removed from under the grasp of the spoils system. In them men are appointed now without regard to political considerations, and retained so long as they give faithful service. The railway mail service, for instance, is now removed from the domain of spoils politics, and has been for over six years. The great majority of the men in it have come in under the civil service law. They are probably about evenly divided politically, but the important fact to remember is that they are chosen wholly without regard to political considerations, and that their party affiliations are of no consequence so long as they do their duty to the public. In no branch of the service, taking it as a whole, is the law so well executed as in the railway mail service, and in consequence it is precisely the railway mail service which stands as a model to all others for efficiency and honesty.

"The methods of the commission are eminently common sense and practical, whereas the old spoils methods were the worst possible for the service itself and were utterly demoralizing and debasing to public life. Wherever you get a good, clean office, well administered in the interest of the public, there you are certain to find that the civil service law is well administered also. The public officer who tries to beat the law is invariably a man who shows himself to be an unfit public servant in other ways also.

One Strong Point.

"Indeed," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "one point upon which I wish to lay particular stress is that though the civil service law does great good in the service itself its main good comes from its political effects. It takes away the power of the spoils monger and office broker and therefore removes the most degrading tendency in American political life. It is just as bad to bribe a man with an office as to bribe him with money outright, and as a matter of fact in any administration where the spoils-hunting class has full sway you are bound to see plenty of corruption. Tammany Hall in New York throve about equally on the corrupt abuse of patronage and on outright venality and corruption. The bribe-giver and the corrupt lobbyist always tread close on the heels of the spoils seeker and spoils dispenser. Civil service reform means merely the application to our government service and to our political life of those elementary rules of morality without which a nation, like an individual, must infallibly fail.

"It must be remembered that the reform is not in its experimental stage at all. It has been tried thoroughly for a dozen years in the most important branches of the government, and has succeeded to perfection. When President Harrison, a Republican, took office he found that in the departments at Washington covered by the civil service act practically all of the Republican clerks left in by President Arthur still retained their positions save those who had been dropped for good cause. When President Cleveland again took office he found that during President Harrison's administration none of the Democrats in the classified service in Washington who had done their duty honestly and fairly had been molested; and so it has been during the present administration.

Exceptional Cases.

"There are of course occasional bureaus in which some unworthy chief strives to violate the law, and in a limited number of cases he can succeed; but, taking the classified service in Washington as a whole, it is a safe thing to say that the removals for political reasons never amount to 1 per cent in any one year and are usually so entirely insignificant that they may be disregarded.

"Of course a great deal depends upon the head of the office himself. Under the present administration, for instance, the Post-office Department has shown an improvement and the Treasury Department a falling off, relatively to what occurred under President Harrison; but even when the head of the department does not sympathize with the law the commission can get good results. Of course we cannot get them in all cases, but we can and do get them in a great majority of cases. I doubt if in any department in Washington since the Civil Service Commission was organized the proportion of removals has arisen as high as five to a hundred for political reasons.

"Moreover, the appointments are made entirely without regard to politics. Under Mr. Harrison's administration we, for the first time, brought up the quotas of the Southern States, and from those States about a fourth of the appointees were colored people who were presumably Republicans, and about three-fourths white, of whom at least 90 per cent were Democrats. There were thus under the Republican administration introduced into the government service hundreds of men from the Southern States who were not active politicians in any sense of the word, but who would have been debarred from office had it not been for the law which entitled them to come into the examinations on their merits and to receive the appointments if they showed themselves fit for them.

In the Indian School Service.

"The improvement in the Indian school service has been almost as great as in the railway mail service. The big postoffices to which the law has applied for many years make almost as good a showing. In Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, New York, and Brooklyn, for instance, the law has been admirably executed. Republicans and Democrats alike go into the service as letter-carriers, or as postal clerks, wholly without regard to their political affiliations, under no matter what administration, and when the Postmasters are changed no change takes place among the bulk of the employés.

"Of course," concluded Mr. Roosevelt, "it is all nonsense to change the Postmasters themselves. There is only a limited number of places in which changes should be made for political reasons with a change of administration. A Postmaster has properly nothing whatever to do with politics and it is nonsense to appoint him as we do now for political reasons. Whether he be a free trader or a protectionist, whether he believe in the annexation of Hawaii or not, is of no consequence so long as he will see that the business of his office is honestly administered and that letters are delivered with the utmost accuracy and speed. Ultimately I hope every office of this kind will be taken out of the gift of the politicians."

TALES ON THE OPEN CARS

This One Has Tears in It.

Two men sat on the smokers' seat in a Lincoln avenue car. The beginning of the story had been told when the Listener took his seat. All he heard was this:

"It taught me a lesson, and I made up my mind after that that never again as long as I have my right mind will I say anything to a man about what he wears. He had come to the office that morning with a bit of ribbon tied in one of the buttonholes of his coat. It was so unlike him to do anything of that sort. He was always as modest in his attire as he was in his manner. I don't know how it came about, but somebody said something to him about looking pretty gay in his old age, and to make matters worse I chipped in and said that I supposed when 'she' met him and saw the ribbon she would understand it and that the date would be on. It was a fool's remark. I don't often allow myself to indulge in such chatter. He made no reply. After a short time he got up, put on his hat and overcoat, pulled down his desk, and went out. We didn't see him any more that day. The next day he was not down. That afternoon he sent word to the proprietor that his little girl had died that morning and he wouldn't be at the office for a couple of days. I have since learned that the morning he came to the office with that ribbon in his buttonhole he had been with his sick child, and as he was leaving her she clung to him, and then she tied that ribbon in the buttonhole of his coat, as she said, so that he might not forget her. When he went home that afternoon she was worse. The fever had gone to her head, and her eyes saw nothing any more that was familiar to her vision. Her prattle was incoherent. Her hands were hot and clasped, and she fell asleep never to awake in this world. As her father held her one of her hands clutched the ribbon she had placed there, and when the little grasp was broken she was dead."

This One Has a Woman in It.

This was on the rear seat of the green car that runs out on Hanover street. The woman was of that pattern which vulgar men call slab-sided. But she had on a bonnet with wings to it. It looked like a quilt tied in a bowknot. There was another woman beside her. She was a little woman with a pinched face with a wash-day expression, and she carried about $4 worth of tinware and woodenware she had purchased in the basement, for it was Monday. The big woman was doing the talking.

"So I says to my man this morning, I says, it is too bad that money's so scarce and that wages do be so low, because, I says, we need so many things in the house. There's the children that hasn't had a blessed stitch of clothes since last spring, it do be goin' on a year now, I says, and as for myself I have not had anything but that flannin skirt, do you mind, and that dimmity lawn dress that I got at a shilling a yard and pieced out with the old dress that I had the summer before when we went to the picnic at Willy Springs. That was one of the hottest days I ever saw, and the children got the rash and had it until it got to be cold weather. So I concluded we could spare a little today and so I says to my man that I must come down and do some shopping. I never saw so many bargains before in all my life, and I didden know where to begin, so I bought the rollin'-pin first and some family soap, and as I was comin' out of the basement who should I meet but that Flanders woman that ust to live down by the planin' mill whose man got one of his arms cut off that summer that the World's Fair was, and she began tellin' me of old Misses Egan's death that lived where we lived the summer before we moved where we are livin' now, and how Misses Egan never left any will, at all, and was buried out to Calv'ry in the Meginnis lot where the two Misses Meginnis are buried, and I never heard a word of it until this blessed day, or I would have gone to the funeral, and as I was comin' away I saw a crowd on the corner by the drug store and seein' O'Rourke who was on the polis down in the lumber district when Hopkins was boss, but who has just bin sent down on the squad, I says to O'Rourke who knowed me and my man when we was in his district, I says 'What is the fracas about, O'Rourke?' I says, and he says, 'Is that you? you're always around tryin' to be a witness,' he says, and took me by the arm jest like that and says, 'Get a move on you and get out of that,' and jest in time I was to catch the keer, and when O'Rourke put me on he says, 'Did ye git the corn salve, fer Dennis tulyphoned me if I seen ye to tell ye to git tue boxes as they're offerin' tue boxes today fer five cents,' and there I was on the keer with me own bargains, and it will be madder than a wet hen that Dennis will be when I get home and have no corn salve at all, and his corns do be so much worse this spring than they was when he had that job on the bridge, he come nigh having his life insured that spring because the doctor said it was goin' to be a bad year which it wasn't, at all, and how is your man and the children, and when are you comin' over, it's good for the sore eyes to see you, and now I must get off here at this end of the wyadoc or I'll have to walk back, so long."

After the car had started up again and was a block away the conductor turned to the little woman with the pale face and a rat trap and a washboard and said:

"That's wan o' thim new wimmen you hear about it. She talked so fast that I couldn't collect her fare an' I'm a nickel outen de slot. It's a pity she didden git a box o' dat corn salve an' put it on her tongue."

This One Has a Boy in It.

The boy jumped on the rear seat of a Cottage Grove open car. He barely escaped crippling himself. That is a boy's luck. He was dressed in a big checked suit, too large for him, of course. It was somebody's cast-away suit. For a wonder he wore a white shirt, and that had belonged, at some time, to a man. It was topped off by a stand-up collar, one of the pattern with turned-down points. His necktie was a faded crimson, and his hat, a trifle small for his head, was brown and sat back of his forehead. When he had satisfied himself that he was located he looked up at the conductor with a grin and shut one eye. Then he turned loose:

"Say, gimme dat mustache you got? Lemme take it for a half day and I'll bring it back to you. Say, I want it to make a mash. I been tryin' to raise one of me own. I'm shavin' all right enough tree times a week. It's comin' out and I'll be right in it before the fourt of July. Say, if I had that mustache of yourn I'd have money—to get. See?"

"Hubbard court," shouted the conductor.

"Say," continued this specimen, "is dat Mudder Hubbard? Wat's the next street? You ain't goin' to gimme de mustache? All right; wait till ye see mine and you'll want to trade yourn off. I'm onto you. I live out on Tirty-two street; yes; opposite de engine house. You got dat mustache curled to make a mash. I'm onto you. And say, I'm goin' to give you away to your ole woman. I know use married. Maybe I'm goin' to git married when I git to be a man, and maybe I ain't, I don't tink. Git married to one of dese new wimmen. I guess not. Stay in de house all day wid de kids while she's shoppin', and when she comes back she's too tired to do de cookin' and youse go hungry. Not for me. Got a match? I smoke cigarettes when I'm out. See? My ole woman tinks I don't smoke. I let her tink. See? While she's tinkin' I'm doin' de smoke act. My ole man don't know I smoke. 'Cause he don't have to, and I ain't tellin' him anyting. Don't forget to let me off at Van Buren. I'm goin' to take in de game today. Say, you know what de man at de engine house said 'bout me de udder day? He said every dog has his day. Dat's right. Well, I had mine when I was a pup. You didden ring off my fare did you? Dat's all right. I won't give you away dis time. Never mind stoppin' de train for me. I aint ust to it. See? I don't have to. I don't tink."

After he had left the car the conductor looked after him, and then turned to a passenger and said: "That kid rides up and down on my car every day, and he has been talking just about that same way for three years. He's got more cheek than a government mule, and he would just as soon go up agin G. Cleveland that way as me. I never can get in a word edgeways when he's talking."

Women Undertakers.

Many women in New York have mastered the art of embalming and are employed as undertakers' assistants in much the same way as a doctor calls on the services of a nurse. There are several women undertakers who sell coffins, provide shrouds, and attend to other details of their gloomy calling. These last are not necessarily embalmers, and are in most instances the widows of undertakers, carrying on the business which their husbands established. They assume charge of a dead body and prepare it for burial, but invariably call on some friendly man undertaker to conduct the funeral and ostensibly appear in charge. Brooklyn boasts a woman who is not only an undertaker, but the sexton of a church as well, successfully discharging all the duties that pertain to both callings, except the personal conduct of a public funeral.

GENIUS A DANGEROUS THING TO HAVE.

Scientists Assert It Frequently Is Accompanied by Disease.

Genius, say some, is but a capacity for hard work. This is not the whole truth. There must be work in accordance with law. The miner who digs for gold on the seashore will never find it though he dig ever so laboriously, but if he study gold and the geologic strata in which it lives he has begun to put himself into harmony with law. Mere work, unless properly directed, is like riding a hobby-horse—there is energy and motion, but no progress.

For years Napoleon was living in miniature the battles he was to fight, analyzing strategic moves and positions and training his mind to thus grasp a new situation on the instant. Von Moltke studied the military topography of all Europe and with marvelous foresight thought out how to win. His victory was no triumph of mere fortune or special inspiration. It was but the logical outcome of his trained mind, and a trained mind ever lights the torch of its own inspiration. Leonardo da Vinci always carried in his girdle his sketch-book in his walks in Florence, constantly looking for picturesque faces. "In the silence of the night," he would counsel himself, "recall the ideas of the things you have studied. Design in your spirit the contours and outlines of the figures you have seen during the day." . . .

There is a theory held by scientists that genius comes from disease. Disease, insanity, depravity, and other failings often do occur as consequents due to overconcentration or misuse of powers, but they do not create genius any more than the vultures of the plains create the carcass upon which they feed. The genius, too, being of finer mental material, is more likely to show a flaw, as Dresden china reveals a mar not noticeable in a red clay flower pot. In support of the disease theory the most insignificant, commonplace ailments of ordinary humanity, when found in genius, are magnified and exaggerated. The weaknesses thus pointed out are, it is worth noting, usually shown in the part of mind or of body where the genius was not exercised.—New Science Review.

Opera in London.

The list of singers engaged for the spring season for opera in London includes Patti, Albani, Calvé, Sembrich, Nordica, Tamagno, and the brothers De Reszke. "Tristan and Isolde" will be given, with M. Jean de Reszke and Miss Macintyre in the title rôles.

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MONDAY, MAY 6, 1895.

Secretary Carlisle can see the deficit and swear at it, but he gives no satisfactory explanation of it.

The rank and file of the Cook County Democracy is unquestionably in favor of free silver and free whisky.

It will do no good, Col. Watterson, to view the Illinois Democrats with alarm. They are pointing with pride.

It is within the power of Mr. Debs to earn the gratitude of his countrymen by simply giving his chin a long and uninterrupted rest.

I am told that a man named Bryan from somewhere in Nebraska has been talking about me. Who is Bryan, anyway?—*Uncle John M. Palmer.*

Judge McConnell of Chicago has read President Cleveland out of the Democratic party. It devolves upon Private Secretary Thurber to break the sad news to his chief as gently as he can.

The exercise of running along the edge of the free silver bog and shouting and waving his hands may do Col. Watterson good, but it will not help the Illinois Democratic donkey. The animal is hopelessly mired.

Accurate intelligence from Nicaragua by way of Washington indicates clearly that the Central American republics are about to boycott Great Britain with exceeding bitterness. Trustworthy advices from the same source show unmistakably also that the Central American republics will become allies of Great Britain and place themselves henceforth under the protection of the British lion.

Billy Bryan's harangue to the followers of "Coin" and Hopkins and his ex-officeholders at the North Side Turner Hall Saturday last, after blowing off its froth and getting down to the beer in his mug, amounted to this and no more: He wants the government to change the monetary unit from 100-cent dollars to 50-centers and to expel the gold standard and substitute silver monometallism. He said in one place that "Democracy was not a name but a principle," and 16 to 1 was its principle—*i. e.*: 50-cent silver dollars in lieu of 100-cent gold ones. This is Billy's idea of the rejuvenated Democracy who are "tramping to victory."

A French newspaper publishes the statement that seventeen French soldiers have been poisoned by eating American canned meats. It is highly probable that a hunting down of the facts would result in the discovery that the statement is a lie made out of whole cloth. It is not improbable that the United States Secretary of Agriculture will feel it his duty to request an investigation to the end that we may know if the report be founded on fact or be merely a falsehood intended to discredit American canned meats. It seems strange that bad food from this country only reaches places where there are strong local interests opposed to the use of food from the United States, whatever its quality may be.

The Democrats in the Tennessee Legislature have finished up their work of depriving the lawfully elected Republican Governor of his office, and of giving it to a Democrat. Tomorrow the latter, who was not the choice of the people, will be inaugurated. A number of prominent Democrats and some Democratic papers have protested against the action of their party, but they were powerless. The Republicans have a hope that they will be strengthened by this boldly fraudulent action of their opponents, that disgusted Democrats will vote with them a year from next fall, and that they will carry the State then by a decisive majority which cannot be wiped out. They should not be too confident. Democrats have a happy knack of forgetting their indignation over the profitable misdeeds of their party and of voting for its candidates at the following election. Scared by their narrow escape in 1894, the Democrats will take extra precautions to carry the election in 1896.

Ex-Congressman Bryan told the Cook County Democratic silver convention that "there is no ratio advocated by any friend of bimetallism except 16 to 1," and that they would either get the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 or not at all. He said: "No party, no man is promising it to you at any other ratio." This is delusive and absurd. No real friend of bimetallism is advocating "16 to 1 by the United States alone," for the simple reason that every friend of real bimetallism knows it would be impossible on those terms. It is in the highest degree unfair to charge against the friends of honest money that they do not name a ratio, when the fact is nearly all of them are willing to accept bimetallism at any ratio which the leading commercial nations may decide on as practicable, even though that ratio should be 16 to 1. They are willing to have gold and silver circulate side by side on terms of intrinsic equality of values per currency unit, and the reason why many of the free silverites insist on 16 to 1 is that they believe gold would not circulate at that ratio. The free silver extremists want silver monometallism. Bryan said: "There never has been and is not now enough gold in the world to do the business of the world." Well, who is proposing to make gold do all the business? We have as much silver as gold money in the United States, other commercial nations have large quantities of silver money, and in many countries silver is used to the practical exclusion of gold as money. The friends of honest money are not asking that any of the silver money in the world shall be put out of circulation, while the free silver extremists want the gold to be driven out so that silver shall be the only money of account. And Bryan is one of the latter.

HOPKINS' FREE SILVER CONVENTION.

The Democratic convention which met Saturday and adopted free silver resolutions and accepted a list of delegates to attend the Hinrichsen convention, to be held at Springfield next month to repudiate the national platform of the party, was one of the most purely machine-made gatherings ever witnessed in this city. Its action and its personnel bore witness to the firm grip which Hopkins has on the party machinery. With a few exceptions, about a score in all, the members of the convention were his men, once his officeholders, but then and now his obedient creatures. The extent to which bossism can be carried in politics never was better exemplified than it was Saturday.

The convention was Hopkins'. He decided who should have seats in it. He made up the list of the men who were to go to Springfield. He determined that free silver resolutions should be adopted, and as a consequence those drafted for him by Coin's Financial Fool went through with a rush. Everything was cut-and-dried. There was no interest taken and no enthusiasm shown before or during the convention. Only a handful voted at the primaries. There was no reason why any should have been held. It would have answered the purpose fully if Hopkins had been instructed to cast a single ballot for the ward delegations he favored.

The convention was deadly dull, for nobody among the delegates knew anything about the merits of the free silver question. The delegates would have adopted any other set of resolutions with equal indifference if Hopkins had said so. Few of them understood the resolutions read to them. "Bimetallism" and "monometallism" were strange, uncouth words whose meaning they had not the least idea of. And then they proceeded, just because Hopkins had ordered it, to indorse doctrines the party has condemned and the carrying out of which by legislation would be an injury to every man of them who has saved up a dollar.

The list of delegates is a singular production. Here and there one sees a well-known name—among the First Ward delegates that of Washington Hesing, and among those for the Twenty-fourth Ward that of Lambert Tree. But they are for sound money, and they were included by Hopkins "just out of fun." One looks through the list in vain for the name of a representative German Democrat who is for free silver. There are no such men. There are Germans among the delegates, but they are ex-officeholders, the subservient tools of the boss.

Nearly all the men who are going to Springfield next month belong to the Irish wing of the party, and about all of them have been drawing pay from the city or county for the last two years and serving on Democratic committees. They are the most extraordinary collection of men ever sent by this great city to enunciate the party creed regarding a matter of vital import. Ald. Powers and Brennan are among the most intelligent of the batch.

This is the way in which the position of a party on a great question is determined in Illinois. Because one man—Hopkins—hates President Cleveland for doing last year what he should have done and suppressing the Debs riot, and because he thinks the indorsement of a certain policy will help his party to local offices, a third of the membership of a State convention is sent there to vote for the adoption of a policy which will for the time being put an end to that party. A small-fry politician gives his orders, a pack of ignoramuses obey them, and a great party is started on the road to ruin.

Of course the convention—that is, Hopkins—does not represent the views nor control the votes of the intelligent Democrats of this city. They are with Palmer, not with Hopkins. No German Democrats are with the latter. Every Democrat who has anything to lose by free silver and who is not a vote-hunting, office-seeking politician is with the Senator and not with the ex-Mayor. The latter has the machinery of the party. The former has its brains and its honesty.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Saturday evening banquet of the Waubansee club was a forcible demonstration in favor of sound money and against the specious pleas of the free silver extremists who are trying to run and ruin the country. The hall was decorated with charts showing the course of prices for staple articles and the production of the precious metals for a series of years past. Richard W. Knott told his audience the great money question is clamoring for a solution and cannot be settled by a compromise, and that if men who believe and know why they believe fiat money in all its forms to be a deadly delusion will proclaim the truth to the multitude the American people will trample down the hideous doctrine of repudiation as they trampled out that other economic error, African slavery. He reviewed briefly our past efforts to secure bimetallism, and charged that what the free silver extremists want is the currency of Mexico. As the world today is producing more gold than in 1873 it produced of gold and silver combined, there is no possible scarcity of what the silver extremists call redemption money. It is not the scarcity of money but the lack of something to exchange for money that disturbs our serenity. The speaker made the important point in regard to wages that they are higher where machinery is most highly developed, and the most important piece of machinery is money, the mechanism of exchange. "Wages are high when capital is confident of the future, where law is supreme, where order prevails, where contracts can be enforced, and where commerce is free."

Prof. Laughlin exposed the fallacy of the claim that prices vary exactly in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation, showing that the theory does not explain the facts of prices in the United States. He quoted from the Aldrich Senate report to show that the prices of 232 commodities in the United States rose from 1860 to 1865 with the depreciation of paper money, on the resumption of specie payments in 1879 were on the level of 1860, and at the present time are only 8 per cent below it. "The circulation steadily increased, but prices did not correspond in any way whatever." With goods 8 per cent lower silver is 50 per cent lower than in 1860, so that to settle debts by the payment of (free) silver would be unjust in the proportion of 50 to 92. Improved processes of production, cheapened cost of transportation, and the opening up of new resources in the last quarter of a century have lessened the price of gold, and that of goods 8 per cent more, while on the gold basis wages in 1891 were 8.3 per cent higher than in 1873, so that "whatever it was that happened in 1873 it has been a boon to the working classes." The farmer's corn, oats, and pork will today buy more gold than in 1873 and twice as much silver, while nearly all that he has to buy has been enormously cheapened. Hence the farmer also is better off.

Sigmund Zeisler sketched the efforts to equate gold with silver, and deduced from the lesson that there is but one way to provide for practical bimetallism. That is to make the more precious metal the standard of values and to use so much of the cheaper metal as can be kept freely interchangeable by the sustaining power of the standard metal. The government stands pledged to maintain the parity, and it is this pledge, with the confidence of the people in the ability and intention of the government to observe it, that enables us to keep floating an amount of silver currency about equal to all the gold in the country. He spoke of the great change in conditions during the last twenty-two years, part of which is a great lessening in the cost of producing silver as compared with gold, and said that to pay our indebtedness in silver instead of on the gold basis not only would be dishonesty, but "it would be bankruptcy." He told how the last money panic was brought about by nothing else except the fear that we were fast approaching a silver basis, and that we should have a far worse money famine and industrial paralysis if an election should result in favor of the free coinage which is demanded by the silver extremists. Senator Palmer closed the discussion by a statement of the way in which the adoption of free silver coinage by the United States alone would break down the interests of the working classes and terribly embarrass the governments of the Nation and State till new valuations for duties, etc., could be decided on. He said: "The extent to which the interests of the helpless would be involved and jeopardized no human being could predict with confidence. It would produce wretchedness and misery. It would not add a dollar to the amount in circulation. It would simply weaken and destroy. All the money we have would be reduced in value, and that which could not be affected would disappear."

LAST WEEK'S TORNADOES.

The atmospheric conditions which have caused abnormally high temperatures in Chicago and vicinity the last few days have been felt over a large part of the West. The storm influence was exhibited irregularly over a vast area. Wednesday afternoon the vicinity of Hutchinson, Kas., was visited, with the result that eighteen persons lost their lives, twenty-five others were injured, twenty houses were razed from their foundations, and great numbers of live stock and much other property destroyed. Friday evening a tornado wave swept across Des Moines, Ia., in the general direction of southwest to northeast. Friday night the dread tornado plowed a path of death and destruction through the northwest corner of Iowa and adjacent portions of South Dakota, the greatest fury appearing to have been expended in Sioux County, Iowa. It killed more than a hundred persons, many of whom were school children, devastated half a score of previously prosperous hamlets, and laid waste hundreds of farms. The full extent of the losses of life and property may be found much greater than here indicated. The tornado was followed by a furious storm of wind and rain, which tore down the telegraph lines and washed out the railroad tracks in many places. It is thought probable the total damage will be found to reach into the millions of dollars.

The tornado in Iowa appears to have been accompanied by an unusually forcible electric display. Many of the deaths were caused by the lightning stroke, and other disasters are described which it is difficult to suppose were due to the force of the wind alone, though that was terrible, as horses, cattle, and vehicles were hurled through the air like chaff. The timbers of some buildings were twisted and bare telegraph poles taken bodily out of the ground. In one or two instances buildings were shattered to fragments and furniture mashed into such minute splinters that what remained of it was fit for nothing better than kindling wood.

At first glance it might be thought that all this was due to the operation of the one storm movement, which occupied two days in passing nearly northward from Kansas through Nebraska into Iowa and South Dakota. This, however, is not probable, except in the more general sense that all belonged to the same abnormal condition of unusually high temperature for the season with accompanying circlings of air currents around a moving storm center and temporary tornado excitements on the edge of the greater storm system. The condition of very high temperature always is favorable to the formation of tornado whirls, but just where and when they will form is one of the most puzzling things for the practical meteorologist to tell. He may explain it after it is over, but very seldom if ever can predict the occurrence of a tornado, though on more than one occasion the signal service officials have diagnosed the case correctly in intimating that a tornado might be experienced during the prevalence of certain reported states of the atmosphere.

It sometimes is said that tornadoes in the Western States did not occur previous to their settlement by white men and that the climate is changing, perhaps because of civilizing processes. There is no proof of this. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that the weather conditions between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains are not widely different from those of several centuries ago, the principal difference lying in the fact that now they are reported, while then white men were absent from the scene. Of course there have been some changes, due to tilling the soil and the impartial removal of forest growths, but this does not account for the supposed development of the tornado as a distinctive product of modern civilization in the Valley of the Mississippi.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

The Hon. Billy Bryan of Nebraska, who says he read law in Chicago seven and a half years ago and who is hovering between Populism and 16 to 1 Democracy, made a speech to the bad money Democratic convention of Saturday and said among other things: "The soil (?) of my native State (Illinois) is resounding (sic) with the tramp of Democratic hosts marching to victory on Democratic principles." [Loud applause.] . . . "The Democratic party is not a man [it was supposed to be the embodiment of Tom Jefferson or Andy Jackson], it is not a name (O!); it is a principle." What "principle"? Blowing off the froth of Billy's rhetoric and getting down to the beer in his mug, it proves to be free silver coinage at 16 to 1 of 50 cents' worth of silver bullion and calling it a dollar for the payment of debts contracted in dollars worth 100 cents. This is the quintessence of Billy Bryan's "principle" which he dubs Democracy. His "resounding tramp of Democratic hosts to victory" is Billy's way of saying that his party, if they gain possession of Congress and the government, intend to pass a law changing the monetary unit to silver and making 50 cents' worth of silver bullion full payment for 100 cents of debt. That is Billy's great "Democratic purpose and principle." And this is the final outcome of the great party founded by Gen. Jackson! And Billy Bryan crosses the "Big Muddy" and the "Father of Waters" to make this shameful declaration in the first city of the Union. And has the past proud Democracy finally come to that shameful ending? What a fall was there, my countrymen!

HOPKINS' REPUDIATION RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions of the Hopkins county convention consist of ten paragraphs and about fifty falsehoods. On the latter is based the "demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation, such silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts."

The reason for this "demand" is to be found in the last twelve words. Silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is wanted only to enable debtors to pay off their obligations in dollars worth only half their face. The Democratic convention then makes a shameless demand for semi-repudiation.

Hitherto the financial record of this city and of its people has been a creditable one. When Chicago had contracted a floating debt under the Colvin administration—a debt incurred in violation of law—it promised to pay off every dollar of it, and did so, principal and interest. The credit of Chicago will not be helped away from home when it is learned, with hardly a dissenting vote, the representatives of one of the great parties are demanding dishonest dollars, so that Illinois debtors may cheat their creditors. There is a great deal of outside capital invested here, much of it because Chicagoans have paid their debts in full in the past. Lenders may hesitate to invest more unless they are familiar with the names of the leading men of the city and are reassured by the discovery that none of them are among the advocates of the coinage of debt or dollars.

There is in these resolutions a denial that there is any desire for 50-cent dollars. There is a claim made that "the natural law of supply and demand" will regulate the intrinsic value and purchasing power of gold and silver dollars, so that they will be on a "practical equality" as they were prior to 1873.

So far were they from being on a "practical equality" at that time that the silver dollar was 3 per cent more valuable than the gold one, and consequently was driven out of circulation. Men paid their debts in the cheaper gold dollars. In the event of free coinage the silver dollars would be 40 per cent or more cheaper than the gold ones, and would be used to pay debts with. That would be the only "natural demand" for them.

This chatter about "supply and demand" can deceive no one. The framer of the resolutions believes nothing of the kind. What the convention asked for was cheap dollars to pay debts in. That would mean also cheaper dollars to pay savings bank depositors in, to pay fire and life insurance losses in, and to pay investors in building and loan associations. The resolutions call for a swindle and seek to glaze it over with falsehoods.

MR. GLADSTONE ON LONGEVITY.

England's Grand Old Man told the world of Tribune readers in its last Sunday issue his views as to the best manner of obtaining longevity. He is now in his eighty-sixth year, though, as he says, he has passed through as much hard mental labor and as much excitement, turmoil, and bodily fatigue as most men. His prescription for longevity is a simple one. He is an early riser, not from choice, but because he has a long day's work before him. He has seven good hours of sleep, rises at six, shaves and bathes, and is ready for breakfast at seven, after having spent half an hour in his garden, or, if the weather is unpropitious, he devotes the half hour to reading or writing. In this connection Mr. Gladstone throws out an important suggestion: "The saving and utilizing of every scrap of time is as important a point to the scholar, writer, politician, or man of affairs as is the saving and utilizing of every scrap of food to the economical housewife." He eats a light breakfast and every morning goes to church to morning prayer because he believes not only in its spiritual benefit, but also because he believes it has a soothing influence upon the nervous system. Between breakfast and luncheon he attends to his correspondence, and after lunch takes a walk or a drive. He dines at 8 o'clock and retires at 10:30.

It is not given to every man to follow Mr. Gladstone's prescription for longevity. Personal environments and business duties might conflict, but it is possible for every man to imitate him by living as simply, as regularly, and as near to nature as possible, and taking as much open air exercise as is compatible with the day's duties. Regularity of habits, of sleep, of diet, and of exercise are more or less possible to every one, and this seems to have been the secret of Gladstone's as well as of Bismarck's longevity. If this regularity can preserve men of this stamp whose lives have been filled with turmoil and excitement into the eighties, there is no reason why it should not preserve others who lead less excited lives into the nineties and even beyond the century mark, barring the dangers of accident or disease. The prescription of Mr. Gladstone is worth serious consideration. Living closer to nature will undoubtedly enhance the prospects of longevity. It is not possible for every one to do for his country and for the world what the Grand Old Man has done, but the imitation of his example in living will unquestionably extend the lives of those who follow it.

The official statistics of immigration from all countries to the United States during the nine months ending March 31, 1895, show that 140,980 immigrants came here during the above period—a decrease of 67,664 from the same period of 1894 and of 118,584 as compared with 1893. Of the number arriving here during the last nine months 136,440 came from Europe, 111 from Mexico and Central America, 170 from the British North American possessions, and 4,269 from South America, China, Japan, and Africa. Ireland, Germany, Russia, and England stand the highest in the tables, the figures being respectively 21,564, 21,100, 19,160, and 16,116. Of the total number 76,928 were males and 64,052 were females. The total amount of money brought was $2,395,846, and it is to the credit of the German immigrants that they head the list with $551,684. The average brought by each immigrant was about $17, while the average of each German immigrant was over $21. Of the total number 19,602, or about one-seventh, could neither read nor write, and 1,444 could not write. There were 1,071 paupers in the list, every man of whom should have been sent back again.

The Democrats of Chicago who are loyal to the creed of their party on the currency question, and who are not wandering off after strange gods, had no spokesman in Hopkins' convention, but they had one at the sound money banquet of the Waubansee club Saturday night. Senator Palmer was there and outlined very clearly his policy and that of those who, like him, will resist the attempt of Hinrichsen and Hopkins to "make us the chattels of the Populist party." He is full of fight. Said he:

> I will not submit to it, and I trust there will be found in the Democratic party of Illinois courage enough to resist a result like that. We cherish the Democratic party too much to permit its name to be disgraced. We don't intend that the name of the Democratic party shall be inscribed upon the banner which implies fraud and wrong and public mischief and sacrifice of public and private faith. We don't mean to have it.

That is the way to talk and to act. Neither he nor the other honest money Democrats can afford to allow some conscienceless, scheming rascals to steal their party away from them and hand it over to another political organization. What the Senator had to say about the evil consequences of a drop to a silver monometallic standard was well and strongly said. But the strongest part of his remarks was when he urged his fellow-Democrats to stand by their colors and to make no compromise with the revolutionists of their party.

"IF."

Chicago, May 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state what, in your opinion, has been the depreciation in silver bullion due to the closing of the mints of the leading commercial nations of the world to the coinage of silver?

You speak frequently of a 50-cent silver dollar, and, to my mind, you would have no warrant to do so if silver was treated in the same way by those nations which since 1873 have ceased coining silver. I am unalterably opposed to depreciated money of any class, but I am firmly convinced that if silver was treated fairly its bullion value would be relatively the same with gold as prior to 1873. I am inclined to the opinion that your paper is not friendly to silver.

Geo. W. Powell.

The Tribune is not friendly to "the free and "unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 "to 1 without waiting for the assistance or co-"operation of any other nation," which is the declaration and resolve of nearly all the free silver conventions in the United States. As to your question, it is quite impossible to tell whether the European parity of 15½ to 1 could have been maintained in the face of a vast production of silver in the last twenty years under the cheap processes of extracting the metal now employed.

At most The Tribune can only offer an opinion—viz.: that silver would not have declined anything like so much as it has done if all the nations which have stopped its coinage since 1873 had kept right along coining without limit. Perhaps silver would still have remained at par on the European ratio of 15½ to 1. But in that case no silver dollars would have circulated in this country at our ratio of 16 to 1, as none had done for two generations previous to the "crime" of 1873. And unless the United States had changed its ratio to 15½ to 1 and Great Britain had adopted free coinage it is extremely doubtful whether silver would not have dropped down into a discount and gold gone to a premium; and the two metals would have parted company as money of account.

But what has "ifs" got to do with the present situation "if silver was treated fairly?" But as a cold, hard fact all Europe stopped coining silver for standard money some twenty years or more ago, and all of them continue to refuse coining it. As long as this is the case it is of little use to guess what might have been "if" so and so had been done or not done.

Bear steadily in mind that the debased money advocates of the Democracy, coöperating with the flat Populists, "demand" in their convention resolutions and speeches that "this "country shall go it alone on free coinage with-"out waiting for the help of any other nation in "the world." Our correspondent must know that is simply a declaration for silver monometallic money of ultimate redemption; of dollars only worth the commercial value of the silver bullion such dollars contain, and the immediate expulsion of all the gold money from circulation in this Nation. This is what the 16 to 1 advocates are contending for.

Ambassador Bayard is persona grata at the English court, if Uncle Sam isn't. Perhaps Ambassador Bayard differs with Uncle Sam on some subjects.

When Rhode Island goes on a strike it can make as much noise as a State ten times its size.

A report comes from Springfield that Gov. Altgeld is troubled with insomnia. Perhaps he lies awake at night in order to hate everybody.

Cap'n Anson's nine played a good game last Saturday. No wonder it rained.

It must strike Gov. Turney of Tennessee as particularly unfortunate also that the Legislature selected Friday as the day on which to steal the Governorship for him.

Fish are clogging the water pipes in Philadelphia, and the city for the time being is independent of the infamous beef trust.

The Hon. Louis Kaiser of Bushnell, the author of the bill providing that the question of license or no license in the smaller towns and cities of the State shall be decided by direct vote thereon by the inhabitants, is declared by the Peoria *Journal* to have "more good sense to the inch than any other man in the House." The *Journal* is not far out of the way. Mr. Kaiser's measurement in a perpendicular direction is only about sixty inches, but the material is all good.

As a compromise, why not make the new Democratic paper in Chicago a sound money organ half the time and a free silver organ the other half? This would be cheaper than starting two papers.

PERSONALS.

Sig. Crispi, it is said, wears a shirt of chain mail, made by a Milanese armorer, when he goes out of doors.

Miss Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, plays both the violin and the 'cello with great skill.

Pope Leo XIII. does not wear the real tiara on solemn occasions, but a papier-maché imitation, as the tiara itself is much too heavy.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is described by a contemporary as a military "chief whose accurate and deadly discharge of tobacco juice filled the Paris tribunal with dismay."

Dr. de Bossy of Havre, who is the dean of French physicians, and 102 years old, uses snuff regularly and drinks two large cups of black coffee every day, besides drinking wine in moderation.

The Sultan of Turkey is delighted with the success of the fine china manufactory which he installed some time ago in his palace at Constantinople. He is a great amateur of the ceramic art.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant declares: "Mrs. Sartoris has stated positively to all the members of her family that there is no truth whatever in the report of her engagement to Gen. Douglas, and no foundation for the rumor."

CURRENT NOTES.

There is some good woman at the bottom of every noble act that man performs.—*Galveston News.*

"Editor made any collections lately?" "No, poor fellow! He borrowed a shotgun, but nobody would credit him for buckshot."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Sunday-school Teacher—"Johnnie, what do you understand by the future state?" Johnnie—"Please, ma'am, I guess it's a territory."—*Philadelphia Record.*

There is many an amiable young gentleman who flatters himself that he is a devil of a fellow simply because he goes about with a cloven breath.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Contentment," said Uncle Eben, "am er good t'ing, but it hab its propah place. Yoh too often sees er man dat's contented ter lib on whut 'is wife kin earn findin' fault wif de brekfus."—*Washington Star.*

Student—"Several of my friends are coming to dine here, so I want a big table. Mine Host—"Just look at this one, sir. Fifteen persons could sleep quite comfortably under it."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"Do your jokes seem funny to you when you see them the second time?" the inquisitive girl asked. "It depends," said Timmins, "whether they come back to me in manuscript or in print."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Doctor, what is the meaning of the peculiar formation just back of baby's ear?" "Combativeness, perhaps." "Why, some one said it was love of domestic life." "O, well, it's all one and the same thing."—*Harlem Life.*

Closing of New York Bars.

One of the best things that have happened in the New York parks in twenty years is the closing of the public bars. That bars should ever have been permitted in public gardens was a very discreditable thing. It was one of the many concessions which decent New York has had to make to foul, drunken, dirty, loafing, vicious New York. Let us hope that this action of the Park Commission indicates that the tide has turned and the civilization of the city is now to have a chance. But the bars must be really closed.—*New York Post.*

FASCINATION OF GOLF.

IT APPEARS A SIMPLE GAME, BUT HAS CREATED A GREAT FUROR.

The Secret of Its Fascination Rests Largely in the Fact That It Beats the Player—It Requires Six Months of Steady Play to Acquire Consistent Form—It Demands Judgment and Good Temper—It Is a Thoroughly Selfish Game, but at the Same Time an Enjoyable.

Casper W. Whitney in Harper's Magazine: To obtain a full appreciation of the charms and difficulties of golf you should have acquired a settled conviction of its inferiority as a game requiring either skill or experience. You must have looked upon it with contempt, and catalogued it as a sport for invalids. When you have reached this frame of mind go out on to the links and try it. I never believed a club could be held in so many different ways but the right one until I essayed golf, nor dreamed it so difficult to drive a ball in a given direction. The devotion of the golfer to his game is only equaled by the contempt of him who looks upon it for the first time. You wonder at a great many things when you first see it played, but your wonderment is greatest that a game which appears so simple should have created such a furor. The secret of its fascination rests largely in the fact that it beats the player, and he in his perversity strives the harder to secure the unattainable.

The game is by no means easy; in fact, one of England's foremost players asserts that it takes six months of steady play to acquire consistent form. You must hit the ball properly to send it in the desired direction, and you must deal with it as you find it. You cannot arrange the ball to suit your better advantage, nor await a more satisfactory one, as in baseball and cricket. The club must be held correctly and swung accurately in order to properly address the ball, from which the player should never take his eye, while at the same time he must move absolutely freely, and yet maintain an exact balance. Besides which, it demands judgment and good temper, and if you fail in the latter your play will be weakened on the many trying occasions that arise. It is a selfish game, where each man fights for himself, seizing every technicality for his own advantage, and there is no doubt that to this fact its popularity may in a large measure be attributed. Unlike cricket, baseball, or football, one is not dependent on others for play. You can usually find some one to make up a match, or you may go over the course alone, getting the best of practice and fairly good sport, or at least there is always a caddie to be had for the asking, and the usual small fee.

The exercise may be gentle, but whosoever fancies golf does not test the nerves should play a round on popular links. Unless he is a veteran of tried experience he cannot be indifferent to the scrutiny to which his form is subjected at the tee, nor does it make him more certain of his swing to know that he is being mentally criticised by the most skilled players in the world. If he is a novice he is pretty apt to top his ball on the drive, and fancy all kinds of maledictions heaped upon his duffer play by those awaiting their turn at the tee. I should advise a beginner to serve his novitiate on little-frequented links, if such are to be found in Great Britain, for on popular ones both his pleasure and form are likely to suffer. He is sure to make wild drives and erratic iron shots in his anxiety to play hurriedly and keep out of the way of following golfers, and it is not calculated to increase his accuracy to hear balls dropping around him and to know he is delaying the game of a dozen or more back of him. But the duffer's trials are suspended for the time being once he has reached the putting-green, since tradition rules that here on this golfing sanctuary no man may drive into or molest him. And yet his respite is but half enjoyed, and not at all shared by his partner, if he be a foursome match; for the desirability of always being "up" in his puts having been vigorously impressed upon him, he is likely, in his zeal and wish to win a look of approval from that patient individual, to entirely overshoot the hole.

Increasing the Food Supply.

St. Louis Republic: In demonstrating the almost limitless possibilities of intensive cultivation as a means of increasing the food supply, Prince Krapotkin has done humanity good service against those who wish to check population because of the theory that if natural increase is permitted the growth of population will exceed the possibilities of food supply. But there is another fact of the highest importance, to which both the Malthusians and their opponents have not given due consideration—the scientific fact of the increasing fertility of the earth. It is generally assumed that the fertility of the earth is a factor which can be relied on as fixed in all such calculations—unless, indeed, it is assumed that it decreases under cultivation and be increased only by artificial fertilization. It is apparently true, however, that the earth is now, and that it has been since life appeared on it, undergoing a constant increase of fertility in a direct ratio to the increase of life on its surface.

Long ago the entire surface of the earth consisted of volcanic rock, and that the elements of fertility which now make life possible were then latent in the atmosphere, in the water, and in the aqueous vapor. The soil which now supports all land animals and vegetables is composed of the detritus of rock originally volcanic and of the remains of animals and vegetables which drew their substance originally from the air and water. From millennium to millennium, from period to period, the earth increased in fertility as life increased on it. This is as certain as anything can become from scientific inference. All that is known of the history of the earth and of life on the earth supports it. To realize how little life depends on the soil and how greatly the soil is dependent on life we have only to trace the development of vegetation on a stone wall where at first there is absolutely no soil whatever.

At first microscopic spores of a fungus so small as to be almost invisible drop on the wall when it is moist and find sustenance from the air, the dew, and the rain. They grow and die in one series after another until finally they have made the stone fertile enough to bear a crop of lichens and moss. This decays and sprouts again year after year, constantly accumulating a constantly increasing surplus of fertility from the atmosphere and from rains, until at last it has made the top of the wall fertile enough to sprout grass seed blown to it by the wind. After the grass comes the wall flower, and so, imperceptibly, in the passage of years, the bare stone has become fertile enough to allow a tree to grow on it: Such a growth goes on constantly everywhere, and it is a gain, not at the expense of the soil, but from the air for the soil. It is a net gain for the fertility of the soil, and it has made it possible for the world to support the life of men and of all other animals in increasing numbers. The earth grows more able to sustain life as life increases on it, for it is only through life—through the organizing power of the vital principle—that life is sustained, transmitted, resurrected from death.

Stilt Racing in France.

Boston Herald: A long-distance race on stilts is a sight worth seeing, even if it were not somewhat of a novelty. In this country such a thing is unheard of, but in France, where the shepherds of the Landes have had to use stilts for many a century, such matches, though few, are not unknown, and curious crowds gather along the roads to watch the longlegs go by. From Paris to Bordeaux is about 273 miles, and along this road last Ascension day this, the great race of the year, took place.

The stilt in every-day use does not extend above the knee, where its end is fixed by means of a strong garter. In this way it becomes a prolongation of the leg below the knee, or, to put it in another way, it is merely an extremely thick sole to the boot. Ordinary walking is merely a series of falls, and so is stilt-walking, the one foot coming forward to regain the balance that is lost by the other. The longer the stilt, the longer it takes the wearer to fall, and the more time he has to steady himself. But this quickness in recovery is hampered by weight, until the weight becomes so great as practically to veto the movement. The reason that stilts fixed below the knee are more easily worked than those in which the hands are used is that it is so difficult to get arms and legs to swing together. Watch a man walking, and you will see that his left arm swings forward as his left leg swings backward, and thus helps him to keep his balance. It is only by an effort that the limbs on any one side can be moving together, and the result is an ungainly waddle. Watch a four-footed animal, and you will notice this alternate motion more easily. Compare it with what takes place when a boy starts on the common or garden stilts. He grips with his hand at the upper extremity. If his hand goes forward with his foot he sidles around and over he goes. If his hand goes back, as it naturally would when his foot advances, the result is an awkward screw, a totter, a kick, and a sprawl. The arm, in fact, which he should keep free to balance himself with, is not only rendered useless for the purpose, but actually brought in to make matters worse for him. To run 273 miles in three or four days on such things would be impossible. They are the most cumbrous and unscientific of toys, and the less they are used the better. But let your stilts form part of your leg, use bamboos for lightness, and have a long stick to balance yourself with and form a tripod when you stand still, and you will find progress by no means difficult, even over roughish ground.

A Collection of Powder Horns.

Who ever heard of collecting powder-horns? This peculiar fad was originated and developed, a Star writer learned, by a gentleman who, as may be supposed, still has a monopoly of it. His name is Prof. Rufus Grider, and he teaches drawing in the public schools of Canajoharie. All of his leisure time and spare money are devoted to this pursuit.

Ordinary, every day powder-horns do not excite his attention, however. His collection is limited to those of historical interest, chiefly in connection with the war of the revolution. Usually such horns are held as relics in families; but if he cannot secure the original Prof. Grider will travel any distance to make a sketch of it. Up to date he has secured sketches of 350 specimens.

It might be imagined that one powder-horn was pretty much like another, but this is very far from being the case, particularly where historical horns are concerned. In old times these articles were much prized for any associations they might have, and much care was frequently bestowed in beautifying them. Many of them were elaborately carved with different sorts of devices, including representations of battle scenes, patriotic emblems, and even portraits of conspicuous personages.

In each of his 350 sketches Prof. Grider not only gives a picture of the powder-horn, with its carvings and inscriptions, but adds an appropriate design in water colors. For example, the likeness of a horn used at Ticonderoga is accompanied by a little painting of Ticonderoga as it looks today. Some of the inscriptions referred to are very odd indeed—quaint bits of doggerel verse, etc. In short, the collection possesses no small interest from the historical point of view.

A short time ago Prof. Grider loaned the collection to the National Museum. In some way thirty of the pictures were mislaid. In fact, it was believed that they were lost, and the owner was well-nigh distracted. Happily, however, they turned up a day or two ago, and it is probable that by this time the professor has been made happy again by the news of their recovery.—Washington Evening Star.

Speaking Nonsense of the Dead.

"Probably more nonsense is written concerning deceased persons than upon any other subject," observes the New York Christian Advocate (Meth.). "We read accounts of the 'most useful,' 'distinguished,' 'honored,' and 'beloved' citizens, whom we know to have been financially dishonest, unkind to their families, or intemperate; and yet the papers speak of them as models. But the most striking illustration recently appearing is this: 'She was of a nervous temperament and was easily moved to anger, but she was also of a forgiving spirit, and frequently retracted a hasty remark.' This reminds us of an English drama that represents some military man as having shot a barmaid, and satirically adds that the noble fellow went down the next morning to see her, and expressed a willingness to overlook the whole matter. 'Speak nothing but good of the dead,' is a safe maxim, but it does not require the attributing to them of qualities that the whole community knows he or she did not possess. One of our ministers—who was afterward expelled for immorality—preaching at the funeral of a man of the most disreputable character, a common drunkard, a miser, and profane, delivered his usual closing exhortation and called upon us 'so to live as to be prepared to meet the old gentleman in another world'—something that every one in the house, including his own family, hoped to avoid."

A Dainty Room.

In a pretty country house lately furnished for a bride one of the sleeping-rooms is all in white and violet with touches of gold. The wall-paper has a white ground strewn with bunches of purple violets connected by delicate gilt festoons. The rug is of a mossy green with a purplish shadow. The woodwork is enameled white, the furniture is of white enamel with brass ornaments, the bedstead is brass, and the window curtains, bed cover, bolster, and little spreads and covers of white organdy covered with purple violets and green leaves. Yet the organdy washes without fading, as everything in so dainty a room always should unless the owner is a millionaire, and even then one would probably take more pleasure in living in it if sure that it could renew its beauty by contact with sun and soap and water, which always seems so much cleaner a way of being clean than dry scouring.—New York Evening Post.

Munificent Compensation.

Mr. Paderewski received a letter from an invalid English lady the other day requesting him, as she was unable to go to his concerts, to come to her house and play a few pieces, for which she offered him the munificent sum of $2.50. This incident leads the Journal des Débats to relate a similar experience that occurred to Saint-Saëns, when he was already a member of the Institute. A lady in the provinces, who was bringing out her daughter and had made up her mind to get the best there was, regardless of expense, wrote to him that she intended to give a ball and wanted him to provide the music at the piano, for which she offered to pay him $5 and a second-class return ticket.

Something Novel in Hats.

Recently in New York a unique Easter hat sale was held by the Social Settlement house of a certain church that counts among its parishioners many to whom a head covering of any kind is a thing to be thankful for. All the hats and bonnets and trimmings that cumbered many attics were collected and trimmed by a club of young women, and then the sale took place. The hats ranged in price from two cents to a quarter of a dollar, and the women or young girls who came to buy them were helped to make a suitable choice if they desired it. More heads in the neighborhood of the settlement were becomingly capped than ever before. At least that is what the amateur milliners thought.

Long Island's Oyster Plant.

There are 70,000 acres given up to the cultivation of oysters along the Long Island Sound front of Connecticut, and the land and plants are valued at $4,000,000.

Minor Matters of Interest.

Swinburne is 58 years old, is five feet high, and has a ghastly face and a head of unkempt hair.

Aubrey Beardsley, it is said, has written a play in which the characters are to assume, as far as possible, the forms and features of his drawings.

Walter Besant won't write a line under the settled rate of 10 guineas ($52.50) per thousand words, and none of the publishers has struck against it.

According to the Bookman the best sentence in Ibsen's new play is this: "Labor and trouble one can always get through alone, but it takes two to be glad."

The pleasant discovery has just been made at Galashiels, Scotland, of over a hundred letters written by Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Craig, the banker. The letters were discovered in a box filled with the archives of the old Leith Bank.

A reproduction in a lasting material of the brain of the late Prof. Von Helmholtz has been made by Dr. Berliner of Berlin. The physicians who examined the brain considered it one of the most remarkable they had ever seen or heard of.

George du Maurier and Alma Tadema were students together at Antwerp, and in those days resembled each other so closely that they were hardly distinguishable apart until Du Maurier lost the sight of an eye and began to wear blue spectacles.

Mrs. Marie Robinson-Wright, the Mexican traveler and writer, received the highest price ever paid for a newspaper article—$20,000 in gold, paid to her by the Mexican Government for an illustrated article on Mexico in the New York World.

The personal appearance of Jean Richepin, who is described as the most versatile genius in all France since the death of Victor Hugo, must impress the stranger who meets him for the first time. He is pictured as a tall, burly man, handsome in a brutal style, with a low brow, a thick neck, dilated nostrils, and a general air of athletic calm.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, author of "John Ward, Preacher," is the owner of one of the largest mastiffs in Boston, who accompanies his mistress in all her walks. Mrs. Deland's home is a cozy house in one of the oldest and most pleasant streets in the city, where a glimpse of the blue waters of the Charles River may be obtained from a bay-window over the front door. She devotes the entire morning to writing.

LIVES ARE IN DANGER

FOREIGNERS IN FORMOSA FEAR RAIDS BY THE BLACK FLAGS.

British and German Marines and Bluejackets Are Landed and Are Patrolling the Neighborhoods of Takau and An-Ping—Spain Has Not Joined the Alliance Against Japan—Riff Pirates Loot a Dutch Brig—German Communes Denounce the Anti-Revolution Bill.

Hongkong, May 5.—The situation in the Island of Formosa is serious and fears are entertained for the lives of foreigners there. British and German marines have been landed at An-Ping on the southwest coast to protect the foreign residents, and Takau Harbor, south of An-Ping, is being patrolled by blue jackets in armed launches. The Black Flags are again unruly and there is much fear of their raids.

The Black Flags are irregular forces. They are not in China's pay, though sometimes she has a little authority over them. Warfare is their profession, and as they depend upon it for their bread they raid and rob Chinese and others indiscriminately. They have no law but the commands of their leaders. They are much bolder and more warlike than the average Chinaman and have little fear of death. The French were greatly troubled by them in Tonquin.

It is said if the Chinese can turn the Black Flags upon any specially hated enemy they consider it a great stroke of enterprise. It is also said when the French, during the Tonquin campaign, sent an officer to Tien Tsin to complain to Viceroy Li Hung Chang against the outrages of the Black Flags and to demand that he secure their punishment the Viceroy said he had no more control over them than the French had. They were robber scamps, and China disavowed them. China would be delighted if the French caught and beheaded them.

London, May 5.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says the details of the negotiations between the powers in connection with Japan are secret, but it is known Russia will be satisfied if it gets a slice of Manchuria containing a harbor that is free of ice. Should the Japanese war party persist in opposing any alteration in the peace treaty, Count Ito, President of the Japanese Council of Ministers, will probably be sacrificed to save the situation.

London, May 5.—A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says the Governor of Formosa declares its cession to the Japanese will produce a rebellion. He declares he lost all control of the soldiers and foreigners must save themselves. The leader of the Black Flags has appealed to his men to carry out his original orders to prevent the Japanese from landing on the island. Placards written by the literati have been posted in conspicuous places and circulated among the people calling upon them to resist the Japanese and saying if the island is to be ceded to any nation they prefer it should be given to Great Britain.

Japan Will Retain Port Arthur.

A dispatch from Paris says the Temps has a telegram from St. Petersburg declaring Japan has replied to the friendly protest of Russia, Germany, and France. Japan agrees to renounce possession of the Liao Tung peninsula, but says she will retain Port Arthur. This compromise leaves intact all the dangers the powers wished to avoid. Fresh representations have been made to Japan, and the negotiations are actively proceeding.

A Berlin dispatch says nothing has occurred to diminish the hope for an amicable settlement of the troubles in connection with the Japanese-Chinese peace treaty, though it would be difficult to say upon what basis it will be. It is probable the compensation to Japan for foregoing possession of the Liao Tung peninsula will be the payment by China of an increased indemnity.

The Times has a dispatch from Pekin saying the fact that the Emperor of China has ratified the treaty of peace with Japan is known to only a few Chinese. No edict in regard to the matter has been issued. Prince Kung, President of the Tsung Li Yamen (the Council of Ministers), urged the Emperor to ratify the treaty.

Madrid, May 5.—Despite all reports to the contrary, it can be stated no decision has yet been arrived at by Spain in respect to joining Russia, France, and Germany in their protest against the terms of the Chinese-Japanese treaty of peace.

WHITE CUBANS BRAVE AT A DISTANCE

Blacks Are the Only Ones Who Are Really Fighting Hard for Liberty.

Santiago, Cuba, April 26, via Tampa, Fla., May 5.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—"Unless the United States Government intervenes the future of Cuba is that of a black government like Hayti. Yet annexation is impracticable unless the island were treated like a Territory. The inhabitants are incapable of self-government. When Spain relaxes her grip the country will be rent by dissensions. The eastern districts will surely be controlled by the blacks, while in the west the factions will quarrel among themselves, and the country will run blood."

This is the language of one of the best-informed men in Cuba. I find nearly every intelligent person here entertains the same view. This revolution is to all intents and purposes a black man's rebellion. The negroes have dared to do that which the white Cubans have not ventured to undertake. The Cuban contingent in New York and elsewhere in the North is large and vociferous. The cigarmakers of Tampa and Key West are patriotic and valorous at a distance. The white Cubans in the cities of the island talk bravely at the clubs and cafés, but take good care not to do aught that will expose them to bullets or jail.

If the revolt is successful there may be two governments. The east will separate from the west unless the latter yields to the former. The negroes in the field are not all armed. In some bands not half have weapons other than the machete. The recent affair at Samon de las Jaguas was the nearest to an actual battle of any that has occurred. Of the 450 men who comprised the Cuban force only about fifty were whites. There are no impediments to the daily communication of the men in the field with their friends in the city.

Most of the war news from Cuba is fictitious. Everything going from Key West and Tampa is to be regarded with distrust. At Havana there are correspondents whose imaginations lead them to fancy attacks on the Morro Castle, and they send away a daily grist of stories, most of which are concocted in the clubs or at the cafés.

Madrid, May 5.—Gen. Calleja, formerly Captain-General of Cuba, has arrived here from Havana. He says he was aware of the beginning of the rising in Cuba. He was, however, powerless to prevent the rising in the eastern end of the island. He had only 9,000 soldiers and 4,200 raw recruits, a force that was not adequate to garrison the towns, let alone to take the field against the rebels. Though he was aware fillibustering expeditions were being organized in Hayti, Tampa, Key West, and Costa Rica, and elsewhere, he had only seven inferior gunboats to watch 400 leagues of coast line. The poverty prevailing in Cuba, he declared, had forced many starving men to join the rebels.

LODGES A PROTEST WITH THE PORTE.

Lenient Treatment of the Murderer of Mr. Stripe Considered Farcical.

Constantinople, May 5.—Mr. Terrell, the United States Minister, has entered a protest with the Porte against the decision of the Court of Cassation in quashing the sentence of death passed on the man Mustapha, who is alleged to have run amuck in the Pancaldi quarter, for the murder of Mr. Stripe, a naturalized American citizen, in January last. The action of the American Minister is based on the fact that the dragoman of the consulate was not invited to attend the sitting of the Court of Cassation and hear arguments in favor of the decision arrived at. Action will probably be taken by the Greek Minister, there having been a Greek subject wounded in the same affair.

The Porte argues the presence of a dragoman at the Court of Cassation was not necessary. The decision of the Supreme Court is based on the absence of premeditation.

The decision has created an unfavorable impression in diplomatic circles and in the European colony as tending to strengthen the belief current ever since the affair took place that the real murderer has not been caught. The action of the Court of Cassation, moreover, is regarded as an attempt to save Mustapha, who is believed to have been mixed up in another stabbing affray, but had nothing to do with the murder of Stripe and the other victims. The impression continues to prevail the real murderer belongs to the better class, and, being protected, therefore has escaped punishment.

RIFF PIRATES LOOT A DUTCH BRIG.

Marauders of Morocco's Northern Coast Are Becoming Bolder.

Tangier, Morocco, May 5.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Dutch brig Anna, becalmed off the Riffian coast, was boarded by pirates. The crew was overpowered, the Captain killed, the mate wounded, and the brig looted. A breeze springing up later the brig escaped and was towed to Gibraltar, where the Captain's body was buried.

The German cruiser Alexandrine is here to support the demands of the German Minister, Count Von Tattenbach, for the punishment of the murderers of a German named R. Rockstrop, near Saffi. The warship landed twelve marines at Saffi with arms and ammunition. The Moorish Governor protested when they forced their way to the German Minister's encampment. Great excitement prevails. The murderers are not yet arrested. Morocco City is still beleagured. Many rebels have been killed.

[The Riffians are among the most daring of pirates. Within two years they have looted at least a dozen ships of different nationalities, the crews being taken off to the mountains as slaves or put to death. The Riffs live in the hills of the northern coast of Morocco. They commit depredations on commerce almost under the big English guns at Gibraltar and without regard to the great fleets of England and France not far away. As there is an extensive trade along the coast, chiefly Spanish, it must be profitable to be a Riff pirate. Nominally the Riffs owe allegiance to the Sultan of Morocco, but he is often unable to collect taxes from them unless the tax collector has a fighting force of 12,000 men. If a sailing ship is becalmed within ten or twenty miles of the coast and cannot get away, the Riffs attack it in boats. They put that part of the cargo they want into boats and strip the ship of all valuable fittings, after which they scuttle the craft and kill the crew.]

FEAR ATTEMPT TO ASSAULT BALFOUR.

Wrecker of English Building Societies Arrives in England.

Southampton, May 5.—Jabez Spencer Balfour, the ex-member of Parliament who has gained world-wide notoriety through his connection with the collapse of the Liberator Building Society and allied concerns, is expected to arrive here at midnight tonight from Buenos Ayres on board the steamer Tartar Prince. His expected arrival has caused the greatest excitement, and every precaution has been taken to protect him, it being feared some of his many victims who were completely ruined by the failure of the building society will attempt to assault him when he lands. A large number of detectives and policemen are present to take charge of him and to prevent any overt act on the part of the crowd that began to assemble as soon as it became known the Tartar Prince had been signaled off the coast. When the steamer arrives the dock will be closed to the public and Balfour will be placed on board a special train which is now waiting to convey him to London.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

Famous Legal Authority Dies in England Full of Honors.

London, May 5.—The Earl of Selborne died today. Sir Roundell Palmer, as he was better known in American legal circles, was born in 1812. He distinguished himself for his reform of the system of pleading and procedure and substituted for it the methods adopted in most American States. He was an authority on naturalization, extradition, and neturality, and was counsel in the Geneva arbitration between Great Britain and the United States in 1871. In 1861 he was appointed Solicitor-General in Palmerston's administration and was shortly after knighted. Two years later he became Attorney-General. He was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1874 and elevated to the peerage, becoming Baron Selborne. Upon the defeat of the Liberals in 1874 he went out of office, but was reappointed in 1880. In 1882 he was created Viscount Wolmer. He will be succeeded by his son, Viscount Wolmer, who now represents Edinburg West in the Commons.

BANFFY MUST SETTLE THE CRISIS.

Kalnoky's Resignation Puts the Baron in an Unenviable Position.

Vienna, May 5.—Count Kalnoky, Imperial Foreign Minister, whose resignation was reported yesterday, retired from office in order to give Emperor Francis Joseph a free hand in dealing with the crisis growing out of the denunciation by the papal nuncio at Vienna of the Hungarian ecclesiastic bills. The Emperor today gave an audience to Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Prime Minister. It is understood his Majesty told the Premier a satisfactory settlement of the crisis must be reached.

IT RESTRICTS PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Sixty-one German Communes Denounce the Anti-Revolution Bill.

Berlin, May 5.—Sixty-one German cities represented in the congress of communal bodies today adopted a resolution declaring the anti-revolution bill, now before the Reichstag, is aimed at restricting the freedom of public criticism, upon which depends the development of public life, especially communal-relief government, and urging the Reichstag to reject the bill.

COMMANDER KROHN'S BRAVE CONDU

Fought His Ship Against the Japanese While Mortally Wounded.

Phœnixville, Pa., May 5.—Chauncey Krohn, of the Phœnix Iron works of this place, has received intelligence from Hongkong that his brother, Commander Gerhard Krohn of the Chinese navy, was mortally wounded on board his vessel, the Kuen Yuen, in the naval engagement with the Japanese fleet in the Gulf of Pachili, near Port Arthur, in February. Before he was wounded he gave orders to one of his Lieutenants to man a gun. The Lieutenant refused to obey, when Commander Krohn did it himself, but he was soon mortally wounded by an exploding shell. He seated himself on the trunnion, held his eyes open with his fingers so he could see, and endeavored to rally his men. But still they refused to obey orders, many of them jumping overboard. Krohn was removed to the British hospital at Hongkong, where he died two days after the fight. Gerhard Krohn seven years ago joined Gen. Von Hennekin and went into the Chinese service, where they were employed in reconstructing the army and navy of that country after the German plan. The property of Commander Krohn was confiscated at his death, even his wearing apparel, medals, and private goods, which were claimed by the Chinese authorities to indemnify the government for his defeat.

Leo Sympathizes with the Armenians.

Rome, May 5.—The Pope has written a letter to the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople expressing sympathy with the Armenians and indorsing the necessity of reforms in Armenia.

At Waterloo.

Waterloo is at last to have a monument to the memory of the French who fell there. The Comité du Souvenir Français has the matter in hand.

Preparing for War.

In the United Kingdom last year thirty-one warships were built; in all other countries, twenty-seven.

SOSHI-ISM IN JAPAN

IT IS A MENACE TO THE WELFARE OF THE NATION.

Professional Swashbucklers Who Are Treated with Unaccountable Consideration by the Government—Irresponsible Political Toughs with Superficial Educations Who Will Risk Their Lives to Attain Notoriety—Sell Their Services and Spend Their Time in Idleness.

Tokio, April 5.—The attempted assassination of the Chinese Ambassador, the aged Li Hung Chang, by a Japanese soshi has produced a widespread feeling of shame and disgrace in Japan. The general sense of satisfaction in all classes at the conduct of the war has to a great extent passed away. Even schoolboys and students have a subdued air, and the noise of tin trumpets from the numberless children in the streets of Tokio has given way to a silence all the more pronounced because of its suddenness. It is to the credit of the Japanese of every sort and condition that they feel the breach of courtesy and hospitality, not to mention the moral shortcomings of this act, so keenly. To a great extent it disarms one's power of criticism where regret is so spontaneous and immediate as it is in the present instance.

The facts of the case are probably as well known in America as they are in Tokio. Li Hung Chang was proceeding in his palanquin, borne by Chinese, from the conference hall to his quarters, through a narrow street, when a young soshi, Koyama Rokunosuke, of about 25 years of age, rushed at him and shot him in the face. The bullet seems to have entered below the left eye and is lodged somewhere in the upper jaw, but on this point there may be some doubt, as the Chinese attendants of Li object to the removal of the bullet by the Japanese surgeons.

It is not very difficult to get at the motive of Koyama's action if one has any knowledge of soshi character and conduct. These pests of Japan have been defined as "irresponsible political toughs," whose conduct in life is determined chiefly by two motives—an inordinate vanity and an absurd principle of loyalty to those they serve. This last virtue is supposed to be the survival of the ancient samurai spirit, but is as out of place in the present life of Japan as was medieval chivalry in the time of Cervantes. There is this difference, however, between chivalry and soshi-ism, that the former was harmless, while the latter is extremely dangerous. Like the old soldiers of fortune, the soshi are willing to hire themselves to any one who is ready to support them. They have, as a rule, a certain amount of superficial education and are above manual labor of any kind. They profess a vast amount of patriotism and cultivate the virtues of swashbucklers. Their courage, I suppose, is undoubted, and is supported by their vanity, which is all the more powerful as it takes the guise of patriotism. There is not one of them but will risk his life in any enterprise where he will be brought into public notice. Killing a prominent Minister of State or foreign Ambasador like Li Hung Chang is a positive luxury to the imaginations of these fellows. They utterly refuse to do honest work of any kind, and spend their days in idling, gambling, and devising endless schemes for their own advantage or for those who employ them. They are generaly armed with canes which conceal sword blades—dangerous instruments in the use of which they are very expert.

The youth Koyama, no doubt, thought he was achieving everlasting fame in doing so exceptional a deed as killing the great Minister of China. A dramatic act in which one loses his life, or imperils it, is the very summum bonum of a soshi's existence; and, curiously enough, in certain cases, though not in the present one, a soshi gets both fame and honor in Japan when he would be execrated in other countries. Nishina Buntaro, the murderer of Mori, Minister of Education, is fairly a hero among certain classes of Japanese, and at his grave worshipers still adore his memory by offering incense. Such was the glory, probably, to which Koyama Rokunosuke looked forward, though, unfortunately for him in the present instance, he overshot the mark.

It is a curious commentary on the present state of civilization in Japan that a class of reckless heelers who at any time may develop into assassins should be allowed to exist. Even when they are taken in flagrante delicto, the government, so far from using the utmost authority of the law to put a stop to them, is conspicuously lenient in its treatment of them. Crimes and misdemeanors which in Europe or America would be punished with long imprisonment are either passed over or visited with light penalties. The reason for this is either that the government lacks courage to encounter the hostility of the soshi and their employers, or that every Japanese, including the government officials, has an element of the soshi spirit in him and feels a bit of sympathy, or at least of tolerence, towards the class. It is a fact that many government officials, even of the highest rank, have at a certain stage of their careers employed soshi, either to defend themselves or to attack their opponents. At every parliamentary election when the voting is close in a particular district, or party feeling runs high, there are swarms of soshi employed on both sides, and not a few of them are killed or wounded in these encounters. Hoshi Toru, a man of ability and character, one of the leaders of the Radical party, who is spoken of as the probable successor of Count Inouye in Corea, had a large number of soshi engaged on his side in the last election, and the government stood nerveless except so far as to prevent intimidation of voters at the polls.

Some time ago a foreigner, whose nationality we need not mention, encountered the hostility of a body of these hirelings. His offense was that he had dismissed a servant, who in revenge joined a well-known band of soshi who took up his cause. The foreigner was pestered with threatening letters and visits until he could endure it no longer. He laid the case before the Minister of his country, who at once proceeded to call on the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. The former represented in vigorous language that he expected the citizens of his country to receive the protection of the Japanese Government, and gave warning that he should hold the government responsible in case the completest protection was not given. The result was that the foreigner was strictly guarded by the police, the guilty soshi were ferreted out, ordered to leave Tokyo, and were put under police surveillance. The foreigner was no longer annoyed by either threats or visitations. The most significant point, however, of the whole affair is that when the foreign representative urged upon the Japanese Minister the necessity of crushing soshi-ism the latter confessed the government was powerless to do it. The government might give warning or give orders for some or all of them to leave Tokyo, or in various other ways to restrain them, but to abolish the system was impossible.

It is one of the weakest spots in Japanese civilization that these fellows are permitted to pursue their course without serious interference. There have been warnings time and again that they would bring Japan into serious trouble, but the warnings have been unheeded.

The government must also be blamed in another respect. It guaranteed the safety of Li Hung Chang and his suite in the most explicit terms. It wished not only to make peace under favorable conditions—it wished to show the Chinese what international usage should be. Count Ito's remarks to the previous Chinese Embassy were as severe and deserved a lecture to the Chinese Government as it has probably ever received. He stated it was notorious that the Government of China had broken the most solemn promises and used unworthy subterfuges in its dealings with foreign nations. Now, no government in the world probably has larger police powers than that of Japan. A half dozen gendarmes stationed on each side of the palanquin of Li Hung Chang would have put all danger of assassination out of the question. Yet this simple precautionary measure was not taken.

THAT NEW JAPANESE MAGAZINE

It Contains Interesting Features in English and the Native Tongue.

The second number of the Sun, the new Japanese magazine, comes from Tokyo, with twelve pages in English and over two hundred in Japanese, with an abundance of wood-cut and half-tone illustrations and a rich freight of timely and able articles. The Japanese articles treat of biography, history, geography, fiction, fine arts, religion, politics, and divers other matters. Should the ability displayed in these two numbers of the Sun be maintained Japan bids fair to be one of the literary rivals in the world's republic of letters. Hakubunkwan, Tokyo, is the publisher.

COMMANDS HEARD FROM AFAR OBEYED.

Singular Sensitiveness of Subjects to the Hypnotic Suggestion.

Spectator: In what physiologists now call the hypnotic state it is clear that the commands issued, even from afar, by one who had produced that hypnotic state, and even by others to whom he has transmitted his authority, are heard and obeyed. We have no notion how they are so heard and obeyed. But it is clear what is audible or visible to one organ in a state artificially produced by what we call the hypnotic trance, without in the least knowing what it means, might well be audible or visible to a differently constituted organ in its natural state. And therefore it is not at all impossible that there are in existence organs which convey to other creatures, without any hypnotizing, those same messages which only become articulate to us under conditions which resemble the sudden giving out of what is called "latent heat" by the physicists.

But if any one supposes that what is now established as "thought-reading" is due to the carrying of a new kind of quasi-electric message through the ether, and that the exercise of a strong volition renders this thought-reading possible—so that an organization properly qualified for the purpose, as a hypnotizer's may be supposed to be, can, as it were, speak to a distant friend by force of will alone, without uttering any audible sound—we do not know to what developments this kind of sympathetic whispering might not lead. Apparently, even organizations not naturally qualified for thought-reading may, by the help of the hypnotizer, be artificially rendered sensitive to these more or less subconscious communications, so as to result in actions which would ordinarily be interpreted as proceeding from a knowledge of what happened at a distance, and far out of the hearing or sight of the person who appears to be influenced by that knowledge. In other words, on this theory of the phenomena, vibrations of the ether which would otherwise be lost upon a man, may, by careful preparation, gain access to him, just as vibrations of sound, which are otherwise lost, are so preserved by the telephone as to be audible within two or three hundred miles.

Now, if by what we usually call a mere moral effort, a thought, or even a sentence, can be directed to a given brain, just as the apparatus of a telephone directs it, there is no particular reason why some means should not be found of intercepting some of the instinctive communications between one of the lower animals and another, so as to tap them in the same way in which an electrician at an intermediate point taps the electric cable of a message intended for a more distant goal. And so the fairy-story fancy that a man might be so endowed as to overhear the conversations of insects or birds might be realized. All these speculations are, of course, pure dreams, but they are dreams which are suggested as not altogether impossible, by the extraordinary extension of the possibilities of a vibrating ether, accepted by the science of our own day. To the generation which has become familiar with the phonograph and thought-reading, it will hardly seem a sheer impossibility that we might one day be able to arrest and decipher the less intricate messages of purely instinctive import which pass between the ants of a single nest, or the rooks of a single rookery, or the chimpanzees of a single family. Indeed, the last feat has, according to an American naturalist, been partially accomplished already by the help of the phonograph, though not by virtue of anything analogous to the thought or feeling reading between man and man.

DISASTROUS BLAZE AT NEW CARLISLE, O.

Business Portion of the Town in Flames—Loss Will Reach $50,000.

Springfield, O., May 5.—[Special.]—The business portion of New Carlisle is burning. The opera-house, town hall, Gardner's livery stable, Staley's Hotel, and Odd-Fellows' Hall are in flames The fire started in the loft of the livery stable. The loss will reach $50,000.

Anna, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The grocery store of J. A. Shadrick & Co. was burned this morning. The building and stock were destroyed. Loss, $4,000; insured for $3,000.

The fire broke out at 11 o'clock and spread rapidly. The following buildings were entirely destroyed: Gardner's livery stable (and two horses), loss $3,000, insurance, $2,000; town hall, insurance, $4,000; Staley's Hotel; Sutton Bros.' shoe store, insurance, $3,200; George Kessler's barber shop, George Collins' shoe shop, John Metzger's saloon, George Wilburton's saloon, Frank Ulrich's saloon, Odd Fellows' Hall, and C. S. McGuire's shoe store, badly damaged. The Springfield fire department arrived at midnight. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

LIGHTNING STRIKES AND KILLS HIM.

Herman Spandikow Is Dead, but His Son Recovers from the Shock.

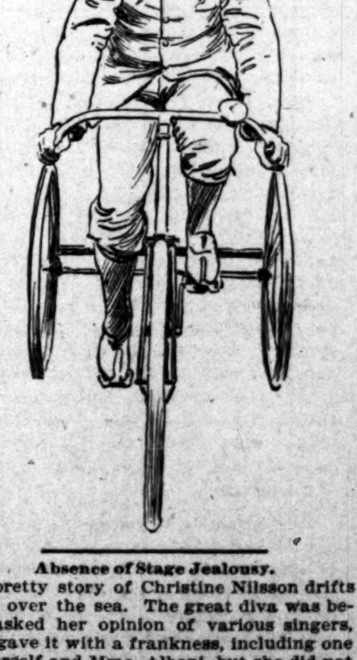
Lightning struck a party of field laborers on the Turner farm at East Prairie, near Miles Center, Saturday afternoon. Herman Spandikow was instantly killed and his 16-year-old son was knocked unconscious. About 2 o'clock the laborers were spading over a patch of ground when the storm broke. In the midst of the squall lightning struck Spandikow, passing through his spade to the ground. He was instantly killed and his son was found unconscious by his side when other laborers went to their assistance. A wound was found back of the father's left ear and his hands in which the spade was still grasped were lacerated. No marks were visible on the boy and the work of physicians soon restored him to consciousness.

LISTEN TO THE BACCALAUREATE.

The Rev. Charles Koerner Preaches to Lutheran Theological Students.

The fourth annual commencement exercises of the theological seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is at No. 1311 Sheffield avenue, began last night with a service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, La Salle avenue and Elm street. The Rev. Charles Koerner, pastor of the church, preached the baccalaureate sermon before a large audience of students and their friends. The graduating class numbers twenty-eight. The commencement exercises proper will be held Wednesday evening at the Wicker Park Church, corner of Le Moyne street and North Hoyne avenue.

Marquis of Queensberry on His Tricycle.



Absence of Stage Jealousy.

A pretty story of Christine Nilsson drifts from over the sea. The great diva was being asked her opinion of various singers, and gave it with a frankness, including one of herself and Mme. Alboni, but she did not once allude to Mme. Patti.

"You have not mentioned Mme. Patti," remarked the pertinacious interviewer.

"No," said Mme. Nilsson, "I have not. You are asking about singers. I do not regard Patti as a singer—I place her among the angels. A Patti only comes to a planet once in that planet's existence."

WOMEN IN CLAY PITS.

STRIKING BRICKMAKERS SAY THEY WORK IN THE BRICKYARDS.

Trade and Labor Assembly Indorses the Action of the Strikers—Frank Lawler's $2-a-Day Ordinance Provokes Some Discussion—Vessel Unloaders Explain Their Grievances—May-Day Parade Denounced—Quiet Along the North Branch—Some Yards to Try to Resume Work Today.

The brickyard strike and its causes and remedies were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly held at Bricklayers' Hall. Delegates representing the men who are now out were present and asked that the assembly should indorse their action. This was done, but not without discussion. During the talk over the matter it was brought out that women were employed in some of the brickyards. The women, it was said, were actually making brick, wheeling clay, and in some cases digging it. W. C. Pomeroy asked the Chairman to appoint a committee of five women to visit the yards and attempt the organization of the women.

Frank Lawler was present to speak on behalf of his ordinance to pay all city employés a minimum salary of $2 a day. Before he got a chance to speak, however, William Jones, ex-President of the assembly, told the audience what he thought of the measure. He said the only word that would describe the measure was "conology."

"The men at present employed by the city can't get paid even the $1.50 a day that is owing to them," continued Jones. "How, then, are you going to pay them $2? The Controller has told us we have no money to pay our just debts, and there is no doubt the statement is correct. We may and do think these men ought to be paid more for their work, but to attempt to force the city to do so is wrong and ridiculous."

This brought W. C. Pomeroy to his feet with the declaration that the man who quit fighting because he was afraid he was going to be beaten was no good.

Frank Lawler spoke strongly in favor of his measure. He said although it might be true the city at present could not pay $2 a day, yet he believed in putting the measure on the statute book so that as soon as prosperous days came the higher wages could be paid.

"I do not believe," he concluded, "that God put man on earth to become a mere machine. He ought to have some time to himself, and he ought to be paid so that he can live in comfort."

Mr. Lawler also referred to his plan for having the Aldermen donate their salary to the city for the space of one year so that the amount could be used for street and alley cleaning.

The vessel unloaders were represented by a delegation who explained what their grievance was against the O. S. Richardson company. From this it appears the company was unfortunate enough to be the first to have a coal-laden boat come in this year. The owners had previously agreed to pay only 8 cents a ton for unloading, and the firm that went over that amount had to pay a fine of $500. The Richardsons were the first to get a boat in and they offered to pay 8 cents. The men demanded the old scale of 12 cents and struck when they didn't get it. The assembly indorsed the action of the men.

The session wound up in a lively discussion as to whether in the recent May-day parade union men had marched behind a non-union band. Several men said it was so, and an attempt was made to learn the names of the offending union men, but this failed. The May-day procession came in for its usual scoring and was pronounced unauthorized and unrepresentative of labor.

Peace and harmony reigned along the North Branch yesterday, and no trouble of any nature occurred. The yards were deserted by the strikers, and the police detail was taken away early in the morning. Weickler's, Semling's, Zapel's and Kuster's yards will resume work today. Extra details of police will be stationed in all the yards, and ordered to deal summarily with obstreperous strikers. The latter claim no non-union men will work today, and expect to have little trouble in keeping them out of the yards.

ISSUES LABOR MUST SQUARELY FACE.

Trade and Labor Congress May Inaugurate a Series of Economic Lectures.

The advisability of inaugurating a course of lectures and discussions on economic subjects was talked over yesterday at the regular meeting of the Chcago Trade and Labor Congress. Some delegates deprecated any attempt to bring crowds together in meeting halls during the heat of summer. Delegate Britzius, however, urged there were matters of such pressing interest to be made known they could not wait on any man's personal comfort.

"Certain trades," he said, "have been pushed out of existence by the development of labor-saving machinery and others are being threatened. The shoemakers' trade is gone, for instance, so far as skilled labor is concerned. The same thing is coming to be the case with the tailors. It is only a matter of time when the printers will be deprived of their occupation. These are facts that should be forced on public attention without any delay, for they raise issues that the public must face, and the sooner and the more widely these conditions are made known the better it will be."

A committee of five was appointed to deal with the matter. A committee was also appointed to confer with unions interested for the purpose of organizing a course of six lectures, with stereopticon displays, next fall by Walter Vrooman on the subject of "The Wonders of Civilization."

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL UNION MEETS.

Many New Members Join It and Charters Applied For.

Seventy members of the recently formed American Industrial Union met yesterday at No. 206 La Salle street. Seventeen new members were admitted, and the constitution and by-laws read and adopted. The Secretary reported many applications for charters had been received. In a discussion concerning organized labor George W. Howard, General Secretary of the union, said all trades should combine in self-defense. Labor-saving machines were being introducd every day and lessening the number of men employed. Workingmen should fight united for eight hours and against overtime work, so that one man would not be compelled to do the work of two.

J. Delaney said the Civic Federation was organized to enforce the laws and had failed to do so. The union, he said, should take the place of the Civic Federation. Saturday night the union will meet to discuss honest money.

IT WILL FURNISH HORSE MEAT CANNED.

Company Formed in Oregon to Cater to a Certain Trade in Europe.

Portland, Ore., May 5.—[Special.]—S. Kinsman, stockman, and B. Selling and M. Sichel, capitalists, will tomorrow incorporate as the Oregon Packing and Fertilizing company, with a capital stock of $20,000. The object of the company is to slaughter and can horse meat. These men have known that if they could find a market for the meat they could make money. They have finally concluded they can find this in France and Germany. They have 6,000 horses bought and options on as many more. They have also an option on a slaughtering plant near Portland and will begin killing as soon as machinery for canning can be put in. This machinery has already been ordered. The new company will receive no accommodation whatever from the cattle meat companies, as they have refused to have anything to do with it.

CLASHES WITH UNITED STATES COURTS.

Choctaw Courts Will Not Be Permitted to Execute Outlaws.

South McAlester, I. T., May 5.—[Special.]—Kingsbury, Harkins, Moses, Williams, and others now convicted and under bond will again be before the Choctaw District Court tomorrow to be sentenced to be shot. They were to have been shot with Silan Lewis last year, but through interference by the United States Government they were respited until the present time. The Government has intimated the Choctaw officials will not be allowed to execute the prisoners, and should the Choctaw court attempt an execution steps will be taken by the commission to wipe out of existence all tribal courts having criminal jurisdiction. The proceeding is being watched with interest.

Congressman Hitt Is Better.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—Representative Hitt rested well last night and his condition is improved. The doctors are with him all the time, however.

"Strike, While the Iron is Hot!"

BUY YOUR PIANO THIS WEEK!

The list of "Extraordinary Piano Bargains" published yesterday will surely cause piano buying *to-day* which will break the great record of last Monday—*when 25 Pianos were sold.*

—We cannot assure piano buyers that "this great sale" will continuee beyond *this week*—we may be compelled to move to STEINWAY HALL even before it is ready for us (our landlord kindly allows us to remain here until the coming tenants want the building).

No sale heretofore has attracted the attention that this one is now doing.

LYON POTTER & Co.

174 WABASH AVENUE.

Before Going to Europe—

See special column of European advertisements of the Hotels, Shops, etc., throughout Europe, which appears in The New York Tribune on the Sailing Days of the principal Steamship lines, and on Sundays.

Fairly jumped into success —Pearline. Right from the very start. Notwithstanding all these hundreds of years of precedence behind that old-fashioned, backbreaking way of washing with soap, too.

Now, why was it? Why is it that hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline have been used in the few years since this washing-compound was invented? Just do your washing and cleaning with Pearline for a month, and you'll see.

It takes away the rubbing, but without any risk of harm. That puts it at the head of every known aid for washing.

461

Millions NOW USE Pearline

A CHIFFONIER

Is a piece of furniture which every man appreciates. The drawers afford ample space for the various articles of his wardrobe and the top and mirror are of convenient height for dressing.

His wife appreciates it because she then has the bureau all to herself.

Thus a chiffonier, besides being a very useful article, serves as a peacemaker.

To repeat a much-hackneyed phrase, we would say that "no family should be without one." We have them in all woods and at all prices from $6.00 to $200.00, both with and without mirrors.

In fact, we have everything in Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, and Lace Curtains from the most inexpensive to the finest made.

Our goods and prices are both reliable.

J.A.COLBY & SONS.

148-150-152-154 Wabash-av.

Buy of the makers. Factory, 85 to 89 Henry-st.

Johnnie's First Pants.

Every boy who buys his first pants suit at our store will receive, free, one-half dozen elegant cabinet photos of himself, taken in his new suit. We take him to the photo gallery, pay for the photos, and give them to him absolutely free. In after years these photos of the little fellow in his first pants will be treasured as the most valuable mementos of childhood. No other store in Chicago can show so fine a line of children's suits at such reasonable prices.

"Little Junior" Suits (like center boy in cut), for boys 3 to 6 years, $7 down to....	$1.75
"Little Reefer" Suits (like boy at right), for boys 3 to 8 years, $5.00 down to......	$2.00
English Galatea Wash Sailor Suits, worth $4.00 and $5.00, reduced to.......	$2.00

"The Putnam"

131-133 Clark-st.,
113-117 Madison-st.

A Discount—
A Big One.

For a few days we've brought down the prices of our dinner and toilet wares. Chance for quite a saving.

French & Potter Co.,
China, Glassware and Lamps.
Cor. Wabash Ave. and Washington.

REMOVED TO—
167 Wabash-av.

TURKISH RUGS,
Carpets and
Bric-a-Brac.

SPECIAL SALE
THIS WEEK.

G. M. MOURAD,
IMPORTER.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,
82 STATE-ST.,
Opp. Marshall Field's.
Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision.
Opera and Field Glasses.
Photographic Goods.
EYES EXAMINED FREE.

Kirk's Rain Water Maker,
Kirk's Soft Water Maker,
Miraculously changes the hardest waters to a soft and velvety consistency.
Made only by JAMES S. KIRK & CO., U. S. A.

$12 This Desk
REVELL'S
Wabash-av. & Adams-st
LOW PRICES
in Fine
Office Furniture.

ENDS IN A DOWNPOUR.

CHICAGO SOAKED AFTER A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WEATHER.

Sunday Ushered in Comfortably Cool, Runs Along Smoothly to 5 p. m. with the Mercury at 70 Degrees, When a Sudden Rise Starts the Elements in Noisy and Wet Action—Vegetation Blooms in the Parks in a Night—Ideal Day for an Outing.

Chicago got three kinds of weather yesterday—cool, hot, and wet. Up to 5 o'clock p. m. the temperature ran along evenly at 70°. A little spurt now and then just by way of diversion sent the mercury either up or down one or two points. At 5 o'clock, however, a wave of heat struck in and the little instrument in Prof. Moore's office that tells just what is going on in atmospheric circles made a dash and rapidly ran up to 82°. There it stopped and commenced sliding down again until 8 o'clock, when the 68° mark had been reached.

The quick rise brought rain. Heavy black clouds rolled up from the west, bringing with them sharp flashes of lightning, heavy thunder, and a down-pour that soaked the earth to a depth of one-half inch. It was 7:30 when the storm broke. The streets were full of theater-goers. While they rushed to shelter plenty of fancy bonnets got wet and light summer costumes had the starch taken out of them. The rain was general on a line with Chicago and 100 miles, from Omaha to Buffalo.

It was much hotter in other places than here. For instance at Detroit, Indianapolis, Springfield, and St. Louis the thermometer registered 90°; at Parkersburg, W. V., 94°; Toledo and Sandusky 88°, and Cleveland 86°.

Sudden Bloom in the Parks.

Vegetation took a jump in the twelve hours intervening between 7 o'clock Saturday night and the same hour Sunday morning which under ordinary circumstances would have required a week. In Lincoln Park the willows and dogwoods, which were simply budding on the evening of the closing day of the week, were full-leaved when the sun rose yesterday. The transformation was due to the rain. The trees, plants, flowers, and shrubs had all been in need of rain, and when it came they absorbed it quickly. There are two sassafras trees in Lincoln Park, and only two as far as diligent search can determine. These two trees, unknown to Park Commissioners and gardeners alike, were discovered by a Massachusetts botanist. These trees were so backward this year they could not be touched even casually for a root or bark supply. Saturday their branches were bare. Sunday they were full-leaved. So much for the rain.

There are a lot of willow trees in front of the schoolhouse on North State street. Willows put out their green early. This year these willows hung back. Saturday night, barring feeble buds, they were bare. Yesterday the leaves were developed and the trees cast a shade.

The noonday was cloudless yesterday, and a throng went to Lincoln Park. The dust was gone from the grass and the roads were hardened so that bicycling and riding and driving were pleasures without the usual inconvenience of dirt. The crowd in the park was a great one, and the chances are the majority of the animals will suffer today from indigestion brought on by an oversupply of peanuts and popcorn.

The Academy of Sciences was filled all day long. The recent additions to the collections were attractions which drew many visitors.

Bird Takes Smoky Refuge.

During the storm early in the evening a scarlet tanager, a bird with a red body and black wings, the most beautiful bird in coloration known to the Northern migration, flew into Monroe's cigar store in THE TRIBUNE Building. It flew about and beat itself against glass cases, and had more than a surfeit of cigar smoke before it found an exit. This bird, in common with others, migrates at night. It was beaten down by the storm and flew into the place where it saw a bright light.

SHE DROWNS HERSELF IN A CISTERN.

Mrs. Melissa Baker, While Deranged, Commits Suicide.

Mental derangement, brought on by illness and nervous prostration, caused Mrs. Melissa Baker to kill herself yesterday. She had been living with her sister, Mrs. G. J. Tucker, at No. 5945 Ontario street, Austin, and it had been known for some time that her mind was unbalanced. Those with whom she lived, however, did not think she would attempt to take her life, and no close watch was kept upon her. Last week her husband left for Los Angeles, Cal., and since his departure Mrs. Baker seemed to be exceptionally rational, although her health was not improved. Yesterday morning about daylight she left her room and, going down-stairs, opened the front door and walked out into the yard. Half an hour later her absence was discovered by Mrs. Tucker. The prints of bare feet in the soft dirt of the rear yard attracted her attention, and these were traced to the cistern. Looking into it Mrs. Tucker saw the body of her sister. Mrs. Baker was 45 years old, and leaves a husband and two children.

ELEVATOR CRUSHES VICTOR LYNN.

Sat in the Doorway and Did Not Hear It Coming Down.

Victor Lynn, aged 22, No. 2409 Hartzell avenue, Evanston, was fatally injured by a freight elevator at the J. Q. Adams Building, Wabash avenue and Congress street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Lynn had been sitting in the alley entrance to the elevator talking to Frank Sherman of No. 2009 Hartzell avenue, Evanston, and Thomas Donegan of No. 458 Ogden avenue. Thomas Donovan, engineer of the building, had run the elevator up several floors. Lynn did not hear the elevator coming until it was upon him. He looked up just as it struck him, and the back of his head and neck were caught and crushed against the edge of the shaft. Engineer Donovan did not know that any one was sitting beneath the elevator and was unable to check its speed when he saw Lynn. Lynn was the son of an Evanston plumber.

LECTURES WILL BEGIN TONIGHT.

Bishop Cheney Starts the Western Avenue M. E. Church Course.

The Western Avenue M. E. Church has planned for a lecture course which begins this evening with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles E. Cheney on the subject: "Rienzi in History and Fiction." Tuesday evening, May 7, the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson delivers his popular lecture on "Backbone," and Wednesday evening, May 8, the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis lectures on "John Ruskin's Message to the Nineteenth Century;" Thursday evening, May 16, the Rev. John H. Wilson of Indiana will give his great war lecture, "Ten Months in Andersonville Prison." The course will close with a grand concert Tuesday evening, May 21, with a program of unusual merit. The course tickets are $1 and a single admission 35 cents. The proceeds are for the benefit of the church improvement fund. Each lecture will be preceded by organ music by well-known artists.

Doctors Off for Their Convention.

Something more than 200 physicians of the Northwest left Chicago on a special train yesterday afternoon for Baltimore, where, Tuesday, the annual convention of the American Medical Association will meet. There were nearly 100 Chicago doctors in the party, and with many of them were their wives and families. The party was under charge of ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton.

Narrowly Escape Suffocation.

Fire broke out in the rear part of the confectionery store of Jacob Bloom, California and Armitage avenues, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and caused damage of $1,500 to the building, a two-story frame, and $1,000 to the contents. Mr. Bloom occupied the second floor as a dwelling. He and his family had a narrow escape from suffocation. The origin of the blaze is unknown. Insurance, $3,800.

The Lithuanian League Meets.

The Lithuanian Republican League met yesterday at Thirty-third street and Auburn avenue. It indorsed A. R. Monstaine as honorary member and elected an Executive committee as follows: President Jontis, M. Waranko, A. Janksztis, W. Wabail, and L. Azukos.

Bits of Local News.

William Keating, 48 years old, died suddenly at No. 120 North Green street yesterday morning. The body was removed to Mitchell's morgue, No. 1223 Milwaukee avenue, where an inquest will be held this morning. Keating had been drinking heavily for several days.

Manager G. D. Ross of the Windermere Hotel says the reported trouble with striking waiters in that hotel Saturday afternoon did not take place in the dining-room. The statement that dishes were broken and that some of the guests were frightened he also says is an error.

James Callahan, 15 years old, who lives in West Thirteenth street, near Throop, will be arraigned in the Maxwell Street Police Court this morning to answer to a charge of beating and almost drowning 5-year-old Eddie Lutwiche, No. 55 Hastings street, in a water trough Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Ann Kane was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit great bodily injury. Miss Sadie Kerrigan, No. 51 Ontario street, the complainant, said that while she was talking to another woman on Ontario street yesterday morning Mrs. Kane struck her in the face with some heavy instrument.

THE PEOPLE OF NEW GUINEA.

Some Queer Notions—Remarkable Strength of Domestic Ties.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London Sir William Macgregor, Administrator of British New Guinea, read a paper on that country and its people. In the course of his paper he said that the colony now called British New Guinea was formally annexed to the Queen's dominions by the first Administrator Sept. 4, 1888. The natives probably numbered from 300,000 to 400,000. The majority were of a rich or dark bronze color, but it varied from a brown, that might be called black, to a yellowish brown. The darkest people were confined to the gulf and Fly estuary. Inland tribes at the British-German boundary, at the center of the island, were of a light bronze; the Tugeri, the tribes on the Morehead, at Biroe on the Upper Purari, and those near Kovio (Mount Yule) were much the same color as the dark brown of Port Moresby.

In temper they were cheerful, full of fun, and generally so contented as to offer a refreshing contrast to the more complaining Britisher. An excellent characteristic of the Papuan was that he was not quarrelsome nor violently passionate. Suicide was very rare among them, compared with Fijians, for example, and was far less frequent than among the Line Islanders. When it did take place, it was, as a rule, the outcome of one of the strongest and best characteristics of the race—affection. Occasionally a woman would climb a tall cocoanut tree and kill herself by jumping down because she had become convinced that she could never again meet among men with a husband so good as the one she had lost. This family affection was so strong as to be not infrequently an impediment to the employment of men away from their own districts. It was not often that a man cared to remain longer than one year in the constabulary because he was separated from his family and friends.

The London Missionary Society found it difficult to get the wives of native teachers to live in strange villages for the same reason. The strong feeling of affection that the Papuan felt for his relations and neighbors did not, however, prevent him from doing to others what appeared terribly cruel things. It must not, however, be forgotten that in certain circumstances cruel murder was, according to their code of ethics, a conspicuous virtue, a moral duty. A homicide could sometimes be paid for in property, but the more natural and more common method was to have blood for blood. Little that was positive could be said about the religious belief of these people. Apparently they all, without exception, believed that man was compounded of a body and a spirit. The latter left its tenement during sleep, and at death did not return. Hence, in waking up a sleeper, they proceeded to rouse him by degrees, that the spirit might have time to return and take its place.

There were four mission bodies at work in the colony. By mutual understanding they occupied distinct districts. The oldest was the London Missionary Society, which commenced operations in that part of the world some three-and-twenty years ago. They occupied the coast line from the British-Dutch boundary to East Cape, with the exception of Ravao Island and the Mekeo district, which was being worked by the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. In British New Guinea, however, were needed many more missionaries and teachers. There were probably hundreds of thousands of natives there who had never heard of the gospel, of the charity of the Christian religion, or of morality. They had no old religion to break down to make room for the gospel; there was a government that was only too glad to facilitate mission work where this was possible. The force of teachers at present at work there, the money now being spent in New Guinea by our mission bodies, would never reach the whole of our own heathen in that colony.

BITTER DENUNCIATION OF CATHOLICS.

Oregon Cumberland Presbyterians Adopt the A. P. A. Propaganda.

Portland, Ore., April 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—At the annual meeting of the Oregon Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church held at Woodburn a series of resolutions were adopted which will tend greatly to increase the religious strife now rampant, not only in Oregon but throughout the United States, consequent upon the propagation of the tenets of the American Protective Association. The action of the Cumberland Church of Oregon has proven not only a surprise but a shock to the people of all denominations. The resolutions, however, speak for themselves. They are:

Whereas, In view of the fact that the Declaration of Independence of our United States declares all the peple equal and entitled to equal rights, and that the Constitution of our Nation places the power of government in the hands of the people, and vouchsafes to each citizen the right of free speech, and to the public the privilege of a free press, and further declares a separation of the Church and State; and

Whereas, We believe this to be in strict accord with divine teaching; and

Whereas, The sins of intemperance and profanity are growing in many of our communities, being encouraged and indulged in by those who have a name to be Christians—viz.: Roman Catholics; and

Whereas, This same Roman Catholic Church has ever usurped political authority wherever it had the power, and has done so in strict accord to its church policy; and

Whereas, In our opinion the public school system is the bulwark of American citizenship, loyalty, freedom, and intelligence, and that wherever such a system has been destroyed great evil has invariably resulted therefrom; and,

Whereas, It is now and ever has been the policy of the Roman Catholic Church to claim exclusive right to educate the young in private schools and to this end it is now doing all in its power to build up its institutions, asking for and receiving money from our National and State Treasuries, and at the same time tearing down our school system by every means in its hands and in the interim attempting to set up a papal throne for the triple crown; and,

Whereas, It is now as it ever has been that the influence and practice of the clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic Church are opposed to temperance, virtue, morality, purity—to-wit: public intelligence, freedom, and true godliness—and that it has been our observation that wherever these people have held the balance of power the immorality, profanity, Sabbath-breaking, and intemperance have gone hand-in-hand with ignorance and superstition, and, in short, that the whole of the better nature of man has been prostituted and degraded; and

Whereas, There is now a heavy immigration to our country of poor, ignorant, and priest-ridden Catholics from Europe, and that it is the policy of the priests of this country to influence such against our free institutions and to incite them to strikes and mob violence whereby much property is destroyed and many lives lost; and

Whereas, Every Roman Catholic has sworn allegiance to the Bishop of Rome (Leo XIII.); be it therefore

Resolved, 1. That, in our opinion, all Roman Catholic immigration to the United States of America should be stopped.

2. That no Roman Catholic be made a citizen of the United States of America until he first forswear his allegiance to all foreign power, including the Pope, sitting at Rome or elsewhere.

3. That we do all in our power to break down the influence of the Pope and the priests in our country.

5. That we warn all against sending their children to the Catholic schools or where they may come under the influence of any Roman Catholic.

5. That we use every diligence to keep Roman Catholics out of office of influence or trust.

6. That we send a copy of these resolutions to the Cumberland Presbyterian for publication.

Why He Brought Suit.

"Dey tells me Brer Johnson is suin' de preacher in Justice court."

"Dat so?"

"Yes; lost his razor when dey wuz baptizin' him, an' couldn't go ter de strawberry festival?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Lost Chords.

Several Egyptian harps have been recovered from tombs. In some the strings are intact, and give forth distinct sounds after a silence of 3,000 years.

Best cabinet photos, 15 in three styles $3, at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater.

TO FIX TONNAGE RATE

DISPUTE OF LONG STANDING AS TO WESTERN FREIGHT.

It Is Finally Left to the Chairman of the Western Freight Association for Decision—The Territory Involved Is in British Columbia Just Across the Border—Western Passenger Rates Are Reduced from Denver to the Missouri River—General News of the Railroads.

At various times during the last two years the question as to what division should apply on tonnage from Eastern territory, when routed via St. Paul or Minneapolis, to the Kootenai Lake country, has been presented to the Western Freight Association. At the last meeting of the Western and Northwestern lines it was again submitted and was referred to the Chairman for disposition. The territory described is in British Columbia, just across the border from the northwestern corner of Montana, the northern portion of Idaho, and the northeastern part of Washington. It is a mining country, and during the last few years has attracted much attention. Originally, the bulk of the traffic from the East to the aforesaid territory was carried via the Central Pacific railway, and the lines in the Western Freight Association consigned their shipments mainly via Winnipeg.

In August, 1890, the Northern Pacific commenced to share in that traffic, carrying it to Spokane over its own line, and thence via the Spokane Falls and Northern railway to Little Dallas, and thence on the Columbia River to Kootenai destinations. In the summer of 1892 the extension of the Great Northern was completed to Bonner's Ferry, on the Kootenai River, from which point boats were used north to Kootenai Lake, and by that means all points in that territory became accessible. Percentages were established with the Great Northern railway for the division of through rates on Kootenai Lake traffic based on tariffs between Bonner's Ferry and St. Paul and those east thereof. The divisions thus determined have since remained in effect on shipments via Bonner's Ferry.

The contention of the Western Freight Association has been that the division last referred to should govern alike on shipments whether carried via Bonner's Ferry or Spokane. To such opinion the Northern Pacific has invariably demurred for the reason that divisions were in effect with the latter company for two years before the Great Northern was completed to Bonner's Ferry. Early in the year 1893 Western Freight Association roads agreed with those extending to North Pacific coast points that on shipments to the Kootenai Territory the division of the established through rates to be allowed east of Minnesota Transfer and Omaha should be 17½ per cent, and that until May 1, 1893, on freight to Spokane proper, Western lines should accept the same earnings they would receive on like offerings to North Pacific coast terminals. Chairman Midgley now rules that on all descriptions of freight originating at points within the Western Freight Association or in the territory east thereof, when forwarded via Spokane to the Kootenai Lake country, the associated roads may accept, south of Minnesota Transfer, the same earnings they would be entitled to receive on corresponding shipments, provided they were destined to Spokane proper.

WESTERN PASSENGER RATES REDUCED

Ten Dollar Rates Put in Effect from Denver to Missouri River.

As predicted in THE TRIBUNE Friday passenger rates from Colorado points to the Missouri River took a tumble Saturday. Full confirmation of the reports that the Union Pacific had stocked the Denver scalping offices with return portions of home-seekers' tickets which were being sold by the scalpers at $10 from Denver to the Missouri River were received during the day. In consequence the Burlington and Missouri River railroad (Burlington route west of the Missouri River) issued the following notice:

"Owing to the Denver market being stocked with return portion home-seekers' tickets, May 7 to 19 inclusive, we will make limited rate of $10 from Denver to Missouri River common points, both selling and basing."

The above notice having been promulgated by Chairman Caldwell to the Western Passenger Association line the Santa Fé and Rock Island roads decided to meet the cut rates. Other roads will no doubt give notice of a corresponding reduction today. Fears are entertained that the trouble cannot be kept confined to the territory from Denver to Missouri River points, but the cut rate will be extended east of the Missouri River to Chicago. It may also spread westward from Denver to Salt Lake City, Utah. The Rio Grande claims the Union Pacific is manipulating Utah rates and threatens to make an open reduction in a few days. This new outbreak on the part of the Union Pacific has a most discouraging effect on the managers of other Western roads who have been making strenuous efforts during the last two weeks to bring about an agreement for the maintenance of rates. The Union Pacific had promised to behave itself hereafter, and join in an agreement. For this reason it was thought that a new association west of the Missouri River could be organized, even if the lines east of the Missouri River refused to come to terms.

TO HEAR COMPLAINTS OF SHIPPERS.

Interstate Commerce Commission Begins Its Session Here Today.

Most of the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which is to meet in session here today, are at the Palmer House. Those who arrived yesterday were Chairman William R. Morrison of Illinois, W. G. Veasey, Vermont, Secretary M. D. Decker of Washington, and J. H. Fishbeck of Washington. J. D. Yeomans of St. Paul will probably join the other members in Chicago this morning. The commission has been traveling for several days. After a chat with Senator Palmer and J. W. Richards, who were in the hotel when he arrived, Mr. Morrison retired to his apartments, where he remained all day. The other members spent the day visiting several of the parks.

The session of the commission will begin at 11 o'clock this morning in Room No. 55 of the Custom-House Building. All the members will have arrived by this morning, it is expected, and the work of the commission will be immediately begun. The first case to be considered is that of George Castle against the Baltimore and Ohio railway company. Castle, who is a contractor in this city, alleges in shipments of sand the railway company discriminated against him in rates and facilities in favor of a man named Brown.

Another case which will be considered is one brought by the Fruit Growers' Association of Illinois, with headquarters at Cobden, against the Illinois Central railway company. The fruit men allege the company has raised the rates on fruit and vegetables shipped in refrigerator cars 7 cents on every hundred pounds above the ordinary rate in common cars, and that the increased rate only applies from certain stations in the southern part of Illinois. Other roads in the same territory, they allege, do not charge the extra rate which the Illinois Central exacts.

The other cases to be heard this week are continued cases, the hearing of which commenced in Denver April 22 last. George Kendell alleges unfair rates are charged in and out of Denver, both east and west, when compared with rates through Denver to and from the Pacific coast and the Mississippi River and Chicago. Another case continued from the Denver session is that brought by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. The claim is that the rate upon iron and steel rails from Denver to San Francisco is $1.60, and that from Chicago to San Francisco it is only 60 cents. After the complaint was filed, it is alleged, a reduction was made on shipments out of Denver, but the rate is still extortionate.

The commission, Secretary Decker says, will probably consider no other cases here.

Will Have a New Line to Chicago.

Cleveland, O., May 5.—[Special.]—An important meeting of the Superintendents of the Nypano road (New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio) will be held in Cleveland next week to decide on the sping time card. It is the general impression that two new territories will be opened. One will be a through service to Cincinnati and the other a direct route to Chicago out of Cleveland. The opening of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling road's extension makes these changes possible. The Chicago line will place the Erie in a position to demand a differential rate. Up to yesterday it was thought the new routes would not be opened up until fall, but certain movements have been made during the last few days that would indicate that the changes will be made some time during the month of June.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Traffic Association lines for the following occasions: Woman's Board of Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Evansville, Ind., May 7 to 9, from all association points; Home Forum Benefit Order, Detroit, Mich., May 14 and 15, from all Central Traffic Association points; second annual University Extension conference, Joliet, Ill., May 17 to 20, from points in Illinois; Knoxville Gun club, Knoxville, Tenn., May 18 to 26, from all association points; general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, Pittsburg, Pa., from all Central Traffic, Trunk Line, Southern, and Western Association points; National Municipal League, Cleveland, O., May 29 to 31, from all association points.

Railway News Notes.

Judge Allen in the United States court at Springfield, Ill., has accepted the resignation of John King as receiver for the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway and appointed E. B. Thomas as receiver in his stead.

Joseph S. Leeds, who has gained such envious reputation as Traffic Manager of the California Traffic Association, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the St. Louis Business-Men's League. He enters upon his new duties May 15, and the books and records of the Traffic Commissioner will be removed from the Equitable Building, St. Louis, to the traffic department of the Business-Men's League.

A brief meeting of the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern railroad was held in Indianapolis last Friday. The old board was reëlected. The directors say it is their intention to have the road in operation between Peoria and Muncie by Sept. 1. Afterwards extensions to Chicago and Cincinnati are projected either by independent route or by traffic arrangement with other lines. The company is booming the town of Matthews, and last week it took an option on 2,300 acres designed for town lots.

A new passenger schedule will be put into effect by the Great Northern railway today, reducing its present time to northwestern points. The running time between St. Paul and Montana points is reduced about three hours, between St. Paul and Spokane eight hours, and between St. Paul and Pacific coast points eight and a half hours. This, it is claimed, will give the Great Northern railway the quickest time to the Pacific coast by four hours over any route from the East to the Pacific coast.

SEVERE BLOWS IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

Fred Conkhite and His Team Killed at Henderson, Ill.—Peoria Suffers.

Galesburg, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—During the storm last night Fred Conkhite and his team were killed at Henderson by lightning. The storm was severe at Abingdon, unroofing a large wagon factory and causing damage of $10,000. Reports from the country say hay barns and cribs were blown down and damage done to trees.

Peoria, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The worst hail-storm in the history of Peoria swept over the city shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, doing thousands of dollars' damage. The hail, which was accompanied by heavy rain, continued for fully fifteen minutes. Thousands of lights of glass were broken and trees and small fruit ruined. Considerable damage was also done by the heavy rain, which flooded the buildings from which glass had been broken.

Harvard, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—A severe rain and wind storm, accompanied by hail, struck this city this afternoon about 4 o'clock, blowing down trees and breaking window glass in a score of residences. Fruit of all kinds was badly injured.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5.—[Special.]—A terrific storm swept over the southern portion of Cullman County this afternoon, destroying barns and laying waste orchards. The wires are down and only meager information can be obtained. It is reported that the house of James Ellis, near Hanceville, was blown down and his 11-year-old boy was killed and wife seriously injured. There are reports of other fatalities, but they cannot be verified. The damage to outbuildings and the fruit crop was widespread.

Cincinnati, O., May 5.—Advices from Southern Ohio, Southeastern Indiana, and Northeastern Kentucky report phenomenal waterspouts before sunset last night. At McGonigle's Station, near Hamilton, crops were badly damaged; also bridges and fences. In Scioto County the people were greatly alarmed. Much damage was done around New Boston. About two miles from Harrodsburg, Ky., a waterspout inundated the country. Water was three feet deep in the fields, carrying logs and fencing into the highways. Trees were blown down, a lot of outhouses carried away, and crops damaged. There was a terrific cloudburst at noon today between Torrent and Fincastle, Ky., causing a big landslide. The north fork of the Kentucky River rose three feet in one hour.

Princeton, Ill., May 5.—A hail and electrical storm passed over here today, doing great damage to small buildings and blowing down trees. Hail-stones broke thousands of window lights.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—This was the hottest day for this time of the year within the history of the Weather Bureau station here. The maximum temperature was 90.2°. At 7 p. m. the mercury stood at 83°.

Cut glass was never so reasonable in price as now. See the new Devonshire Cutting. Same price as Strawberry Diamond, but much handsomer.

LORD SHOLTO DOUGLAS AND MISS FORETTA ADDIS, HIS VARIETY HALL FLAME.
[From the San Francisco Examiner.]

END OF SCHOOL DAYS.

OPENING OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Bradley Delivers the Baccalaureate Address to the Class—He Speaks of Peter as the Typical Leader in the Church—Students Told Not to Expect Too Enthusiastic a Welcome from Their First Charges—The Rev. Kelly Speaks at Night.

Commencement week of Garrett Biblical Institute began at Evanston yesterday. The baccalaureate address was delivered in the First Methodist Church at 10:30 a. m. by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Bradley. It was preceded by a students' love feast led by Dr. Little. Dr. Bradley spoke on the rock upon which Christ builds his triumphant church, and his text was: "And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." He said in part:

"What did Jesus mean when he said 'this rock?' It may well seem rash to enter here into the region of world-wide and age-long controversies when I can hope at best to touch but lightly upon differences of opinion which divide hundreds of millions of our fellow-Christians into parties often mutually exclusive. I do not enter this region with a controversial purpose. I ask your patience for a little while, such patience as the pilot of a transatlantic steamship deserves from passengers when he steers them into the perilous waters of the Grand Banks. My purpose, like his, is to pass through the district of fogs and icebergs into safer seas.

"It seems strange that any one has ever believed that by 'this rock' Jesus referred to himself. He is called elsewhere in the scriptures and undoubtedly is the absolute and divine foundation of his church. But in the text Jesus speaks of himself not as the foundation but the architect of the holy temple. If we are to take our Lord's words in their most natural meaning we must understand that Peter is himself 'this rock.' This is done most emphatically by the Roman Catholic Church, which claims that Peter himself is the sole foundation stone of the church. Less stately than the Roman position, but still impressive, is the High Anglical view, which makes Peter first in an apostolic body which was gifted with exclusive sacerdotal powers. In the light of the New Testament history I maintain that Peter was designated a rock as the original, typical, and representative leader in the church. He was the first great Christian leader, representing primarily those original leaders, apostles, who were gifted with special powers and placed in positions of especial authority and opportunity in the Church of Christ.

Foundation of the Church.

"If Melancthon's statement be liberally interpreted it puts the essential truth clearly and truly in two words—'The foundation-stone of the Church of Christ is the "true ministry."' If this view be correct we have restored to essential unity our conception of the holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. Through ignorance and prejudice true Christians of different names may excommunicate each other, saying 'I am of Paul, I am of Apollos,' but human folly cannot destroy that which is essential and divine."

The speaker then went on to show that Peter's fundamental qualifications for leadership in the church were in his character, in his training, and in the conviction he attained.

"Some of you remember well," he continued, "those dark days during the War of the Rebellion, when in spite of great armies of heroic and patriotic men, in spite of the treasure and blood poured out like water, our cause suffered defeat after defeat, and how the people's bitterness and chagrin and clamorous demand for a competent leader was expressed by a great newspaper in an appeal to Abraham Lincoln, which was headed:

"'WANTED—A MAN.'

"And the victory was won when Abraham Lincoln gave to the Union armies as their leader—a man."

To the members of the graduating class Dr. Bradley said:

"You constitute the thirty-eighth class to go forth from Garrett and one of the largest and strongest we have yet sent forth. You join this week that body of our alumni which Dr. Ridgaway truly called 'the glory and strength of Garrett.' I recall as a sacred memory this hour that our beloved and sainted President used sometimes to express his ardent hope and prayer that some day Garrett might send forth some man like Wesley who might originate at this heart of the Western world another world-wide religious movement and mark another victorious epoch in the history of the church. This hope and prayer is ours also."

Some Words of Advice.

"You are all together in the Lord's house today no doubt for the last time. Soon nearly two score churches will welcome you as chief leaders. The churches are not likely to spout over any one of you in wild enthusiasm, as the people did over Chrysostom: 'Hail, worthy of the priesthood, thirteenth apostle, Christ hath sent thee.' But each church served by any of you in the years to come has the right to have it said of you with truth: 'Christ hath sent him to us.'

"I knew a man in Christ Jesus about fourteen years ago who in a crowded church the last night of a conference session was receiving his first appointment. As the venerable Bishop prayed before reading the fateful list to the inward eye of the young man there appeared as if standing beside the Bishop a vision of the glorified Christ. The outstretched hands, bearing prints of nails, were raised as if to bless and commission his servants to go and do his work. It was not hallucination; it was a glimmer of spiritual insight and brought holy comfort in many a dark hour afterward. But there is a higher faith which not only sees here and at conference the invisible Christ but grasps the glorious fact of the Christ living and ever present, and coöperates with the Christian worker in all his work. Such a heavenly presence, it is our hope and prayer, is saying to each of you today in answer to your faith and love: 'Blessed art thou; my Father has revealed me unto thee. I will be daily present with thee in thy work, and whether it be great or small, upon thee as upon a rock I will build my church.'"

In the evening the Rev. W. V. Kelley of New York, editor of the Methodist Review, gave the annual address at the First Methodist Church.

STATISTICS FOR THE IDLY CURIOUS.

Computations on Smoke Puffs, Kisses, Air Pressure, and Politeness.

A German lover of figures has made the following curious calculations, says the Berliner Abend Post: A man smoking a pipe of medium size blows out of his mouth for every time he fills the pipe 700 smoke clouds. If he smokes four pipes a day for twenty years he blows out 20,440,000 smoke clouds.

If two lovers spend four hours together and the lover takes or receives 200 kisses—low calculation—and each kiss lasts ten seconds in five years' time the lover would have 365,000 kisses, and their lips would have been united for the space of forty-two days and six hours.

If the entire population is considered to be 1,400,000,000 the brains of this number of human beings would weigh 1,922,712 tons, or as much as ninety-six ironclads of the ordinary size.

The air pressure on a person of ordinary size is thirteen and a half tons.

A man of 50 years of age has in ordinary cases undressed himself 18,350 times, and, of course, dressed himself just as many times.

When a person on the street raises his hat, makes a bow, the work of a second, he is carried by the movement of the earth 500 meters round with the planet, three miles round the sun, and nearly a mile forward with the sun.

Perplexing Problem.

"Who is going to be the best man at your wedding?" asked Hicks of Garraway, who is shortly to marry a "new woman."

"I don't know," said Garraway, sadly. "Miss Strongmind and I have not settled yet which of us is to have that honor."—Harper's Bazar.

A New Competition.

At Kioto, in an exhibition of Japanese manufacture just opened, textiles, leather, machinery, upholstery, hardware, surgical and scientific instruments, glassware, etc., are shown at prices distancing all European competition.

Australian Butter.

Fresh butter has been transported from Australia to England and sold at a profit for 25 cents a pound. The freight amounts to two cents a pound. The next Australian experiment will be with poultry.

Ghastly Gardening.

In the Père Lachaise Cemetery at Paris one of the keepers was found recently to have been cultivating vegetables on the graves.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Water in the Lakes Unusually Low.

The low water levels on the lakes this spring are nowhere more noticeable than in Green Bay. There the water level has dropped to such an extraordinary extent that Whaleback Rock is bare and has been sighted by several Captains. The least depth of water over this shoal was between three and four feet, which shows that the water in the bay has lowered more than that. This shoal lies right in the center of Green Bay, on a line between Cedar River and Death's Door entrance. There is not a better known danger spot on the lake to mariners than Whaleback Rock. "I have heard people tell of seeing the top of Whaleback Rock out of water," Capt. Frank Higgie, a veteran lake navigator, said, "but I have never had any reason for believing their story. There seems no doubt now that it is bare, and it marks the lowest stage of water I have ever known. That shoal used to diminish the lumber fleet as much as any other one place on the lake and has many wrecks to answer for."

Around the Lakes.

LUDINGTON, Mich., May 5.—The steamer Porter, which was sunk off the piers, was today pumped out and towed into the harbor.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 5.—The steamer Curtis, down-bound with a tow, was disabled when near here by her boiler giving out, and was towed into this port. The barges are at anchor in the straits.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 5.—The steamer I. W. Nicholas, down-bound, went ashore on Caribou Island. She had to jettison considerable flour before she was released. It is thought the amount was about 1,600 barrels. The boat is not injured.

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—Eddy Brothers & Shaw have contracted with F. W. Wheeler & Co. of Bay City to build them a steel steamer which will be a duplicate of the J. J. McWilliams, launched at their yards recently. The steamer Parks Foster, grounded at Grosse Point, was released by the Saginaw this morning. The Susquehanna, down-bound, is now aground at Grosse Point.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 5.—Red and black flags have been placed on the buoys at the head of Hay Lake channel where the turn is made. It is regarded as imperative by the vessel interests that a can buoy be placed there at once. The damage done to steamers already on account of the place not being properly buoyed amounts to $25,000. The river patrol boat should be placed in commission again.

Vessel Movements.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Ida Olson.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Arrived—Louisiana.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Curry, Tampa, Hadley.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Christie, Sonsmith.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Merrill, Ida Olson.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Paris, Pabst, John Duncan.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Elphicke, Wade, David Wallace. Cleared—Maryland, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Merrimac, Waukesha. Cleared—Saranac, Buffalo.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Caledonia. Cleared—R. Winslow, Inter Ocean, Chicago; Erin, Danforth, St. Catharines, coal.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Hurd, Avon, Northern Queen, Zenith, Manitowoc, St. Lawrence, Mather and consorts, Kirby, America, Sawyer, Tuxbury, Redfern, Nicol. Departed—Brazil, Nyanza, Alva, Northern King, Fisk Ketcham, Owen, Gratwick (steel), City of Traverse, Niles, Buffalo; Card, Ashland.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Seneca, Washburn, Boston, Lycoming, Pope, P. B. Locke, Teutonic, Majestic, Doud, Houghton, Jackson, Bottsford, Gilbert. Cleared—J. W. Moore, Milwaukee, Alaska, Chicago; Japan, North Star, Superior, Shrigley, Pequaming; Hutchinson, Northern Wave, Duluth; Cayuga, Milwaukee.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Outhwaite and consort, 1:20 a. m.; Chicago, Favorite, Roman, 4:30; Davidson, 4:40; Two Parkers, 5; James, 5:15; Clarion, 6; German, 6:30; Corona, 6:50; Ayer, 7; Macy and consort, 10:30; Venice, 10:40; Neosho, 11:20; Flower, 12:30 p. m.; Norman, 2; Florida, 3:30; Curtis and consort, 4; Helena, 5:40. Up—Dewell and consort, 7 a. m.; Porter, 7:15; Kearsarge, 8; Hayward, 9:40; Buffalo, 10:10; Wyoming, Tuscarora, 1:15 p. m.; Barbarian, Mohawk, 3:30; Palmer, 6:30. Down—Syracuse, 9; Maryland, Veronica and consort, Globe, 9:10. Up—Pillsbury, 7:30. Wind, west, light, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Nebraska, 12:20 p. m.; Northern Wave, 12:30; Progress, 4; Gratwick [wood], 5; Plankinton, 5:30. Down—Edwards, Golden Age, 9:30 last night; Gov. Smith, 10:20; Ira Owen, 12:20 a. m.; Vance, 12:40; Russia, Iron Chief and consort, 5:30; Alcona, Alta, 6; Cambria, 7:20; Briton, 7:30; Maruba, Malta, 8; Marion, 8:10; Parks Foster, 9; Ralph, Harold, 9:30; Weed, 10:30; C. H. Green and consorts, Roby, 11:30; Corsica, 12:15 p. m.; Hoyt and consorts, 1; Choctaw, 2:30; La Salle, Manchester, 3; Saxon, 3:30; Mariposa, 4; Wawatam, 4:15; Grecian, 5:20.

Up—Iosco, 5:40; Milwaukee, 5:50; Wilhelm, Nirvana, 6:50; Moore, 7; Hope and consort, Joliet, 7:30; Specular, Magnetic, 8:10. Down—Roumania, Barium, 5:50; Madden and barges, 6; Tioga, Wilbur, 8:10; Pioneer, 9:10.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Panther and consort, 11 last night; Lansing, 12:30 a. m.; Niko and consorts, 3; Merida, 6:30; Pontiac, 8; Uganda, 9; Hesper and consorts, Drake, 10; Prentice and consorts, 11; Whitaker and consort, C. P. Minch, 12:30 p. m.; Mecosta and consort, 2; Centurian, 3; City of Naples, 4; Sitka and consort, 5:30. Down—Charles Eddy, 10 last night; Castalia, midnight; Republic, Masaba, 7:30 a. m.; J. C. Lockwood, 8:30; Marina, Palmer, 9:30; Griffin, Australasia, 10:30; Maytham, 11:30; London, 1 p. m.; Mahoning, 2:30; Nicholas, 3:30; Emory Owen, 5; Cherokee and consort, 6.

Up—McWilliams, 6:30; Northern Light, Torrent and consort, 8; Smith and consort, 9. Down—New Orleans, Moran, 7; Peck and consort, 8:30.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Yakima and consort, 9:30 last night; Jenks, Cuba, 11; Baldwin and consorts, 11:30; Armour, midnight; Eber Ward, 12:40 a. m.; McVittie, 1; Iron King and consort, Egan, 2; Chisholm, 2:40; Pahlow and consort, 4; Edward Smith No. 1 and consorts, 5; Vail and consort, Servia, Tice and consort, 7; Fitzhugh, Reindeer, 7:30; Robert Mills, 8:30; Mt. Clemens, 9; Iroquois, 11; Morley, Ewen, 11:30; Nimick, 2:30 p. m.; John Owen, 2:40. Down—Mariposa, noon; Grecian, 1 p. m.; Atlantis, Alpena, 1:15; Susquehanna, 3; Tioga, 3:40; Wilbur, 4; Cataract, 5; Rhodes, 5; Pioneer, 5:10. Arrived—Thompson.

Up—Sauber, 6; Northern Wave, 6:50; Tower, Flint, Pasadena, 7; Presley and consorts, 7:40; Averell, 8:30; Continental, Holland, 8:40. Down—Garden City and barges, 7:10; James Marshall, 8; Niagara and barges, 8:20. Arrived—C. H. Starke, Sachem, Sturges. Wind, south, light.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—G. Dunbar, Empire; M. T. Greene, Traverse City; John Otis, Gladstone; Guido, Pierport; Winnie Wing, E. Buckley, Ottawa, Manistee; St. Joseph, City of Toledo, Naubinway; S. K. Martin, M. C. Neff, Menominee. Merchandise—City of Charlevoix, Cheboygan; Commodore, Codorus, Hudson, Lehigh, Rochester, Buffalo; City of Duluth, Duluth. Salt—Narragansett, Ludington. Light—Arthur Orr, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Merchandise—City of Charlevoix, Cheboygan. Grain—Omaha, Kingston.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

Judge Tuley—132661—Prinley vs. Imperial Hotel Co.; dec. sale.—4922—Proudfoot vs. Adams; final dec.

Judge Brentano—3529—Chicago Trust and Savings Bank vs. Stanley; dec. sale.

Judge Tuthill—136815—Burke vs. Simon; dec. sale.—2349—Meyer vs. Klein; dec. confg. Master's report of sale.—9692—Ryan vs. Flanagan; dec. sale.

Judge Payne—2259—Divorce—Augusta I. Kerting from Christian G. F. Kerting.—5238—Dora D. Liby from Anthna Liby.—4763—John Watson from Mary Watson.—4738—Parker, trustee, vs. Thomas; defi. dec.—3112—Kenny vs. Read; decree.—3642—International B., L. and I. Union vs. Klaus; dec. sale.

Additional Calls for Today.

Judge Windes—Contested motions at 9 a. m.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—Nos. 4152, 4153, 4213, 4214, 3074, 3625, 3854, 3445, 3359, 3321.

Judge Brentano—Branch No. 2—Nos. 4150, 4154, 4155, 4159, 4161, 3401, 3244.

Judge Stein—Branch No. 3—Nos. 4156, 4157, 4158, 4162, 4163, 3957, 3758, 3759, 3746, 3530, 3462, 3279.

Judge Windes—Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Neely—Branch No. 5—Nos. 2654, 2553.

Judge Sears—Branch No. 6—Quasi-criminal.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois, generally fair, cooler in extreme southern portion, southeasterly winds.

For Ohio, conditions favorable for thunder storms, cooler, variable winds.

For Indiana, generally fair, cooler in southern portion, variable winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, except showers in southern portion, cooler in the extreme southern portion, southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, southwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, except showers in eastern portion in the early morning, warmer in extreme southern portion, southeasterly winds.

For Nebraska and Kansas, fair, variable winds.

For Montana, fair in the eastern portion, showers in the western portion, westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	29.78	76	78	S. E.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.74	66	72	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.36	42	44	N. E.	Rain	.06
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	80	88	S. E.	Fair	
Cairo, Ill.	29.94	80	88	S.	Cl'dy	
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	72	80	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.70	58	62	N. W.	Cl'dy	
Chicago	29.94	80	82	W.	Cl'dy	
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	76	88	S.	Cl'dy	
Cleveland, O.	30.02	80	86	S. E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.86	66	80	S.	Fair	.40
Denver, Colo.	29.88	68	70	S.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.86	66	74	N. W.	Fair	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	82	90	N. E.	Cl'dy	
Dodge City, Kas	29.84	68	80	S.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	29.72	60	68	S. W.	Fair	
El Paso, Tex.	29.84	80	80	S. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.04	78	84	S. E.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	29.92	74	76	S. E.	Cl'dy	Trace
Grand Haven	29.92	74	80	S.	Fair	
Green Bay, Wis	29.92	74	80	S. E.	Fair	Trace
Helena, Mont.	29.90	58	64	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	29.72	70	80	N. W.	Fair	Trace
Indianapolis	30.00	80	82	S. E.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.08	72	80	S. E.	Clear	Trace
Kansas City, Mo	29.88	74	76	S.	Fair	
Knoxville	30.10	64	76	S. E.	Cl'dy	.08
La Crosse, Wis.	29.82	64	78	S. E.	Rain	.16
Little Rock, Ark	30.02	66		W.	Rain	.04
Marquette, M'ch	29.80	72	84	S.	Fair	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.00	78	86	S. E.	Fair	
Miles City	29.80	72	74	S. E.	Clear	
Milwaukee	29.76	60	72	S. W.	Rain	.46
Minnedosa						
Montreal	30.06	72	80	S.	Clear	
Moorhead	29.70	68	80	W.	Rain	Trace
New Orleans, La	30.04	77	80	S. E.	Clear	
New York City	30.30	60	68	S. E.	Fog	
Omaha	29.80	68	80	S. E.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	69	72	S. E.	Clear	.02
Palestine	29.98	74	80	S. E.	Rain	2.04
Pierre, S. D.	29.78	68	76	N. W.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.06	82	88	S. E.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.00	76	80	S. E.	Fair	
Pueblo	29.86	74	76	E.	Fair	
Rapid City	29.86	58	70	E.	Cl'dy	.12
St. Louis	29.90	66	76	S. E.	Cl'dy	
St. Paul	29.80	66	80	S.	Cl'dy	
Salt Lake City	29.96	68	72	N. W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	29.90	60	62	N. W.	Clear	
Sioux City	29.82	60	70	N. W.	Rain	.02
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	76	86	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	70	79	S. E.	Clear	
Toledo	30.00	72	79	S.	Fair	
Washington	[illegible]	70	78	S. E.	Clear	

DEATHS.

BERG—May 5, 1895, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Moller, 5824 Wright-st., Anton Berg, aged 70 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENSON—May 5, at 517 E. Forty-fifth-st., James M., infant son of Michael J. and Mary Benson, aged 8 months. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

CARTER—Walter S., infant son of Walter S. and Annie Ormsbee Carter, and grandson of Mr. Andrew Paxton. Services at the residence, 824 Indiana-av., Monday at 1:30 p. m. Burial private.

DOUTE—May 5, Richard Doute, aged 22 years 6 months, at 1565 Monroe-st. Notice of funeral later.

EVERETT—Ellen Bebeda, beloved wife of Ed E. Everett, aged 22 years 4 months and 22 days. Formerly of 5222 Madison-av. Interment at Oakwood. Funeral from her sister's residence, 7421 St. Lawrence-av. Philadelphia, Pa., papers please copy.

GOODWILLIE—At his residence, 534 Bissell-st., Sunday, May 5, Joseph M., beloved husband of Augusta M. Goodwillie, aged 45 years 11 months. Funeral notice hereafter.

HANNAMAN—May 4, 5:30 p. m., Mrs. Rosalia Hannaman, in her 78th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Gannott, 4238 Champlain-av., beloved mother of Mrs. F. Reiner, Mrs. J. F. Hansell, Mrs. W. Morris, Mrs. T. Hauser. Funeral from above residence Tuesday, 2 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

KELLY—At the home of Mrs. James O. Parker, Winnetka, Sunday, May 5, James Kelly, in his 57th year. He was a native of New York City and a resident of Chicago since 1838. Funeral private.

KOPSELL—April 28, Frank A. Kopsell, aged 29 years. Funeral Monday 2 p. m., from residence 5024 Atlantic-st., to Oakwoods.

STEINBRECHER—At his residence, 1050 West Superior-st., Friday, May 3, at 4 p. m., Minna Steinbrecher, wife of Charles Steinbrecher, in the 37th year of her age. Funeral Monday, May 6, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Forest Home.

SCHAUB—May 4, William Schaub, aged 29. Funeral Monday, May 6. Burial at Rosehill.

VOLTZ—Babetta Voltz, beloved wife of Fred Voltz, died at Gurnee, Ia. Burial from 794 Maplewood-av., 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, May 7.

YOUNG—At his residence, 628 West Adams-st., Saturday evening, May 4, John N. Young, aged 49 years. Late Private Company D, 100th New York Infantry, and member of Gen. George A. Custer Post No. 40, G. A. R. Funeral from residence Tuesday, May 7, at 1 p. m. Interment at Rosehill. Officers and members Custer Post requested to attend.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
THIS MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 6,
Continuing to and including the Matinee of Saturday Next, the Celebrated French Comedienne,
MME. REJANE,
Supported by the Entire Comedy Company of the Theater Du Vaudeville, Paris, in
VICTORIEN SARDOU'S GREAT PLAY, Mme. Sans-Gene
Scenery, Costumes, Properties, and Every Accessory from the Theater Du Vaudeville.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 11, Only Time of MEILHAC'S Comedy, written for Rejane,
MA COUSINE
Seats from 50c to $2.00, according to location. Tour under direction of Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau.
SPECIAL—The Columbia will be closed Monday Night, May 13, to admit of a full Scenic and Light Rehearsal of
Fanny Davenport's Magnificent Spectacular Production of SARDOU'S GISMONDA
Advance Sale Ready Thursday Morning.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
(Hawthorne Track.)
Season of 1895, Beginning May 1st.
Racing every alternate two weeks to November.
5 OR MORE RACES Each Day,
Commencing at 2:15 p. m.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS to the GRAND STAND IN 25 MINUTES.
Illinois Central trains leave the Randolph-st. depot at 9:45 a. m., 12:01, 12:25, 1:00, 1:20, and 1:50 p. m., stopping at Van Buren Station, Central Station, Wabash-av. and 16th-st., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning leave the race track at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races. Last train leaves at 6:40 p. m. Fare 25 cents. C. & E. I. and Grand Trunk leave the Union Depot at 12:15, 1:05, 1:35, and 2:10 p. m., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island-av., and Western-av. Returning trains leave the track after the races.
FARE ROUND TRIP, BOTH ROADS, 25 CTS. ADMISSION TO GROUNDS AND GRAND STAND, FREE.
Grand Orchestra—30 pieces—under direction of Banks Cregier.

ROBY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
RACING. Five or More Races Daily. 15 Days, Rain or Shine, at 2 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK.
P. & W. R. R. (Union Depot), stopping at 22d-st., 41st-st., and Englewood, at 12:35, 1:15, and 1:40 p. m. Regular train at 2 p. m.
Lake Shore R. R. (Van Buren-st. depot), stopping at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Englewood. Regular train at 12:05 p. m. Special trains at 12:40 and 1:30 p. m.
Returning trains leave at 4:25 p. m. and immediately after the races.
Fare round trip on special trains 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—TWO WEEKS ONLY.
FINAL ENGAGEMENT IN CHICAGO OF
MR. and MRS. KENDAL..
Tonight, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee—"THE IRONMASTER."
Thursday—"IMPULSE."
Friday—"QUEEN'S SHILLING."
Saturday Evening—"ALL FOR HER."
Second Week—Entire Change of Bill.

HOPKINS—State-st., near Congress.
HOPKINS
Drama and Vaudeville.
As per usual 10, 20, 30c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN, Manager
Immense Success of
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
OTIS HARLAN as "Hot Stuff."
FIRST ENGAGEMENT IN THIS CITY.
Every Night. Matinees Wed. and Saturday.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
LAST WEEK—LAST MATINEES.
Joseph Arthur's Great Comedy-Drama
Linsey Woolsey
A story of LOVE and HYPNOTISM.
Sunday, May 12—A great production—"THE COTTON KING."

AUDITORIUM.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11,
The unrivaled artiste, MME.
MELBA
Assisted by Miss FANCHON THOMPSON, Mr. MAX BENDIX, and a Grand Orchestra directed by Mr. ADOLPH LIESEGANG. Regular Concert Programme. Seats now on sale, Auditorium and Inter-Ocean branch office. $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, and 50c. Boxes $15.00.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
Chicago's Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted-sts.
WILLIAM MORRIS in H. C. De Mille's modern play The Lost Paradise, pleased a large audience last night and was received with great applause.
Next Sunday—Thatcher & Johnson's Minstrels.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
Museum and Variety Theater—Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
THE KOSTER & BIAL'S OF NEW YORK.
The Leading Vaudeville Theater of Chicago. [illegible]
Chicago. Prices—10, 25, 35, 50 cents.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE. MATINEES Wed. and Sat.
David Henderson, Sole Manager.
CANARY AND LEDERER'S [illegible]
The Passing Show.
MACART'S Dog and Monkey Comedians.
Fri., May 10—Trilby Silver Heart Souvenir Night.

THE SCHILLER. Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
Mr. FREDERICK WARDE AND Mr. LOUIS JAMES
IN GEO. H. BOKER'S ROMANTIC PLAY,
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

WEST SIDE BALL PARK.
Baseball Today.
WASHINGTON vs. CHICAGO.
GAME CALLED AT 3:45 P. M.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE. Madison-st., near State.
VERY BEST SHOW IN CHICAGO.
7-WISHES-7
AND
SULTAN'S HAREM.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT TOO DISTINCT TO BE GAINSAID.

Clearings Show Increase—Better Demand for Money—Favorable Bank Statement—Lower Sterling Rates—Outlook for Gold Movement—Strong Local Stock Market—Gains in the Wholesale Trade—The Week in Board of Trade Markets—Diamond Match Active.

The developments of the week were all of a favorable character. Returning confidence is given a firmer and firmer foundation of accomplished improvement. There can be no argument about improvement in general business. That improvement has now become too evident to admit of any wide differences of opinion. Chicago bank clearings were the largest for any week this year, and were well above the corresponding week of last year. The local demand for money is excellent, and rates are firm on a 5 per cent basis as the minimum. The demand for money elsewhere is improving. Saturday's New York bank statement showed a heavy increase in loans. Reports from the various lines of trade are of a uniformly satisfactory character. Business of about every kind is showing material improvement over a year ago, and in a good many cases is fully up to the record of 1893.

One of the satisfactory developments of the week was a decline in the sterling market. Sterling rates were heavier than they have been in a long time before. A sharp fall in the rates for foreign exchange would be welcome in financial circles. One of the few points for apprehension in the financial outlook is the future of the gold movement. The syndicate which purchased the government bonds has fully demonstrated its ability to fulfill the contract it undertook. There is no fear that the question of gold exports will be forced upon the government in any serious measure during the time the syndicate's contract is in force. There is still a good deal of concern, however, as to the course of the gold movement after the syndicate has ceased to control the situation, and there is considerable interest on the point of just how the syndicate is now preventing gold shipments. If they are being prevented simply by the sale of the syndicate's bills, bills which must be met at some future time, if we are keeping our trade balance in order by an export of credit, instead of by exports of products, there may yet have to be an uncomfortable reckoning. The chances are good, however, for any deficiency being much more than made up by an export of securities. An enormous stream of American securities ran back from Great Britain from the days of the Baring failure to the close of the present year. In the last few weeks there has been ample evidence of a rapidly changing sentiment among English investors. They have been buying securities in Wall street liberally. What has already been bought is of course nothing at all compared with the enormous blocks shipped to this side during the last two or three years, but as an indication that the time is coming when the British investor will take back some of the millions of securities which were sold to us during the last two years, the buying movement is most significant.

The local stock market has been fully in accord with the improved indications throughout the business situation. Last week was one of the broadest and most active in the character of the trading that the Chicago market has ever seen, and prices all closed at material advances. The market closed at the end of the week at the top, nearly all securities being within a fraction of the highest point touched and everything on the list showing an advance. The advaces in some cases were most marked. Notable examples were the cable stocks. City railway went up from 320 to 333 and the advancing quotations brought out practically no stock. North Side went from 271 to 281. Trading in it was active and the stock closed strong at the highest point touched. It was one of the heaviest week's trading ever seen in West Side stock. The net advance for the week was 2½ points.

Back of all the strength in the cable stocks are reports of tremendous gains in business, and there are no better indications of the general business awakening than this great improvement in street railway traffic. The earnings of the North Chicago company for April were the largest in its history. The other two systems showed nearly as great increase. Electric equipment is accountable for some of this gain, but only a small percentage of the total electric mileage is yet in operation. The year promises to be a decidedly profitable one for all the street railway companies.

A notable event in elevated railroad circles was the decision of the Metropolitan company to propose an issue of $15,000,000 preferred stock to replace the authorized issue of $15,000,000 first mortgage bonds. The Metropolitan road is expected to open for traffic today. The traffic of the other elevated roads shows steady increase. There were marked advances throughout the miscellaneous list. Diamond Match was one of the most active stocks. Strawboard advanced materially and there was a better demand and higher prices for Calumet Dock.

Business in the general merchandise markets of the city was active and a good feeling was general. Nearly all branches showed a gratifying increase in the voume of trade as compared with the same week a year ago. An incipient boom struck the sugar market. It is significant in the prospective and the effect will be felt without doubt during the coming week. An advance of over a cent is confidently predicted by local authorities who have been figuring closely on the supply and demand. The improvement in the drug trade was more apparent than at any other time this year. Dry goods merchants transacted a big business, and the earliness of warm weather is expected to stimulate business further.

The situation in the local wool market is not up to a parity with other lines. The week was dull. The Territory stock that has already made its appearance is of good staple and a trifle heavier than usual. Hides were quoted at higher figures at times during the week and the market is very strong, but there is not a great deal of business doing. The scarcity still continues, although cattle receipts increased a trifle. Shoe manufacturers are succeeding in obtaining higher prices for their output, and the leather market is keeping pace with the hide market in better shape.

While receipts of lumber cargoes were light, there was enough of a market to dispose of the offerings at prices fairly satisfactory. The receipts continue to be mostly of hemlock, pine piece stuff, and common inch. Sellers are withstanding successfully any tendency toward a break, and Northern lumbermen seem disposed to hold back sufficiently to prevent any crowding. Cargo prices were about as follows: Piece stuff, dry, $9.25@9.50; short green, $9.00; hemlock piece stuff, $6.50@7.00; mill culls, dry, $6.00@6.50; timbers, $10.50@11.00; shingles, pine, $1.80@2.00; cedar shingles, $1.75@1.80; pine lath, $1.60@1.65. Quotations at the yards were as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$41.00@48.00
Inch finishing, uppers	32.00@46.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.50
Common and cull boards	10.00@14.00
Flooring, A and B	33.00@35.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	13.00@15.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft	11.00@13.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 18 to 20 ft	13.00@13.70
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 22 to 24 ft	14.00@14.25
Shingles, choice to extra	2.25@ 2.35
Lath, dry	2.10

General Activity in Wholesale Lines.

Wheat was extremely sensitive last week within a three cent range, but closed at the last prices of the previous week. It is something of a weather market, but there were other elements which combined to make it nervous and hard to follow. The crowd has for the time being forgotten about Pardridge and his operations and is trying to follow Armour. Judging from the repeated surprises to which it was treated during the week it is not meeting with any great degree of success in this line. The top price for the July future, 66c, was scored Tuesday, when the early buying by Armour was a factor. There has been considerable speculation regarding the May 1 deliveries and there will probably be more regarding the disposal of the wheat delivered out by the elevator people. Something like 4,000,000 bu of wheat was put out on the trade, and directly the spread between May and July narrowed to ⅛@⅜c, only representing a fraction of the carrying charges. The cash demand will decide whether the advance in wheat will be maintained rather than the speculative demand, which, while greatly stimulated, can easily be discouraged. The exports of wheat are light and no business of consequence was reported at the seaboard. Foreign markets have not followed the advance here and the only round lot business has been the movement of wheat from here East either on speculation pure and simple or else as decided by the willingness of millers in New York and Pennsylvania to pay a premium. The domestic demand is not so sharp as it has been and it remains to be seen whether or not it will follow the speculative advance. Millers are complaining that the advance in wheat has been out of all proportion to the improvement in flour prices, while the demand for millstuffs has fallen off. The local elevator people have announced themselves on the question of carrying charges. They will continue delivering out wheat and will make no effort to secure control of it except at a price which provides for a full carrying charge difference between May and July. There has been so much complaint that elevator people have discouraged shipment and refused to sell at a fair price that the trade will now watch to see how rapidly the 4,000,000 bu of grain delivered out will disappear. At the close yesterday the difference between May and July had widened to 1¼c, while cash wheat in unlimited quantities could have been bought at May price. Large withdrawals from local stock, extensive charters of vessel room, and the bullish tactics of a couple of local houses have tended to make corn a strong market, a market which at times led wheat. July corn made a net advance during last week of nearly 1 cent. Receipts have fallen off and the cash demand, both local and from the seaboard, has been good. Provisions have turned from dull to easy under selling by packers and the tendency of the public to leave them alone. Stocks of products are large and the cash demand indifferent.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for last week:

	Closed April 27.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed May 5, 1894.
WHEAT.				
May	63	61⅛@ 64⅜	63	58⅝
July	64⅛	63 @ 65⅝	64	60
CORN.				
May	48⅛	46⅛@ 49½	49⅛	37⅝
July	48⅜	47⅜@ 50⅜	49⅜	39⅝
OATS.				
May	29	27⅝@ 29	28½	35⅛
July	28⅜	27⅛@ 29⅛	28⅜	30⅜
MESS PORK.				
July	12.55	11.90 @12.47½	11.95	12.47½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July	7.02½	6.62½@ 6.97½	6.65	7.15
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July	6.42½	6.02½@ 6.40	6.07½	6.42½

SATURDAY'S BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]	Atch 1sts	39¼
[illegible]	Atch 4s	72⅜@72⅜
[illegible]	Atch 2d	22@22⅛
1000	A&P in	3⅛
10000	A & NW 1sts	84@84⅛
[illegible]	BaltAv1stcn5s	110½@111
[illegible]	Bkln Ele 1st	98⅛
[illegible]	BE2d	72½
[illegible]	CS1st gt	109½
[illegible]	CSO2d	103½
[illegible]	C&O con 5s	106½@106⅞
[illegible]	C O gen 4½s	77
[illegible]	C&O-R&A 1sts	92¾
[illegible]	C&A sf	114
[illegible]	C B & Q con 7s	120½
6000	CB&QNeb ex 4s	87⅛@87⅜
6000	C&EIgn 5s	98@98⅛
11000	C GL&CCo 1st5s	95
15000	C&NP 1st	46⅛@46⅜
9000	CRI&Px5s	102⅝
5000	CRI&Pdb 5s	91
15000	CCC&SL4sStLd 4s	89⅜@90
3000	CL&W1st	107
40000	ColMid 1st	74½
20000	CMid1st4s	26⅛@26½
4000	Con Gas C1st 5s	85⅛@85½
1000	D&IR1st	94
15000	ETreor lien 4-5s	85⅜@86
2000	ETV&G 1st	112½
1000	GEdeb5s	99½
5000	K P 6s 1895	105⅝
5000	KP6sD div astd	107½
3000	LS&MS1st	116⅝
3000	L&N unf gold 4s	80½
4000	LNA&Cgm5s	72
1000	Man Ry con 4s	100½
2000	ME1st	121½
9000	MCcon 7s	117
1000	M&SPI&Dex	129
3000	M&SP1st-SMd5s	117
7000	M&SPM gm4sSA	90½
19000	M&SP8s1s	112
41000	MK&T1st 4s	85½@85⅛

3000	M K & E 1st	87⅜
3000	N C&StL 1st	131
2000	N Y C & St L 4s	101½
5000	N Y L E & Wn 2d cn D & M Ectfs	67
10000	N Y O & W rf 4s	90
1000	N P 2d cp	96
20000	N P 3d cp	68⅛@68⅛
167000	N P con 5s	35⅛@35½
28000	N P tr ctfs	36⅛
7000	N P Ter. 1st	101
10000	N&W-CV dv 1st	55
10000	N & W 100 year 5s	61⅛
1000	O & Men	108
25000	Ogn Imcn 5s	49@49½
12000	O R & N col tr 5s	88
5000	OSL&UN5s tr co ctfs	45
18000	OSL 6s	93
5000	OSL tr co ctfs	45
6000	P&Einc	18@18½
3000	P&R df in	4
10000	P&R 1st in	31⅜@32
15000	P & R 2d in	19
5000	P&R 3d inc	14
25000	P&Rgen4str	68⅛@68½
27000	RG Wn 4s5	72⅜@72⅜
7000	R&P cons	118½@118⅝
10000	SL&I M-A B 1st	103½
6000	SL&SW1st	71⅛@71½
10000	SLSW2d in	28½
2000	SPM&M1st-MC5s	101¼
5000	SP&SC 1st	126
11000	S A & A P 4s	61⅜
12000	S P of N M 1st	103
84000	So Ry 1st5s	91¼@91½
34000	TP1st5s	89⅜@89½
1000	TP 2d in	27⅛
1000	UP1s of '96	104½
1000	UP1s of '98	104½
5000	UP ext fund 8s	94
440000	UPD&G1st	37½@37⅛
15000	U El 1st 6s	96⅛@96½
18000	Wab 1st 5s	104½@104⅜
22000	Wab 2d mtg	71⅛
5000	W S gtd4s	105⅜
1000	WS gt rg	105⅜
10000	WC 1st tr	55½

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Closing Sales and Quotations Saturday on the Exchanges There.

BOSTON, Mass., May 4.—Closing sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	85	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Am. Sugar	6,000	112⅝	113⅜	112⅜	113
Do pfd	175	99	99	98⅜	98⅜
Bell Telephone	110	189	189½	189	189
C., B. & Q	550	74⅝	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜
Chi. Junc. Ry	25	99	99	99	99
Do pfd	25	105	105	105	105
Gen. Electric	100	33⅛	33½	33½	33½
New England	600	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
Pullman	90	176½	176½	176½	176½
West End R. R	340	65	65⅜	65	65½

BONDS.

$ 9000 Atch 2d	22¼	$125000 Mex C 2d inc	8⅞@9⅞
75000 Mex C 4s	63½		
100000 do 1st inc	16⅝	1000 Junc 5s	106

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Grain—Wheat weaker generally, with a pressure to sell; close was at bottom, with buyers of July 1c below yesterday. Prospects of rain East, where drought prevails, caused bearishness. No. 2 red, cash, 66c bid; May, 66c asked; July, 62¼c bid; August, 61½c; September, 61⅞c. Corn easier on prospects of rain in drought districts, but market only sold off ⅛@⅜c below yesterday's close. No. 2 mixed cash, 47½@48c; May, 47½c; July, 48c asked; September, 49c. Oats dull, steady to easier, the close being irregular; No. 2, cash, 29½c bid; May, 29⅝c asked; June, 29⅝c asked; July, 27¼c bid. Receipts—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4.—Grain—Wheat dull and easy; spot and month, 69½@69¾c; June, 69¼c asked; July, 67⅝@67¾c; August, 68c asked; steamer, No. 2 red, 66½@66¾c. Receipts, 59,058 bu; stock, 264,000 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 70@71c; do on grade, 68@71c. Corn firm; spot, 54½c bid; month, 54@54¼c; July, 54⅛@54⅜c; August, 55½c bid; steamer mixed, 53c bid. Receipts, 9,966 bu; shipments, 51,429 bu; stock, 87,788 bu; sales, 21,000 bu; Southern white corn, 55@56c; do yellow, 56@57c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Receipts, 3,904 bu; stock, 142,351 bu. Grain freights quiet; rates steady; unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., May 4.—Grain—Wheat, close: No. 1 hard, cash, 67¼c; May, 67⅞c; July, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash and May, 67c; July, 67⅞c; September, 66c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 63¼c; No. 3, 60¼c. Rejected, 57¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern, 67¼c. Rye, 61c. Oats, No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30½c. Barley, 42@43½c. If today's shipments reach 200,000 bu, as expected, the stock of wheat in store here will show a decrease of 500,000 bu this week.

TOLEDO, O., May 4.—Wheat lower; weak; No. 2 cash, May, 67¼c; June, 67⅜c; July, 66c; August, 65c. Corn dull; steady; No. 2 mixed, 49⅜c. Oats unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye dull; cash, 66c. Cloverseed steady; prime cash, $5.90; October, $5.27½. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 14,500 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; cloverseed, 25 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 186,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; cloverseed, 200 bags.

PEORIA, Ill., May 4.—Grain—Corn firm; No. 2 48½c; No. 3, 48c. Oats slow, steady; No. 2 white, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 white, 31¼@31½c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 62@63c. Whisky steady; high proof spirits, $1.21; finished goods, $1.20. Receipts—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 27,900 bu; oats, 28,600 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 13,600 bu; oats, 45,100 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,800 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 hard, 63@64c; No. 2 red, 64@65c; rejected, 60c. Corn slow; No. 2 mixed, 44½c bid; No. 2 white, 46½c. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 31c. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4.—Wheat firm; No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 2 red, 69c. Corn firm; light demand; No. 2 yellow, 53½c; No. 3 yellow, 51⅜c; No. 3 corn, 51¼c. Oats firmer; good demand; No. 2 white, 35⅜c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼c.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 4.—Resin steady; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. Spirits steady; 25c. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.80; virgin, $2.25. Tar steady; $1.10.

MINING STOCKS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices Saturday on the Leading Exchanges.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Bulwer, 10c; Chollar, 49c; Crown Point, 35c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.80; Deadwood, 35c; Gould and Curry, 40c; Hale and Norcross, $1.40; Homestake, $19.00; Iron Silver, 29c; Mexican, 70c; Ontario, $10.00; Ophir, $1.35; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $3.50; Quicksilver preferred, $17.00; Sierra Nevada, 70c; Standard, $2.75; Union Consolidated, 40c; Yellow Jacket, 30c.

BOSTON, Mass., May 4.—Atlantic, $11.50; Boston and Montana, $42.75; Butte and Boston, $13.87½; Calumet and Hecla, $28.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $14.50; Kearsarge, $9.87½; Osceola, $24.25; Quincy, $110.00; Tamarack, $133.00; Wolverine, $4.75.

Money quotations remain unchanged at call loans 2½@3½ per cent; time loans, 3@4 per cent; clearing-house rate 3 per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 4.—Alta, 11c; Andes, 19c; Belcher, 69c; Best & Belcher, 72c; Bodie Consolidated, $1.25; Bulwer Consolidated, 16c; Caledonia, 7c; Challenge Consolidated, 37c; Chollar, 42c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.00; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Consolidated New York, 3c; Crown Point, 57c; Gould & Currie, 45c; Hale & Norcross, $1.35; Justice, 7c; Kentuck Consolidated, 3c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 2c; Mexican, 78c; Mono, $8.25; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 35c; Ophir, $1.45; Overman, 9c; Potosi, 43c; Savage, 28c; Scorpion, 4c; Sierra Nevada, 79c; Silver Hill, 3c; Silver King, 12c; Union Consolidated, 49c; Yellow Jacket, 32c.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs in Liverpool, with the Closing Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 6½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 7d; No. 1 California, 5s 2½d. Futures closed steady, with July ¾d higher and other months ½d higher; business about equally distributed; May, 5s 2½d; June, 5s 3d; July, 5s 3½d; August, 5s 3¾d; September, 5s 4¼d; October, 5s 4¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 6¾d. Futures closed firm, with near and distant positions 1d higher; business about equally distributed; May, 4s 7d; June, 4s 6¾d; July, 4s 7d; August, 4s 7½d; September, 4s 7¾d; October, 4s 8d. Flour firm; demand fair; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 3d.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 29	13,677	225	39,009	22,230
Tuesday, April 30	3,217	2,870	24,216	14,907
Wednesday, May 1	9,880	370	30,585	10,905
Thursday, May 2	6,661	940	22,925	11,638
Friday, May 3	3,197	439	19,722	14,160
Saturday, May 4	300	50	11,000	5,000
Total	36,914	4,912	148,357	78,858
Previous week	33,246	6,150	118,587	64,466
Cor. week 1894	48,756	4,331	120,198	52,370
Cor. week 1893	52,984	4,391	103,818	69,996
Shipments—				
Monday, April 29	3,477	....	14,043	2,343
Tuesday, April 30	974	1	8,612	823
Wednesday, May 1	2,447	....	8,642	2,800
Thursday, May 2	1,960	11	8,817	2,400
Friday, May 3	2,025	82	7,958	1,745
Saturday, May 4	400	....	6,000	1,000
Total	11,283	94	54,172	11,411
Previous week	11,247	91	51,783	12,101
Cor. week 1894	16,644	67	49,491	5,966
Cor. week 1893	16,207	57	33,474	13,363

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

Points.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	37,000	148,300	78,900
Kansas City	20,000	57,000	20,000
Omaha	7,200	19,100	2,500
St. Louis	13,700	32,500	13,800
Total this week	77,900	256,900	115,200
Previous week	69,400	207,500	107,200
Cor. week, 1894	92,700	238,500	64,400
Cor. week, 1893	113,800	201,000	109,500
Cor. week, 1892	109,300	242,000	62,500

Today's receipts are estimated at 10,000 cattle, 29,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep, and the coming week at 38,000 cattle, 135,000 hogs, and 66,000 sheep.

Cattle—Half of the 300 cattle received Saturday were consigned to a refrigerator man, so that hardly enough were on sale to establish quotations. Prices were nominally unchanged. During the week fancy beeves sold up to $6.25, fancy heifers as high as $5.35, Western steers at $4.25@5.55, distillery-fed steers at $4.25@5.75, and Texas steers at $2.90@5.25. Revised quotations were as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$5.70@6.05
Choice to prime, 1,300@1,450 lbs	5.30@5.80
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs	4.70@5.40
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	4.25@4.95
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	4.00@4.60
Choice to extra cows and heifers	4.00@4.75
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.85@3.80
Inferior to good canning cows	1.70@3.10
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs	2.50@4.40
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@4.75
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs	2.90@5.00
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	2.25@4.00

Hogs—The market opened 5@10c lower, and closed 15c lower. Trade was rather dull, and 7,500 were carried over, largely in possession of speculators. Packers were very bearish, and the shipping demand indifferent. Heavy sold at $4.30@4.90, bulk, $4.70@4.80; mixed, $4.35@4.85, bulk $4.60@4.70; light, $4.35@4.77½, bulk $4.60@4.70; pigs, $3.60@4.60.

Sheep—Two-thirds of the receipts went direct to slaughterers. Steady prices were obtained for the few sold on the market. Lambs quotable at $2.75@5.45; native sheep, $1.75@4.50; Westerns and Mexicans, $2.00@4.40; and Texans, $2.00@3.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; shipments, 1,200; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $3.50@5.15; Texas cows, $1.75@4.15; beef steers, $3.50@5.80; native cows, $1.50@4.35; stockers and feeders, $2.35@4.45; bulls, $1.75@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 1,100; market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales at $4.40@4.55; heavies, $4.50@4.65; packers, $4.45@4.65; mixed, $4.35@4.55; lights, $4.30@4.40; Yorkers, $4.35@4.40; pigs, $4.00@4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 100; shipments, 800; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; shipments, 1,000. Supply too light to make a selling market, but the tone was strong and prices generally 25c higher than last Monday. Hogs—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 4,200. Market 5@10c lower; top price, $4.70, with bulk of sales at $4.50@4.65; light, $4.40@4.60. Sheep—Receipts, 300; shipments, 1,000. Market bare but prices steady; natives range $3.85@4.50; Southwestern, $3.00@3.25.

OMAHA, Neb., May 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 700. Market 5@10c higher; steers, $4.25@5.60; cows and heifers, $1.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,700. Market opened 10@15c lower, closed weak; light, $4.35@4.45; mixed, $4.40@4.50; heavy, $4.45@4.60. Sheep—Receipts, 100. Market steady.

READY FOR THE ANNUAL REUNION.

Iowa's Annual G. A. R. Encampment at Clinton May 7.

For the Iowa G. A. R. Encampment.

Clinton, Ia., May 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—The city of Clinton is in readiness to welcome the Grand Army of Iowa, which will hold its twenty-first annual encampment here next week, May 7, 8, and 9. The parade and grand review occurs Tuesday afternoon. Commander-in-Chief Lawler, Gov. Frank D. Jackson, and Department Commander George A. Newman will review the forces. Wednesday evening four camp-fires will be held simultaneously at different halls. A great array of speakers are on the program, including two Republican gubernatorial candidates. The speakers are A. R. McCoy, Gov. Frank D. Jackson, Commander-in-Chief Lawler, Col. D. B. Henderson, Judge Given, Col. W. G. Cummings, Judge Crabtree, J. B. Harsh, the Hon. C. W. Chase, Gen. F. M. Drake, the Rev. J. W. Breitenbach, Senator L. A. Ellis, W. S. Dungan, Congressman George M. Curtis, Judge W. J. McCoy, and others.

The Department of Iowa has an interesting history. A provisional department was organized July 24, 1866, at Davenport. Add H. Sanders was elected Provisional Commander and N. N. Tyner was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General. A permanent organization was perfected at Davenport Sept. 26 of the same year, when J. B. Leak was elected Commander and N. N. Tyner reappointed Assistant Adjutant-General. The order did not flourish for the first ten or twelve years, and Jan. 23, 1879, the department was reorganized at Des Moines, H. E. Griswold being elected Commander, and J. K. Powers appointed Assistant Adjutant-General. The national headquarters dates the organization from 1879, making Iowa's the nineteenth department. In 1879 the department consisted of only six posts, with a membership of but 128. The work of organizing the posts and securing a suitable number to make a respectable showing was a long and laborious one, but today Iowa's department stands well up toward the head of the list. The department now has permanent headquarters in the Capitol at Des Moines, a commodious room being furnished by the State, where all department records are carefully kept.

The Iowa Department has been in hard luck regarding national officers, never having any representation except R. M. De Witt, who was Surgeon-General under the administration of John P. Rea in 1888.

Dr. George A. Newman, Department Commander, has an interesting history. He was born in the State of New York in 1843, and enlisted in Company G, Sixth New York Cavalry, Oct. 16, 1861, and served the full term of three years as a private in that regiment in all its historic marches, campaigns, and battles, and the history of that regiment he helped to make, he enjoys. He joined the G. A. R. at Binghamton, N. Y., in 1867. Coming to Iowa in 1881 he became a charter member of James Brownell Post No. 222, at Cedar Falls and has been its Adjutant ever since, with the exception of one year when he was Commander. The doctor has attended every department encampment since his post was organized; has been a member of the Council of Administration and also of the National Council, serving upon the Executive committee. He has a wide acquaintance in the department and in G. A. R. circles. He does not claim to have put down the rebellion, but to have performed his part as a private soldier.

Considerable interest of course centers in the selection of a Commander for the ensuing year to succeed George A. Newman. Had Gen. Given of Des Moines remained in the field it is believed he would have been unanimously selected for the place—a voluntary honor extended to that city. Since his withdrawal the most formidable candidates are Capt. John W. Carr, Post No. 127, Montezuma, and J. K. P. Thompson, Post No. 147, Rock Rapids. Added to these are John Lindt of Council Bluffs and "Tom" Bell of Fairfield. For the encampment in 1896 the contest is among Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, and Marshalltown.

FINAL MEETING OF MARIE CINCH CLUB.

Prizes for the Season Awarded at Ashland Hall.

The Marie Cinch club gave its season party at Ashland Hall Thursday evening. The prizes for the season were distributed and the evening was spent at dancing and cards. There were a number of visitors present and refreshments were served. A May pole dance was participated in by eight couple, which was one of the pretty features of the evening. The season prizes were won by Mrs. Charles Cable and Mr. John Leet, who secured the first prizes. The second prizes were awarded to Miss Mary Kim and Mr. E. T. Gardner. The officers of the club are Mrs. J. E. Stuart, President, and Mr. W. G. Le May, Treasurer. Among the visitors present were Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elliott Jr., Mrs. James Wilson, Mr. G. S. Brockway, Mr. Savoy, Miss Mabel Woodhull, Valparaiso, Ind., Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lew, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Mitchell, Dr. Isabel Davenport, Kankakee; Mrs. E. McClum, Miss Laura and Allie McClum, E. McClum, H. H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lockert, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Durant, E. Durant, Leah McVicker, G. S. Brockway.

ORGAN OF JUNIOR AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Young Citizens Issue the First Number of a Creditable Semi-Monthly.

There has just appeared the first number of the Junior American, the official journal of the Junior American Republic, published semi-monthly by the Junior American Publishing company. It is an eight-page illustrated paper and the first number is filled with matter calculated to inform the mind and fire with patriotism the hearts of the young. The first page has a sketch of Charles Lederer, the newly elected Junior Mayor of Chicago, with an excellent likeness. As the appearance of this journal indicates, the Junior American Republic is not dead and is not even asleep. The election of Aldermen in the Junior City Council of Chicago is in progress in the schools and already a dozen or more have been chosen. The probability is that the Council and Mayor Lederer will be inaugurated in the main audience-room of the First Methodist Church next Saturday. It is expected that some of the leading citizens of Chicago will be present and address the body and that the occasion will be a memorable one.

Can You Walk?

A Delsarte teacher, who is peculiar in knowing something of Delsarte's system of expression, says women can improve their walk without a teacher, though they cannot learn about walking from print. The proper length of the step is twice the length of one foot, and it is measured from the hollow of one foot to the hollow of the other. Now, take a piece of tape and sew on it bits of flannel at intervals twice the length of one of your feet, stretch it across the longest room you have at your disposal, and you are ready for practice. Maybe you do not know each foot should cross the same line with each successive step? It should—that is very important—so now you must walk your tape and set one foot and then the other right over one of those bits of flannel, letting the flannel come just under the instep. Do this and turn your toes out well and swing your leg from the thigh, and you are far on the road toward a beautiful walk.

Report of New Corporations.

The United States Corporation Bureau, The Temple, Chicago, reports the weekly list of newly completed corporations in the United States for the week ending May 4, 1895—viz.: Total corporations, 338; total capitalization, $53,660,400, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 164, $16,405,300; banks (not National) and investment companies, 6, $325,000; National Banks (to April 24), 1, $50,000; gold, silver, and other mining and smelting companies, 18, $9,142,000; coal and iron companies, 10, $2,837,000; Light, Heat, Power, and Transportation companies, 27, $15,925,000; Building and Loan Associations, 3, $2,100,000; irrigation companies, 3, $42,100; miscellaneous companies, 106, $6,834,000.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

CHARGES AGAINST MANAGERS HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN.

Will Not Be Called to Answer for Violating the Rule Regarding Agents of Class Three—Meeting of Managers Held at Which Local Agents Are Talked About—Continental Will Open a Local Office—To Conduct Its Own Chicago Underwriting in the Future.

The charges which have been brought against managers of insurance companies for violation of Local Board rules relating to agents of Class 3 have been withdrawn. The managers held the meeting they expected to hold, and some of the speeches made at the meeting were violent in their tone. Unless some of them change the views they now hold the trouble is not all over yet, but instead of worrying the managers it will give some of the local agents an opportunity to lie awake nights. The formal charge was made against four managers of having violated this particular rule after March 21, the day the amendment was passed. Discussion over the matter is likely to result at the adjourned meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association Tuesday afternoon. If the managers should repeat some of the remarks made at the meeting it is liable to bring on a heated controversy between them and the local agent members.

"The action of the local agents in bringing these charges against managers is very much after the style of Camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael," said Manager J. L. Whitlock of the Glens Falls yesterday. "It is a surprising thing to me that managers have so long permitted the local agents to domineer over the companies. It is the same as though one set of employés of a business-house should meet and pass resolutions, telling the proprietors what they would have to do in the way of salary and rules for another set of employés. An insurance company is in the rôle of an employer and the agents are the employés. It is all very well for local agents to talk about cutting rates and other things they will do, but when the manager puts his foot down then the local agent finds his hands tied. The action of the Local Board in this matter simply showed to what extent local agents would carry matters if they could have their own way. It would not have been so bad if they had waited until the members had had an opportunity of expressing themselves on the proposition to make the rule limiting agents of Class 3 to an office in the territory in which they write and there exclusively effective July 1. Such an amendment has been proposed but has not yet been acted upon, and no manager has been notified that he has been guilty of a violation of the rules in maintaining agents of this class after the time the first amendment was passed and in force."

NEW OFFICERS FOR MUTUAL RESERVE.

Members of the Department Investigating Committee Get Good Berths.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York had an examination of its affairs in January by the insurance departments of four States. Following the examination a certificate was issued, signed by the Commissioners of the four States, showing the Mutual Reserve Fund to be in good condition, giving figures obtained in the examination as proof of the conclusions reached. The statement was vague in some particulars, but it was the sort of document suited to the needs of solicitors and it was undoubtedly worth all it cost the company in the way of expense for the Commissioners and their representatives. The Commissioners whose names are signed to the document are Bradford K. Durfee of Illinois, W. M. Hahn of Ohio, John E. Hollingsworth of Texas, and C. H. Anderson of South Dakota. Mr. Anderson was represented in the examination by a Mr. Krusch. The Insurance Chronicle of New York is authority for the statement that Mr. Hollingsworth, who has since ceased to be Insurance Commissioner of Texas, will become today the Controller of the Mutual Reserve Fund, and that Mr. Krusch is to be in future at the head of the accounting department. When the fact is taken into consideration that the examination of the insurance department of New York disclosed many things which the four Commissioners failed to find, the appointment of these two men to office in the company's offices looks somewhat like a reward for the good showing made in the certificate. Commissioners Hahn and Durfee will have good cause for complaint if at the expiration of their terms of office the Mutual Reserve Fund does not provide them with berths which are equally good as those given to Mr. Hollingsworth and Mr. Krusch.

GIVEN TIME TO PRESENT NEW FACTS.

Equitable Mutual Fire Says It Can Show All Its Capital Was Paid In.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—The motion for a receiver for the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation came up in the Court of Common Pleas here yesterday morning. The corporation secured able counsel, having engaged two lawyers in addition to their regular attorney. It was represented to the court that the corporation had affidavits in its possession which showed the cash capital required by law for the Mutual was duly paid in. The company could not present the affidavits today. On the ground of this evidence and for other assertions the court granted until Monday to bring in further evidence.

A statement was published in one of the insurance journals saying that President E. B. Harper of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association had paresis and would be removed to a retreat in a few days. It was also stated the members' proxies held by him were divided among his two brothers, Franklin H. and George W. Harper, and his brother-in-law, Franklin W. Underhill. George D. Eldridge, Third Vice-President of the association, when seen yesterday said the statement was absolutely false. He said Mr. Harper was not in good health, but was able to come to the office whenever there was important business to attend to. Everything was going smoothly, and it had not been found necessary to call him. The officials of the company thought Mr. Harper needed a rest for the summer so as to be able to take the reins in the fall. Mr. Eldridge said the company had not contemplated any further change in its offices. In regard to the statement published that an insurance paper controlled by the Mutual Reserve would print an attack upon a rival life company, and that proof-sheets of this article had been sent to different life companies soliciting the purchase of the paper containing the attack, Mr. Eldridge said errors had been discovered in the proof-sheets and the story would not appear in its original form if it was printed at all.

The Board of Directors of the Long Island Mutual Insurance company have deposed James R. Skinner & Co., managers and underwriters of the concern. James R. Skinner & Co. were also managers of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance company, which has figured in print of late. The recent publicity of transactions of the managers is evidently too much even for the Long Island Mutual directors.

LIGHT FIRE LOSS FOR THE WEEK.

Seven Days Show a Total Waste of Only $1,819,285 in the United States.

Fire losses for the week ending Saturday amounted to only $1,819,285, as compared with $2,125,425 for the previous week. There were only two fires in the seven days in which the individual loss amounted to $100,000 or more. Fire losses of $100,000 and upwards were:

April 29, Kehler millling plant, St. Louis, Mo	$ 100,000
April 29, fire in New York	170,000
	$ 270,000
Fire losses under $100,000	1,549,285
Total	$1,819,285

WILL OPEN A LOCAL AGENCY OFFICE.

Continental Will Conduct Its Own Chicago Underwriting in Future.

The Continental has decided to open a local office. Following the resignation of that company from the local board R. A. Waller & Co. resigned the local agency for it. This left the Continental without local representation, and there has been some speculation as to what course would be followed. There were many who believed the Continental would go back into the local board and that R. A. Waller & Co. would once more represent it in the local field. All doubt in the matter was set at rest yesterday when J. J. McDonald, the general manager of the Continental's Western department, advertised for a ground floor office on La Salle street with immediate possession suitable for the transaction of local fire insurance business. No details have as yet been settled, and it is not known who will be put in charge of the office.

Milwaukee Fire Losses Adjusted.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—The loss of Tanner & Co. by destruction of the Plankinton Building on Grand avenue was adjusted yesterday. The adjustment is $53,250 on the entire stock, Tanner & Co. taking whatever salvage there was. The total amount of insurance carried by Tanner & Co. was $55,000. With the adjustment of this loss all the large losses except that on the Plankinton Building itself have been settled. The adjustments thus far made bring the total amount, paid or to be paid by the insurance companies on losses thus far adjusted, up to over $520,000. There remains to be adjusted about $200,000 of insurance as a result of the Grand avenue fire.

Insurance Notes.

Dayton, O., is to appropriate $90,000 for the expenses of its fire department this year.

The Western Underwriters' Association is to move to the twelfth floor of the Association Building June 1.

The Northwestern Mutual Fire is the name of a new insurance company launched at Mason City, Ia., by W. H. Thompson.

Carl Huncke, manager of the local office of the Germania Fire of New York, is to move his office to No. 230 La Salle street.

Paid in Passes.

It is stated that in one week of last year one railroad issued to members of the New York Legislature, for themselves and friends, 458 passes.

WILLIAM WINDOM NEARLY COMPLETE.

New Revenue Cutter Is Being Built at Dubuque, Ia.

Dubuque, Ia., May 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—The revenue cutter William Windom is near enough to completion to be ready for launching whenever the stage of water will permit. It is being built by the Iowa Iron works of this city, the same firm that built the Ericsson, and was commenced in 1893. The contract price is $98,500.

The following are its dimensions: Length, 170 feet 8 inches over all; beam, 27 feet 1½ inches; depth of hold, 14 feet. The material used in its construction is steel of the best quality, every piece of which has been subjected to the crucial test provided by the department. The engines are what are known as the twin screw inverted of the triple expansion type, two sets. The dimension of the cylinders is 11¾, 16¾, and 26½ inches bore by 24 inch stroke. These engines are of about 800 horse power. The boiler is of the Scotch marine type, 12 feet in diameter, 16 feet long, and built for firing at both ends. The draft when fully equipped will be seven feet.

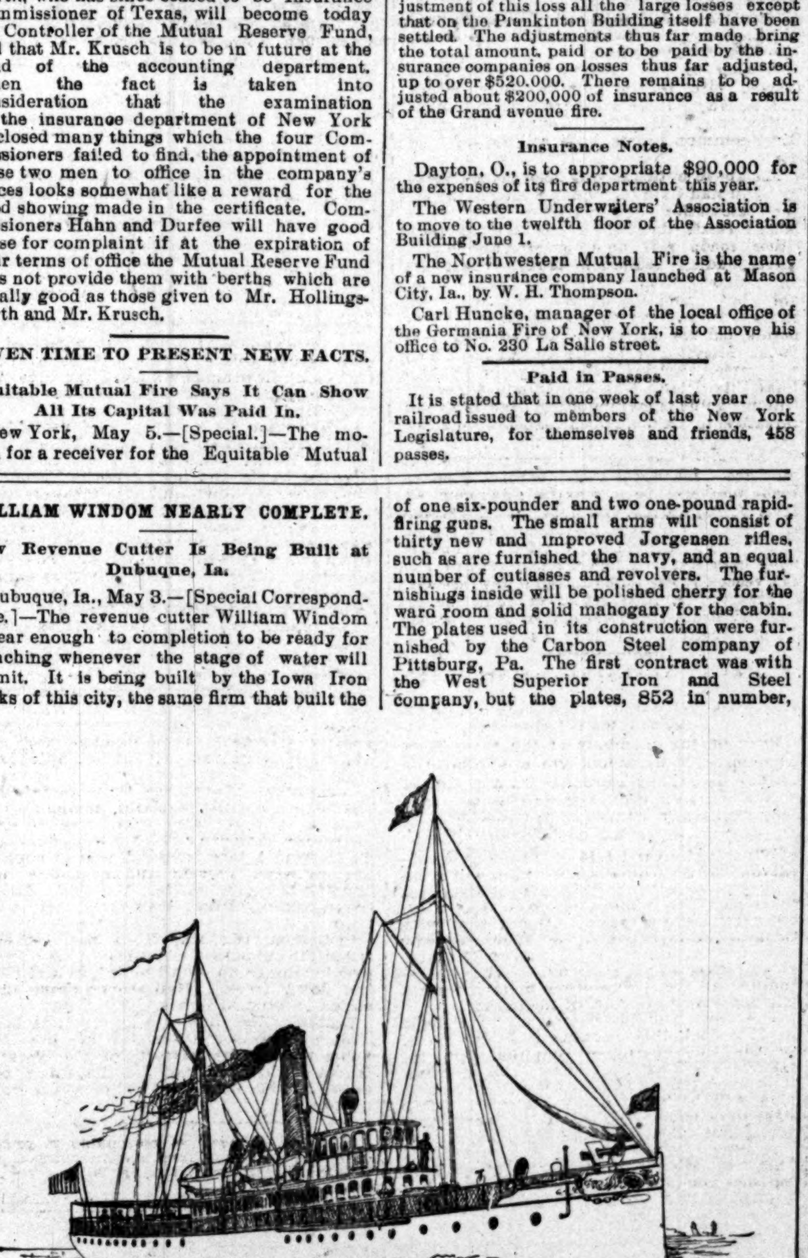
The William Windom is built for the revenue service and its sailing ground will be in the Chesapeake Bay and its stations Baltimore and Washington. The cutter's commander has not yet been assigned. The crew will be fifty all told.

In addition to the engines it will be rigged with two masts and provided with sails. The cutter is expected to make a speed of fifteen knots an hour. The armament will consist of one six-pounder and two one-pound rapid-firing guns. The small arms will consist of thirty new and improved Jorgensen rifles, such as are furnished the navy, and an equal number of cutlasses and revolvers. The furnishings inside will be polished cherry for the ward room and solid mahogany for the cabin. The plates used in its construction were furnished by the Carbon Steel company of Pittsburg, Pa. The first contract was with the West Superior Iron and Steel company, but the plates, 852 in number, failed to stand the test required and they were all rejected. To this cause, as well as the late strike, is due the delay in construction at a specified time.

The government inspectors, who have been constantly present and watched every bit of material that was used in the vessel, were Capt. Russell Glover, inspector of lines, and Chief Engineer Charles Ball, inspector of machinery. Both of these competent and useful officials declare the Windom first-class in every particular.

The duties of the Windom are to protect the revenue, assist vessels in distress, suppress mutinies, to see that all laws regarding commerce in the United States are properly obeyed, and render other similar service. In time of war it will coöperate with the navy. The Captain will rank with Lieutenant commanders in the navy. There are twenty-three vessels of this character having Captain commanders in the service; eight with First Lieutenant commanders and five with junior officer commanders.

The Windom is the only one of these thirty-six vessels provided with triple expansion engines, although some are now building which will have quadruple expansion engines.



THE NEW TWIN SCREW REVENUE CUTTER WILLIAM WINDOM.

BAD TIME FOR BEARS.

STOCK MARKETS GENERALLY TAKE A TURN FOR THE BETTER.

Many Speculators, Induced to Go Short by Misleading Statements, Awake to Find That the Sentiment of the Country Is That a Corner Has Been Turned and a General Improvement Is Inevitable—This Week a Critical One for Chicago Gas Interests.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—The bears were again put on the defensive last week and it was largely their fault that they had to take punishment. It was a foolish thing to exaggerate the effect of weather conditions out West upon the crops, for when timely rains came the early reports put out served as a sort of boomerang. The same is true about the talk concerning the anthracite coal trade. Many speculators were induced to go short of the coal shares by the misleading statements published as to the Reading, it having been freely predicted that the result of the meetings of the sales agents held during the week would be an open conflict.

Either willfully or through ignorance the stand taken by banking houses towards the markets for securities, and the influence of these houses on the managers of the Eastern, Western, and Southern trunk lines and anthracite coal companies were ignored. This, too, notwithstanding that the position of these banking houses amounts practically to law with many capitalists and railway officials of the first importance.

No More Trouble with Reading.

Grave but unfounded fears were entertained that the Reading could not be prevented from kicking over the traces. There seems to be good reason for believing that the coal troubles will be adjusted without needless delay, even though to secure this leading men have to fork out an immense amount of cash to secure control of the bankrupt Reading. This is significant, as for a year or more no one seemed willing to assume ordinary risks. If the Reading is placated there will be no difficulty in bringing the smaller concerns into line.

The improvements noted for a couple of months in manufacturing interests, in the condition of the Treasury, and in the prices of wheat, cotton, iron, and oil appear to be the natural wind-up of a period of unexampled economy. There are unmistakable signs of a revival in all branches of business. This wakes sentiment in Wall street and stimulates purchasers of all classes of securities, to contest which the bears are powerless.

The improved outlook for the crops is destined to exert a marked influence in the near future, as is also the improvement in railway earnings, which is no longer confined to any one section. Even the granger lines are doing better. St. Paul's receipts for the fourth week of April were only a little over $2,000 behind those of last year, and when the Northwest and Omaha reports for that month appear it will be found those roads have held their own far better than heretofore in the matter of gross earnings. The officials of all these companies are talking more confidently, and as the iron trade has taken a start it is reasonable to look for still better results in May.

The Missouri Pacific for the fourth week of April showed an increase in earnings as compared with 1894 of $52,000. In the bituminous coal districts of Ohio the roads are gaining steadily and within a short time heavy increases in earnings are looked for. The companies have been remarkably successful in arranging terms with the individual producers and miners.

In the Industrials.

Sugar, lead, cotton, oil, and leather have gone up for obvious reasons, the profits of these concerns being increased enormously by the advance in raw materials and the manufactured products. In the case of leather, however, the shares were forced up out of all proportion to the benefits likely to accrue from the improvement in the leather trade. Towards the close they reacted sharply, and it was evident that the manipulators had overstepped the limits of prudence, thereby driving many recent buyers out of the stock. The American Sugar Refining company has been steadily marking up prices for refined, and has a large stock of raw on hand which it accumulated at low figures, and the leading insiders are telling their friends to buy the stock for 125.

Chicago Gas enjoyed a smart advance, but dropped on a meager rumor that Gov. Altgeld will veto all bills which happen to favor the trust. The insiders care more for the consolidation bill than for the one requiring new companies to get consents from property-owners.

The Standard Oil crowd want to remove the stigma which has been cast upon their stock by the rulings of Attorney-General Moloney and others. If they are allowed by the Legislature to amalgamate the constituent companies so that the Chicago Common Council will not be able to interfere with them the stock will immediately receive a different status in the eyes of investors.

Next week is likely to be a critical one for the Chicago gas trust.

TITLES TO TITLES ARE OFTEN CLOUDY.

London "World" Explains the Origin of Bogus Noblemen.

The London World in an article on foreign "nobility" says:

> In France it is extremely difficult to draw a hard-and-fast line between those titles which are genuine and those which are not. The utmost which can be done is to classify them as "old," "new," and "doubtful." This uncertainty clearly opens a road to the adventurer. He must take care not to assume too high a rank or to adopt a name which is too well known or already belongs to some historic family. But if he is content to name himself after some orchard in Perigord or Anjou and to style himself no more than Baron or Vicomte he may almost defy exposure, even though he do not escape suspicion.
>
> In Italy there is a well-defined list of old Roman, Neapolitan, Piedmontese, and Tuscan families. But there is also the consideration that it is not so many years ago that the minor grades of nobility might be obtained by purchase. The Republic of San Marino raises a regular revenue by the sale of titles which possess a very apparent Italian origin.
>
> In Austria up to quite recently the rank of Baron was sold to all who would pay the price.
>
> In the minor states of Germany and in Prussia, before the formation of the German Empire, a very considerable proportion of the creations of the present century were purchased. The innumerable Jewish baronies, with curious hybrid names, which are found all over Western Europe, are the result of "transfers" by needy monarchs to wealthy financiers.
>
> In Belgium and Holland the same practice has prevailed to a greater or smaller extent, and the little republic of Andorra still drives a continuous trade in patents of nobility. Even the grandeeship of Spain has been recruited with self-made men by this means.
>
> In order, therefore, to differentiate the real head of an existing family from his needy cousin who lives by his wits, and both from the adventurer who has made a fortune by successful swindling and adopted a title of his own free will as a social passport, it might be necessary to search through many ponderous tomes which only a skilled genealogist would know where to find and how to use.

FOR A TAX ON SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES.

Money Derived to Go to Protect the Game in the State.

A petition is in circulation asking that a bill introduced into the Legislature by Senator Lundin providing that a tax of 50 cents each on shotguns and rifles in use be passed. The bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Fish and Game. The bill's purpose is to create a fund for the payment of Game Wardens and for the protection of game. This fund was provided in the game bill now pending by the levying of a license fee for the privilege of shooting. This section of the bill was disapproved in committee. The fund is needed and the present bill provides a way for its collection which is without hardship.

SPECULATE ON MARGINS.

The market now offers a splendid opportunity to speculate with profit. If you desire to take advantage of its favorable conditions send for our little book, which explains trading on margins. Also our daily market letter, which tells when and in what to trade. Both free. W. E. WRIGHT & CO., 8 Pacific-av., Chicago.

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Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.

NEW YORK, April 24th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, June 6th next, at 12 m. Transfer books will close on Saturday, May 4th, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 7th next. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

CHICAGO, May 1st, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary.
R. R. CABLE, President.

TO RENT.

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Furnished house, large grounds, barn, and steam yacht, for the season of 1895. Location, Williams Bay. Address

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MODERN RESIDENCES.

553, 557 West Monroe-st.
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LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—LOCKET STOLEN FROM GENTLEMAN in Tribune counting-room two weeks ago. Apply to Business Manager.

LOST—MAY 2D—FOX TERRIER DOG, TAN head and ears and spot near tail; body white; reward, $25. 437½ Elm-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL GENTLEMAN WHO LOST locket in Tribune office two weeks ago and complained to officer apply to Tribune counting-room?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

A GOOD EXCHANGE.

Something that lasts forever. For the pennies you waste every day. DIAMONDS. An unsurpassed stock. Our pamphlet "How We Do It" mailed free.

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PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN CITY and near-by territory; experienced in handling department store trade and large grocery and crockery buyers; age 29. Address J A 131, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SHIPPING CLERK, honest, sober, and industrious. A1 city references from present employer. J A 100, Tribune.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT OFFICE-BOY, WRITING, HOTEL, experienced, copying letters, living on South Side. Address in own handwriting, BAUER & BLACK, 36 W. Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 18. Good education and best of references. Address J A 62, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical landscape gardener as florist; capable of taking full charge of a gentleman's place; laying out of home grounds a specialty; furnish plans; 15 years' experience; best of references. Address T. B., 6947 Kinney-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, with shop practice, 16 years' experience, 4 years as salesman; first-class references. Address W 251, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER AND steamfitter; license and references. Address J A 33, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY SOBER, competent man with first-class references, as private coachman. Address J A 69, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, English; strictly temperate; best city references. 146 Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, FIFTEEN years with houses dealing with Mexico and South America, having in view a trip through those regions, where he is well connected, desires to represent on salary and commission a few manufacturers; highest references given. Address MANZANILLA, 24 State-st., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS night watchman; excellent recommendations or bonds. Address J A 132, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND office assistant by young lady; competent and responsible. Address J A 23, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN WOMAN does washing cheap; blankets, fine laces, lace curtains done a specialty; also cleans silk and muslin dresses. I have a large yard for drying. METHODE SPINDLER BERLIN, 3542 Rhodes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and experienced second girl in private family; city or Lake Geneva preferred. Call at 553 Wells-st., lower floor.

SITUATION WANTED—CARE OF INVALID OR child. References. Address J A 15, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SEWING IN FAMILIES by 2 sisters by day or take sewing home; work guaranteed. Address MRS. CARTER, 55 E. 20th-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; legal and insurance experience. Address J A 133, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN who is a rapid penman and arithmetician. Address W 985, Tribune office.

OFFICE WORK—YOUNG MAN OF 17 OR 18 years for office work in wholesale house; good penman. Address X 859, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK WITH $200 CASH SECURITY to take charge summer resort confectionery; salary $15. Address B B 407, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—IN DRUG STORE EVENINGS who can take charge of soda fountain. 615 W. 12th-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CITY TRAVELERS—TWO; MUST BE KNOWN to the retail trade; state experience when writing; good pay and steady work. Address J A 61, Tribune office.

MEN—RELIABLE; IN EVERY TOWN AND city as salesmen for our warranted stock; salary or com. paid weekly; experience not necessary; steady work. Chautauqua Nursery Co., Portland, N. Y.

SALESMAN—DRESS GOODS—IN CHICAGO, TO represent a New York firm on commission; must be well acquainted with the dressmakers. Apply DRY GOODS, Room 1241 Auditorium Annex.

SALESMAN—TO VISIT MANUFACTURERS AND jobbers; also one to call on stable trade. Apply Monday before 10 or after 4, Room 51, 215 Van Buren-st.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY SIDE LINE (NO SAMPLES); one of the best paying specialties ever introduced in this country; big money to those having acquaintance in drug, grocery, and hardware lines. Address, with references and experience, Manager, R. 810 Old Colony Building.

SALESMEN—TO REPRESENT THE WERNER company in Michigan and Wisconsin; none but bright, active, and intelligent men not looking for snaps need apply. Call, with references, Room 449 Rand-McNally Bldg.

SOLICITOR—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and not afraid of work can secure lucrative employment. Call at the Bancroft Company, 30 Auditorium Building, between 10 and 12, and 2 and 4. Must be a good solicitor.

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BOY—OF 16 OR 17 YEARS FOR POSITION IN wholesale dry goods house. X 858, Tribune.

Trades.

PAINTERS—100 FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMEN housepainters; steady work, good wages. Apply at M. P. Ass'n. rooms, 36 Hibbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

BICYCLE POLISHERS AND WHEELMAKERS. Apply Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co., Lake and Halsted.

POLISHERS—COME READY TO WORK. TURNER Brass Works, 122 Kinzie-st.

Miscellaneous.

A GOOD RESPONSIBLE AND EXPERIENCED man to manage small hotel; must have good reference. 154 S. Clark-st.

MAN—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE, thoroughly experienced, to take charge of stock and superintend the getting out of orders for shipment; must be well posted as to qualities, particularly of canned goods, rice, fruits, etc.; state experience fully; give age, reference, and salary wanted. Address J A 56, Tribune office.

MEN AND BOYS—TO LEARN BARBER trade; only 8 weeks required. Chicago Barber School, 185 Wabash-av., day or evening class. Catalogue mailed.

PORTERS—EXPERIENCED PORTERS, MIDDLE-AGED, for hotel and saloon; references required. 4143 S. Halsted.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—HOTEL GRACE, CORNER Clark and Jackson.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good cook. 72 44th-st., near Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 4816 Grand-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—4300 INDIANA-AV., GIRL FOR general housework.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at once. 3929 Indiana-av.

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WAITER—GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE IN RESTAURANT, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT girl for second work. 5006 Ellis-av.

WET-NURSE—CALL ON TUESDAY AND SEE MRS. ISHAM, Lakota Hotel, Thirtieth-st. and Michigan-av., between 9 and 12 in the morning.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX MORE THOROUGHLY experienced operators on ladies' shirt waists.
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Stenographers.

WOMAN—IN ADVERTISING DOCTOR'S OFFICE, bright woman to answer correspondence. Address X 353, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

APPRENTICE FOR EMBROIDERY. CALL mornings, 4312 Calumet-av.

LADIES TO TAKE WORK HOME—NO EXPERIENCE necessary. Jules Art Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 50.

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POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.—
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 208.

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5401 JEFFERSON-AV.—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS with board; also other rooms; modern home; two blocks I. C. R. R. express; references.

West Side.

44 LAFLIN-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH EXCELLENT table; fine location.

North Side.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board, short distance from park.
MRS. CROWELL.

Hotels.

HOTEL HAYES, LEXINGTON-AV. AND 64TH-st., one block from Lexington-av. station Alley L—Nice, pleasant rooms, single or en suite, $1.75 and $2 a week; board $3.50. JOHN HAYES.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL, 75TH AND Bond-av.—Chicago's great summer resort under new management, will open May 8. Special attention given to table and service. Prices very low.

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1414 HINMAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board at the Frenchs, former residence of Clinton French.

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A LOVELY COUNTRY HOME, TABOR'S RESORT, on the beautiful St. Joe River, Michigan. 1654 Monadnock.

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BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A JEWISH family on the South Side, not further south than 25th-st.; references exchanged. Address W 184, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

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TO RENT—ROOMS. STAMFORD HOTEL, 1251 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine.
BISHOP & PHILPOT,
Proprietors.

TO RENT—4553 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, LIGHT, cool rooms and parlors in quiet residence locality at very low prices.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

West Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM WITH alcove; private family. 869 Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY ONLY, one of the most convenient and desirable modern houses on the South Side; 7 rooms and bath, all in perfect condition. Carpet and all or part of furniture for sale only to parties taking lease. Immediate possession given. Apply on premises, 3258 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—ELEGANT STONE front house, 10 rooms; hardwood floors; handsomely decorated; 4805 Madison-av.; open for inspection; $40 per mo. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn.

TO RENT—2732 CALUMET-AV., 10-ROOM HOUSE. Call at office for permit for inspection.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BROWN STONE DWELLING, 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and the lake); brick barn; an elegant home. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2552 INDIANA-AV.—11-ROOM FRAME; good order. Inquire of B. D. SLOCUM, 102 5th-av.

TO RENT—1511 WABASH-AV., 11-ROOM HOUSE. JOHN GOLDMAN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

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TO RENT—927, 941, 936 MONROE-ST. AND 114 Oakley-av., very desirable houses, 4 rooms deep; every convenience; $40 to $60 per mo.; immediate possession. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., R. 44

TO RENT—392 WEST CONGRESS-ST., 9-ROOM brick, perfect repair, $40. Keys next door. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE, 208 South Lincoln-st.; $35. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

North Side.

TO RENT—RENT REDUCED TO $50—BRICK house, 579 E. Division-st., 13 rooms; within one block of Lake Shore drive; new, modern plumbing, new hardwood floors. Key nextdoor, 577.
JOHN WEST.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY GREEN STONE front house, 628 Dearborn-av., overlooking Lincoln Park; 13 rooms, steam heat; one of the most desirable locations in the city for a private family. Apply at Room 8, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1901 WRIGHTWOOD-AV. (NEAR park), private home, 14 rooms; absolutely modern, furnished or unfurnished, with stable and 150 ft. lawn.

TO RENT—192 DEARBORN-AV., COR. SUPERIOR. 216 Dearborn-av., cor. Chicago-av.
Owner, 111 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. CLARK AND BURTON-pl., fine location, elegant light 7-room corner apartments.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—

NANTUCKET.

For the season a fully furnished and desirable cottage on the cliff, with broad verandas, beautiful water view, and convenient to beach and town. Photographs and information with
THOS. C. WOOD, 404 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR summer on South Side north of 39th, east of Wabash; family of four adults. Address J A 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY F. D. PATTERSON & SON,
80 Dearborn-st. or 574 43d-st.
S. e. cor. 43d-st. and Calumet-av., choice 6 and 8-room flats; ½ block from L road station; $30, $35.
N. w. cor. 43d-st. and Evans-av., 6 and 7-room flats, $30 and $35.
5548 Jefferson-av., 7 and 8 rooms, $30.
S. w. cor. 45th-st. and Champlain-av., 6-room flats, $30.
207 44th-st., 7 rooms; $50.
Above steam heated, hot and cold water, gas ranges, every modern convenience.
UNHEATED FLATS.
6230 Madison-av., 8 rooms; $20.
2942-52 Cottage Grove-av., 4 and 6-room flats, $12, $20, and $25; see janitor rear 2942.
3200 Wallace-st., 5 and 6 rooms, $12 and $15.

TO RENT—FLATS—2716-2718 WABASH-AV., SECOND floor flat, 7 rooms and bath; large, light rooms; heat and janitor service.
3033 Michigan-av., second floor flat; 8 rooms and bath; janitor service; open for inspection.
Apply to J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
30 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, "THE WAUKESHA"; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; building newly decorated throughout; fine marble entrances; 2 blocks to Ill. Cent. express trains, elevated road, or electric cars; $25 up; 64th-st., Grace and Hope-avs.; janitor always on hand.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS—
4239 and 4241 St. Lawrence-av.,
7 and 8 room apartments.
Steam heat; janitor service.
Reduced rentals.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—287-95 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS AND BATH; steam heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, gas logs, sideboard, wardrobe—every modern convenience; low rent to A1 tenants.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON,
80 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLATS—
3827 Elmwood-pl., 1st and 2d flats, 7 and 8 rooms, $30 and $35.
4722 Langley-av., 1st, 2d, and 3d flats, 6 rooms each, $32.50.
G. MYREN & CO., 567 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, N. E. COR. 22d-st. and Indiana-av.—Flats in suites of 3, 4, and 6 rooms; baths, hot water, steam heat, elevator and janitor. Apply at elevator, 90 E. 22d-st.
L. M. HODGES.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $14, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT APARTMENTS IN new building; 1323 and 1325 Michigan-blvd; overlooking Lake Michigan; electric elevator, steam heat, etc.; front balconies on boulevard; rents very low.
C. C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg.

TO RENT—"THE ELLIS," S. E. COR. ELLIS-AV. and 42d-st.; splendid large 8 and 9-room flats, handsomely finished; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; $50 to $70; see janitor.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENT TO SMALL FAMILY; all modern improvements, hot and cold water; $40. 2457 Michigan-av. Inquire 2459 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3133 WABASH-AV., 3D FLOOR, 8 rooms and bath; steam heat; all the latest improvements. WM. E. DEE, 116 E. Quincy-st.

TO RENT—1702 STATE-ST., FINE LARGE 7 room and bath flats, newly decorated throughout $20 to $27.50. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN FLATS, 4, 5, AND 6 rooms; $25 to $32; steam, hot water; completely appointed. 3838 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—3537 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., choice flats, first-class order; gas ranges, hot water, janitor service; $16 to $27.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., 4, 6, AND 7 rooms; steam, natural gas; $22 up; janitor.

West Side.

TO RENT—RISLEY BLDG., 7-ROOM FLAT, $21; 5-room flat, $18; 340 South Leavitt-st., lower flat, 7 rooms, $19; upper flat, 7 rooms, $17. Flats all newly papered, light on three sides; mantels, modern improvements; premises open from 10 to 6 daily. Office N. E. cor. Leavitt and Flournoy-sts., half block south of Harrison.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOMEST 7-ROOM NEW modern flat on the West Side. Inquire on premises, 1531 Fulton-st.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A LIGHT, CLEAN 5 or 7-room flat cheap. Call N. E. cor. Leavitt and Flournoy-sts., half block south of Harrison, between 10 and 6 daily.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT 11 LINCOLN near Park-av., $20. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLATS; MODERN, brick; cheap to good party; doors open. 200 Center-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—CHOICE, 2 FLATS, ONE 6-room house. Apply premises, 233 Hermitage-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN CHOICE LIGHT FLATS—
709 Wells-st., 6 rooms and bath; $25.
94 Goethe-st., 6 rooms and bath; $25.
381 Wells-st., 5 rooms and bath; $20.
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—NEAR THE LAKE—FINEST STREET on North Side, elegant modern 5 and 6 room apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Owner, 16 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE MANHATTAN, DEMING AND Hampden-cts., 5 and 6 room flats; all modern improvements; telephone services; finest decoration; overlooking Lincoln Park; at low prices.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT 64 WENDELL-st., $20. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
No. 1906 Wabash-av., store and basement.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Marquette Building.

TO RENT—STORES AT 4215-17-25 STATE-ST., $20; good location for grocery; owner on premises between 3 and 5 p. m. PATTERSON, 80 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STORE, NO. 50 5th-av.; also No. 193 Randolph-st., one door west of Randolph-st. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, 56 5th-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORES—
707 Wells-st., corner Tell-ct.
450 Wells-st., near Goethe-st.
398 Wells-st., corner Elm.
272 Division-st., corner Milton-av.
368 Division-st., cor. More.
Also a few choice saloon corners.
Inquire ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—TO DESIRABLE PARTIES—DESK room, including desks and free use of telephone, in one of the best and most centrally located office buildings in Chicago. Apply at once, Room 404, Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT A REASONABLE FIGURE, PART of a large first floor office, furnished. Apply to DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SMALL PRIVATE OFFICE IN ELEGANT suite; telephone, vault, etc.; professional man preferred. 402 New York Life Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS.
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TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, PART OF BASEMENT, and fourth floor building southwest corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.; with or without power; space to suit.
K. K. KNAPP, 200 Grand Central Station.

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TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OR ENTIRE building, northeast corner of Franklin and Van Buren-sts.; steam heat, steam elevator, and power if desired; entrance on two streets; opposite terminal station, Metropolitan West Side Elevated. Address L. H. Prentice Co., 203 E. Van Buren-st.

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TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, FLOORS, AND lofts for manufacturing or storage, with or without power, in all parts of the city.
MAYER & CARPENTER,
Telephone 3178. 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, OFFICES, and hotels. Floors for salesrooms, storage, mfg., printing, etc. DADA BROS., 153 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE following lines can find first-class openings in Fargo, the principal city in North Dakota; population 10,000; first-class railroad facilities; a new and special tariff on goods shipped from Fargo:

Wholesale hardware, dry goods, drugs, notions, cigar manufactory, cigars and tobacco, soap manufactory, coffee and spice mill, packing house, merchant tailor, to carry stock; bank, men with money to loan, and other good openings.

The right kind of a man can form a stock company at once for a candy manufactory.

Address Secretary Business-Men's Union,
Fargo, N. D.

CAPITALISTS—WE ARE ORGANIZING A COMPANY to do a wholesale and retail department store business; we will incorporate in the business some retail department stores who showed a net profit of $10,000 and over last year $1,000,000 trade; in sight we have option on wholesale house doing large "department store" trade; stock will pay large dividend, better than bonds; safe as real estate. Address J A 47, Tribune office.

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Thursday, May 7, 10:30 a. m., the Lincoln Park Cafe, 703 North Clark-st.

Bar fixtures, restaurant and kitchen outfit, furniture of ten rooms, Brussels carpet, tables, chairs, linen, glassware, etc. Large glass veranda and two years' lease.
P. CRONIN, Constable.

FINEST LOCATION ON NORTH SIDE FOR A good physician, over drug store.
MEAD & COE,
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A LADY WITH FROM $300 TO $2,000 CAN BE shown a legitimate scheme to make from $10 to $50 a day; particulars at interview. Address V 271, Tribune office.

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CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-av. and 42d-st., has 500 iron rooms; it has THE LOWEST INSURANCE OF ANY WAREHOUSE IN THIS CITY; board rate $1.35; does moving, packing and shipping on notice. Tel. Oak 830.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. C. A. HARRIS, Mgr. 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

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FOR SALE—
12 elegant millinery wall cases, also carpet and other millinery fixtures; will sell all or part.
Apply BENJAMIN J. ROSENTHAL,
Frank Bros.' Millinery Department,
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FINE PLATE-GLASS AND OAK OFFICE; OVER 100 linear feet of partitions and doors; modern style, for sale cheap. Apply at once to LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

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FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

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BARGAINS IN TYPEWRITERS—

All standard makes for sale and rent at bargain counter prices! Remington, Caligraph, Yost's Smith's, Densmore's, and on down through the list

Best grade supplies for all machines,

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CASH PAID FOR ENTIRE FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc., etc., of hotels, flats, and private residences. T. P. W., 21 Park-av.

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STOVES—BUY ELECTRIC OIL STOVES, AURORA gasoline stoves. Ask your dealer for them. Lowest price. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

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LAWYER, SINGLE, 37 YEARS OLD, 14 YEARS' successful practice; best references if required; will give first legal consultation free and further services at reasonable rates. Address J A 121, Tribune office.

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FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

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Students may begin at any time; open all summer.
Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

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WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY STATE TO sell our novelty clocks to merchants and at premium; exclusive agency to right parties. Address Novelty Clock Co.,
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C. W. HAWLEY, SUITES 637-8 MONADNOCK Bldg.; Tel. H 326; ref. Corn Exch. Bank.

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"DOLLARS OR WHAT?"
A popular book on the silver question. It promises a great run. Sends orders to
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FOR SALE—LOT BELOW COSTS. ADDRESS X 429, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—THE BEST—

built, most attractive, and in every way desirable houses ever offered for sale in or about Chicago for the price. You cannot duplicate them in Cook County, not if you were to pay all cash. My terms are one-tenth down, balance in $15 monthly payments. The prices are $1,850 and $2,000, according to location. At Dauphin Park, only 24 minutes out on the Illinois Central railway by the suburban express trains; only two to three blocks from station and same distance from the Cottage Grove-av. electric and cable car lines; on improved streets and in close proximity to churches, schools, stores, etc. They are going like hot cakes; ten just completed; four already sold. Do you want one? If so call at once at my office for full particulars. Branch office at Cottage Grove-av. and 90th-st. Open week days and Sundays until 8:30 p. m. HANDSOMEST ILLUSTRATED REAL ESTATE CATALOGUE EVER PUBLISHED, WITH CUTS OF THESE ATTRACTIVE HOMES, FREE on application.

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Main office 602, 603, 604, 605, and 606 Masonic Temple, corner State and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—322 BOWEN-AV.; NEW, MODERN house, 10 rooms; 6 sleeping rooms, bath, laundry, store rooms, butler's pantry, sideboard, 3 mantels, grates, consoles, gas, electric lights, lavatory, hot and cold water in chambers; hardwood throughout. Special bargain if taken at once.
Open all day.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Nos. 6636 and 6638 Oglesby-av., two new modern brick houses of 7 rooms, bath and laundry; lots 25x165 feet; price $6,000 each. Open daily from 1 to 6.
MEAD & COE,
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FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—CORNER FLAT building, 9 flats, hardwood finish, modern improvements, $28,000; worth $40,000; pays 10 per cent; must sell.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BLVD.—A BEAUTIFUL 16-room residence near 36th-st.; lot 30x125; price $25,000; easy terms.
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FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, 216 DEARBORN-av., n. w. cor. Chicago-av.; choice location for druggist or fancy bakery or any kind of business. Owner, 111 S Clark-st.

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WHEN YOUR RENT MONEY WILL BUY YOU

A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT

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FREE EXCURSION SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1:30 P. M.

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LOTS $400 AND UPWARD.

Handsomest illustrated real estate catalogue ever published, with cuts of attractive homes free on application.

Small amount of cash only required, balance in very easy monthly payments; bring $10 with you to deposit on such a lot as you may select.

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FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 58 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; price $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY, 24 minutes from Randolph-st. station, for only $1,850; I will sell my new 7-room home, but 3 blocks from the station; improved street, lake water, etc.; to good party paying $200 cash will sell, for balance to be paid $15 monthly. Address J A 120, Tribune.

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FOR SALE—AUCTION SALE; THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895, at 11 a. m., I will sell my two farms on the premises 1 mile east of St. Charles, Ill., 150 and 200 acres; renting for $600 and $800 respectively, payable monthly; to the highest bidder one-half cash, remainder can stand on mortgage. James Shields, auctioneer. W. D. BISHOPP, 3652 Calumet-av., Chicago.

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WILL EXCHANGE USE OF ELEGANT 16 room house for board. Call or address 6437 Woodlawn-av.

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APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON REAL estate; none too small, none too large; low rates for good security; will divide commission even with brokers.
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LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
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83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

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ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

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CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19,
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
(Take elevator to second floor.)
OR
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NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (R. 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, seal garments, and any available collaterals at S. HEYMAN & CO.'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208; formerly 344 State-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURITIES, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

CASH PAID FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
Loans on same at lowest rates. No delays.
RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617.

MONEY TO LOAN BY PRIVATE PARTY ON household goods, carriages, diamonds, etc., etc. Strictly confidential. Address J A 97, Tribune.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Bldg.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE WILL CONTINUE IN OUR OLD STORE (174 Wabash-av.), for a few days, in order to close out every instrument now on hand. Many rare bargains remain, and you can secure a piano or organ at a price regardless of value.

This list should convince you that we mean business.

UPRIGHTS.

1 Chickering & Sons, cabinet grand, rosewood case, good order	$225
1 Hallet & Davis, medium size, rosewood case	120
1 Ernest Gabler, cabinet grand, fine tone and case	150
1 Graham & Co., ebonized case, but slightly used	130
1 Lyon & Healy, large rosewood case	80
1 Emerson cabinet grand	100
1 W. W. Kimball cabinet grand, rosewood case	100
1 Julius Bauer, cabinet grand, in good order	150
1 Webster, walnut case, cabinet grand, in good order	150
1 Kurtzman, medium size, walnut case, in perfect order	200
1 F. C. Lighte, medium size, rosewood case	110
1 Bijou, small size	80
1 Lyon, small size	125
1 Behning & Sons, medium size, walnut case	225
1 Lester, large size, in perfect order	150
1 Decker Bros., cabinet grand, rosewood case, in good order	200
1 Knabe, medium size, rosewood case	250
1 Weber, cabinet grand	250
1 Booth Bros., large size, new, a sample piano	140
1 Marshall & Wendell, small size, in good order	120
1 Steinway, cabinet grand, rosewood case	375
1 Steinway, small size, cabinet grand	325
1 A. B. Chase, walnut, fancy case, a rare bargain	350
1 A. B. Chase, oak, medium size, in perfect order	325
1 Vose & Sons, medium size, mahogany case	200

GRANDS.

1 Knabe, baby grand, in perfect order	350
1 Steinway, small grand	450
1 A. B. Chase, parlor grand	450
1 Gilbert, baby grand	150

ORGANS.

Good new and second-hand organs from $15 upwards. Terms, cash or installments.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROTHERS

PIANO COMPANY

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN THEIR MAGNIFICENT NEW STORE
CORNER WABASH-AV. AND CONGRESS-ST.
(OPPOSITE THE AUDITORIUM).

This is the largest store in the United States devoted exclusively to the sale of pianos. We shall continue, as heretofore, to offer the best goods at the lowest prices, and with increased facilities for doing business we will be prepared to offer the best bargains in the city.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO COMPANY.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
COR. WABASH-AV. AND CONGRESS-ST.
(opposite the Auditorium).

EXTRAORDINARY PIANO SALE—
We have a very large assortment of slightly used and second-hand uprights which were turned into our warehouse as a result of leaving our storehouse, 149 Wabash-av.; coupled with this a number of our new rented pianos were returned to us since May 1st, resulting in a very much overcrowded wareroom. Now, in order to compel the immediate sale of the greatest part of this stock, we will offer about thirty-five modern upright pianos at prices ranging from $100, $125, and $150 up. This is an opportunity extraordinary, and as we sell on very easy terms it affords a chance for people of moderate means to secure a good upright piano on the most favorable condition.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY; WE HAVE the following upright pianos that we will close out this week at prices that cannot be duplicated by any other house in America:

1 Decker	$ 90	1 Schiller	$175
1 Thompson	125	1 Sohmer	200
1 Gibson	135	1 Haines	225
1 Estey	150	1 Mathushek	225

A handsome scarf and elegant stool goes with each piano; every piano warranted for six years; call early and secure a bargain; will ship on approval and pay freight both ways to out-of-town customers.
The Thompson Music Co.,
261 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.
500 pianos and organs, all grades, all prices, all terms. Our leaders—
DECKER BROS.' "Matchless" pianos.
PIANOS. PIANOS.
ESTEY ORGANS CAMP & CO. ORGANS.
ARION PIANOS.
Second-hand pianos, $40 and upward.
Second-hand organs, $20 and upward.
Renting—Pianos $2, organs $1 per month.
Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1873—

ADAM SCHAAF—
ADAM SCHAAF— MANUFACTURER OF
ADAM SCHAAF—
ADAM SCHAAF— HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF—
ADAM SCHAAF— LOW PRICES and EASY TERMS
ADAM SCHAAF—
ADAM SCHAAF— PIANOS TO RENT.
ADAM SCHAAF—
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED slightly used upright pianos by various makers; prices $100, $125, $140, $150, $165, and $175 each on payments of $5 per month; every instrument is in thorough repair and warranted for five years; among the lot are some very fine figured natural wood casings; established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$45 BUYS A GOOD PIANO.
PIANOS FOR $75.
PIANOS FOR $100.
PIANOS FOR $115.
PIANOS FOR $125.
PIANOS FOR $145.
$10 DOWN, $5 PER MONTH.
A FINE UPRIGHT PIANO.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

WEBER PIANOS, WEBER PIANOS.
WEBER PIANOS. WEBER PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS, WHEELOCK PIANOS,
WHEELOCK PIANOS, WHEELOCK PIANOS.
Bargains in second-hand uprights in first-class order—some practically new—Weber, Knabe, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, Hallet & Davis, Stuyvesant. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 258 and 260 Wabash-av.

$175 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, and $125 buys a Fischer upright at
STEGER & CO.'S,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

KNABE PIANO—$75; BIG BARGAIN.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$75 BUYS AN UPRIGHT PIANO IN GOOD CONDITION.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

A FINE LINE OF UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 and $4 per month; call and see us. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, one flight.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS in exchange for new upright piano. Call at 259 West Madison-st., second floor.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

$250 BUYS A KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO, beautiful case, at
STEGER & CO.'S,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, $55. CALL AT 259 W. Madison-st., second floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

STUDEBAKER BROS.' MANUFACTURING CO., 202-207 Michigan-av.

Carriage and harness builders.

Our stock of carriages, harness, saddles, whips, robes, and stable sundries is the largest in the city and purchasers will find many unusual bargains now.

Our factory is the most completely equipped and we are prepared to promptly execute orders for new work; also repairing.

Estimates furnished when desired.

WANTED—STYLISH SECOND-HANDED TRAP; must be in good repair; state style, make, and price. Address Lock Box 20, Lexington, Ill.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE TELLER BY HAND reading; four different ways; brings back husband or lover; just arrived from Europe; has the only good luck stone in America; touch hand of each patron free. MME. MOZART, 1835 Wabash-av. Also great Egyptian and Hindoo charm; tips on races.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGULAR graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 20, 201 TO 211 STATE st., cor. Adams, successful specialist in diseases of womankind. Patients can have room and board at my residence. Hours from 9-8. Sundays 10-12.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSICIAN, Berlin and Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by new process; no bad results.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra	May 18, 10 am		Genoa
Ems	June 1, 11 am		Genoa
Werra	June 22, 10 am		Genoa
Kaiser W. II	July 13, 10 am		Genoa
Werra	July 27, 10 am		Genoa
Kaiser W. II	Aug. 17, 3 pm		Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90; II. cabin, $50 and $60
ROUND TRIP, $100 and $110.
To Southampton (London), Bremen.

Havel Tue., May 7, 9 am	Fulda Sat. May 25, 11 am
Saale, Tue., May 14, 9 am	Trave, Tue. May 28 9 am
Lahn Tue., May 21, 4 pm	Kaiser W. II, J'ne 4, 3 pm

SPRING SAILINGS 1895.

Havel...Thurs., June 6	Saale.....Tues., July 6
Saale...Tues., June 11	Trave.....Tues., July 9
Lahn....Tues., June 18	Lahn.....Tues., July 16
Fulda....Sat., June 22	Fulda.....Sat., July 20
Spree...Tues., June 25	Spree.....Tues., July 23
Ems.....Sat., June 29	Ems.....Sat., July 27
Havel...Tues., July 2	Havel.....Tues., July 30

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE
Maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with
TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
SPRING SAILINGS, EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Columbia, May 9, 11am	Columbia, June 6, 11am
A. Victoria, May 16, 9am	A. Victoria, June 8, 9am
N'rmannia, May 23, 11am	Normannia, Jne. 20, 11 am
F. Bism'rck, May 30, 11am	F. Bism'k, June 27, 11 am

I. CABIN, $95 & UPWARDS. II. CABIN, $60 & $75.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN, NEW YORK, HAMBURG, HARDANGER FJORD, ODDE, MOLDE, ROMSDALSFJORD, VEBLUNGSNAES, TRONDHJEM, NORTH CAPE, TROMSOE, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, RAFTSUND, DIGERMULEN, VESTFJORD, STORFJORD, GEIRANGERFJORD, MAROK, SOGNEFJORD, GUDVANGEN, STALHEIMSKLEV, BERGEN, HAMBURG, NEW YORK by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE,
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Paris.......May 8th	St. Louis.......June 5th
Berlin.......May 15th	New York.......June 12th
New York.......May 22d	Paris.......June 19th
Paris.......May 29th	St. Louis.......June 26th

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Every Saturday.

Kensington....May 11th	Ohio.......May 25th
Pennland.......May 18th	Southwark.......June 1st

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00, noon.

Noordland.......May 8th	Rhynland.......May 29th
Waesland.......May 15th	Westernland.......June 5th
Friesland.......May 22d	Noordland.......June 12th

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS—
Personally conducted parties, including all expenses, will leave New York at short intervals during the season. Next departure per S. S. Etruria May 25. Send for program free.
We also issue INDEPENDENT OCEAN TICKETS by all steamship lines and rail tickets over all routes in Europe. Estimates furnished for any desired route.
Immediate application is necessary to secure desirable accommodation on Atlantic steamers, as berths are being rapidly sold.
THOS. COOK & SON,
234 S. Clark-st.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:

Britannic. 15 May, 10 am	Germanic. 29 May, 10 am
Majestic. 22 May, 3 pm	Teutonic 5th June, 3 pm

For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Ag't., 29 B'way, N. Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
54 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC	May 14th, 3 p. m.
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu	May 25th, 3 p. m.
CHINA	June 4th, 3 p. m.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

BAKER'S EUROPEAN TOURS—
Three extraordinarily cheap, select European excursions, personally conducted, including ocean passage (first-class), railroads, hotels, carriage rides, fees, etc.; fine service throughout; 37 days, $170; 50 days, $240; all of Europe, embracing England, France, Belgium, the Rhine, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy, $350. Send for circular and itineraries.
FRANK BAKER, 93 Nassau-st., New York.

"EUROPE"—DURING THE SUMMER H. Gaze & Sons (Ltd., est. 1844), Universal Tourist Agents, will send forty-two escorted parties on various trips through Europe and around the world, the cost ranging from $155 to $2,050, so that any pocketbook can be accommodated.
The rates include all necessary expenses. Write us at 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago, for particulars.
We sell steamship tickets by all lines.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP—SALOON, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all Continental points.

Furnessia.......May 4	Circassia.......May 11
City of Rome.......May 25	Ethiopia.......June 1

Drafts for any amounts issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

SAILINGS ON ALL TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS and cabin plans; choicest rooms secured, first and second class; strictly unprejudiced information on everything pertaining to European travel.
S. T. FRENCH,
City Ticket Agent, Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, 103 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Two Rivers, daily except Sunday, at 7 p. m. For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m. For Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 7 p. m. For Green Bay and bay ports, Escanaba, and Manistique Saturday at 7 p. m. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Texas, Colorado and Utah Ex.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:45 pm	10:12 am
Kas. City & California Limited.	†10:00 pm	9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	9:00 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	10:00 pm

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STATION, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kan. City, Denver & California	* 5:15 pm	10:30 pm
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am	8:00 am
St. Louis and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	8:00 am
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springf'd & St. Louis Day Local	† 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springf'd & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am	†11:20 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
	*11:45 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	†10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:55 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:45 pm	* 9:20 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:45 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. ¶Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
	*11:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland, Duluth, iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and iron towns	x11:00pm	* 9:20 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	* 8:10 am	6:40 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 3:00 pm	‡2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	* 5:45 pm	10:45 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN
(Continued.)

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices 206 and 208 Clark-st. Ontario-st. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave	Arrive
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minn., Madison, La Crosse, Winona	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	* 8:15 am	b8:00 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	*11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	† 1:15 pm
	† 3:00 pm	¶ 7:35 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Oshkosh, G n B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	* 9:20 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Lv., †3 a. m., †4 a. m., †5 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., †5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., §6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:00 a. m., *2:15 p. m., *5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m.

Rockford—Lv., †3:00 a. m., *8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8:00 a. m., ¶11:25 a. m., †10:50 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. §Sunday. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:35 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:35 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	* 7:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	* 7:35 am
Bloomington Passenger	* 3:00 am	*12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	† 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Gilman and Kankakee	* 8:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:31 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.—Marquette Building.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 7:50 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	3:30 pm	* 2:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:55 am
Fast Flyer, Co. Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 2:05 pm
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	* 6:00 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa & Kan. City	†10:10 pm	† 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily at 6:00 p. m. with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:35 am.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:20 pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	* 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	o 1:00 pm
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:20 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	e 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 5:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	o 7:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	*10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILROAD.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	* 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:05 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
All points in Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days through coaches	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	† 8:00 am	* 8:00 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 8:00 am
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R's.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 8:55 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:20 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:45 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:30 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 7:00 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:20 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Atlantic Express	†11:30 pm	* 11:20 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:50 am	* 5:20 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Express	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Detroit, New York & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, Boston & Canada Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 pm
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 8:27 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:20 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:50 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 8:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL Station, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	[illegible]
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	[illegible]
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	[illegible]
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:40 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:30 am	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 109 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW Albany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	8:23 pm	[illegible]

CHICAGOS WIN AGAIN.

TAKE THE SECOND HOME GAME FROM THE LOUISVILLE COLONELS.

Close and Exciting Contest Witnessed by the Largest Crowd of the Season—Timely Hits by Dahlen and Wilmot Break the Tie in the Sixth Inning—Pitchers of Both Teams Do Good Work—Terry Prevents an Opportunity for Defeating Home Nine in Last Inning.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	12	9	3	.750
Boston	9	6	3	.667
Cleveland	12	8	4	.667
Brooklyn	9	5	4	.555
Baltimore	9	5	4	.555
Chicago	12	6	6	.500
New York	10	5	5	.500
Cincinnati	13	6	7	.462
Philadelphia	10	4	6	.400
Louisville	12	4	8	.333
Washington	9	3	6	.333
St. Louis	13	4	9	.307

Results Yesterday.

Chicagos, 3; Louisvilles, 2.
St. Louis, 11; Cincinnatis, 4.

Games Today.

Washingtons at Chicago.
Baltimores at Cleveland.
New Yorks at Cincinnati.
Bostons at St. Louis.
Brooklyns at Pittsburg.
Philadelphias at Louisville.

CHICAGOS WIN FROM LOUISVILLES.

Capture the Last of the Series by Good Play at Critical Times.

Chicago won it and by all odds the largest crowd of the season was there to see and applaud. Fully 9,000 people filled the grand stand and bleachers and crowded into the eastern end of the field. Many more people wanted to get in but found the gates closed. This was done when all the seats and standing room had been taken. Several hundred men, many of them accompanied by ladies, were turned away.

The game was worth seeing. It was the best of the home season, and it was not over until Zahner had struck out in the ninth inning. Ryan went to bat first for the Chicagos. He knocked an easy one into left field and retired. Dahlen did the same. Then Wilmot knocked one to first and sat down. The Louisvilles went out in one, two, three order. Then Anson came to bat and the run-getting began. He went out owing to Glasscock's quick work. Lange was given a base on balls and managed to get to second on a base hit by Everett. Then he stole third. It was hard to tell whether he was out or not, but Umpire McDonald announced him safe, whereupon Pfeffer made a vigorous protest. Stewart sent the ball into left field and Lange scored while Everett went to third. He was brought in by a sacrifice hit by Moran. Terry retired the side by a hit to Preston.

The Louisvilles began their run-getting in the fourth. McGann, after making preparations to send the ball into Lake Michigan, bunted and was safe at first. Then Clarke knocked out a base hit and McGann stole third. O'Brien brought him in with a sacrifice. Shugart and Glasscock both went out on flies to Wilmot. In the next inning Pfeffer went out to Dahlen. Preston sent one into center field and made first. He stole second and scored on Zahner's two-base hit into left field. Luby went out and McGann was given his base on balls. Then with three men on bases Clarke came to bat. Zahner was caught while trying to score and Clarke went out to Moran. That put an end to the Louisvilles' scoring.

In the sixth inning Ryan went out to Preston and Dahlen lined a two-base hit into left field, just where neither Clarke nor Glasscock could get it. Wilmot followed with another two-base hit fully as well placed. He sent the ball into the only part of the right field where it could not be caught by O'Brien or McGann. On this hit Dahlen scored the winning run. The two hits were splendidly placed and came in the right time. Anson went out to Zahner and Wilmot was put out at third. The Louisvilles went out quickly and the Chicagos came to bat again. Lange made a base hit and Everett knocked one to O'Brien, who made a double play by sending the ball on to Pfeffer in time to put Lange out. Pfeffer, Preston, and Zahner then put the Louisvilles out.

In the eighth inning Moran and Terry went out and Ryan got to first base. Then Dahlen went out to left field. For the Louisvilles, Luby and McGann knocked flies and Clarke got his base on balls. Then O'Brien went out to Dahlen.

The ninth was opened by Wilmot, who bunted the ball and made first. Anson knocked one into the left field and Lange advanced them by a sacrifice hit. Wilmot was caught while trying to score. The side was retired by Everett, who was caught by Pfeffer while trying to steal second.

In the last half of the inning it looked as though the Louisvilles might tie the score and perhaps win the game. Shugart went out to Dahlen and then Glasscock made a base hit. He was advanced by Pfeffer, who was given his base on balls. With only one man out and two men on bases things were getting to look blue for the Chicagos. But here Terry and Moran came to the rescue. Preston knocked a high fly, which Anson caught. Then Zahner came to bat. Terry did his best and Zahner was struck out, retiring the side.

Today the Chicagos will meet the Washingtons with the men in position as follows:

Washington.		Chicago.
Mercer	Pitcher	Hutchison.
McGuire	Catcher	Donohue.
Cartwright	First base	Anson.
Crooks	Second base	Stewart.
Joyce	Third base	Everett.
Nicholson	Short stop	Dahlen.
Selbach	Left field	Wilmot.
Abbey	Center field	Lange.
Hassemer	Right field	Ryan.

Metropolitan "L" road will carry passengers to Ogden avenue in seven minutes. The score:

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	4	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmot, lf.	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b.	4	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lange, cf.	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Everitt, 3b	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stewart, 2b	3	0	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Moran, c.	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Terry, p.	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	3	9	27	15	1	2	0	1	1	3

LOUISVILLES.

	AB	R	B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
McGann, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Clarke, lf.	3	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
O'Br'n, 1b.	3	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shug't, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G'sc'k, ss	4	0	1	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
Preston, 3b	4	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zahner, c.	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Luby, p.	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	30	2	6	27	16	1	2	2	3	1	6

Chicagos ....0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Base hits ....0 2 0 1 0 2 2 1 1—9
Louisvilles ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2
Base hits ....0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 1—6

Attendance, 9,000. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Zahner, Dahlen, Wilmot. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Lange. Double plays—Luby to Glasscock; O'Brien to Pfeffer. Umpire—McDonald. Time of game—2:10.

St. Louis, 11; Cincinnatis, 4.

Cincinnati, O., May 5.—Errors by Smith and Hoy cost seven runs and the game. The five runs in the seventh were made after Hoy's muff of a fly which should have retired the side. Attendance 7,000. Score:

Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0	Brown, cf.	0	1	5	1	0
Hoy, lf.	2	1	1	0	1	Cooley, lf.	2	1	4	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0	C. Miller, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Ewing, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0	Connor, 1b.	2	1	10	1	0
Smith, ss.	0	0	2	0	2	Lyons, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
G. Miller, rf.	0	1	5	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	2	3	0	4	1
Hogr'v'r, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Ely, ss.	2	2	3	4	0
Vaughn, c.	0	2	3	3	0	Peitz, c.	0	2	2	2	0
Dwyer, p.	0	0	2	0	0	Ehret, p.	1	0	2	0	0
Totals	4	10	27	10	3	Totals	11	15	27	12	2

Cincinnati ....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—4
St. Louis ....1 0 1 2 2 5 0 1—11

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 3. Two-base hits—McPhee, Ewing, G. Miller, Lyons, Peitz (2). Three-base hits—Peitz, Quinn. Stolen bases—McPhee, C. Miller, Latham, Hoy, Ewing, Quinn, Ely. First base on balls—By Dwyer, 3; by Ehret, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ehret, 1. Struck out—By Ehret, 3. Time—1:50. Umpire—Emslie.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Grand Rapids, and Milwaukee Won Yesterday.

Kansas City, Mo., May 5.—Daniels was an easy victim for the Millers today. They batted him at will and won easily. Healy held up well until the ninth inning, when he was batted for two triples and four singles. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

Kansas City ....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 5—8
Minneapolis ....0 1 2 1 0 1 3 4 *—12

Base-hits—Kansas City, 8; Minneapolis, 12. Errors—Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 1. Batteries—Daniels and Bergen; Healy and Wilson. Umpire—Sheridan.

Toledo, O., May 5.—Score:

Toledo ....1 2 4 2 0 0 0 0 0—9
Indianapolis ....[illegible]—13

Base-hits—Toledo, 17; Indianapolis, 16. Errors—Toledo, 5; Indianapolis, 4. Batteries—Roach, Hughey, Grove; McFarland, Fisher, Witrock. Umpire—Hoagland.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5.—Score:

Grand Rapids ....6 0 5 0 0 1 3 2 0—17
Detroit ....0 2 2 0 5 0 1 0 1—11

Base-hits—Grand Rapids, 19; Detroit, 11. Errors—Grand Rapids, 2; Detroits, 7. Batteries—Jones, Kilroy, and Fear; Pears, Roach, and Lohbeck. Umpire—O'Brien. Attendance, 3,200.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 5.—Score:

Milwaukee ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
St. Paul ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base-hits—Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 6. Errors—Milwaukee, 0; St. Paul, 1. Batteries—Baker and Bolan; Pepper and Berger.

GAMES IN THE INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Bloomingtons Win from the Lafayettes and the Hammonds from the Terre Hautes.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Fort Wayne	3	3	0	1.000
Bloomington	4	4	0	1.000
Terre Haute	4	3	1	.750
Hammond	4	1	3	.250
Aurora	3	0	3	.000
Lafayette	4	0	4	.000

Lafayette, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—There was a big attendance to see the last game of the first series. In the ninth inning the Lafayettes had the bases filled when Adams' long drive to the middle field was caught by Pedro and saved the game to the visitors. No hit was better than a two-bagger. The score:

Bloomington ....3 2 3 3 1 0 0 0 *—12
Lafayette ....0 6 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—10

Batteries—Dillon and Fox; Gagen and Rafert. Errors—Bloomington, 5; Lafayette, 3. Base hits—Bloomington, 17; Lafayette, 17. Two-base hits—Bloomington, 3; Lafayette, 2. Double plays—Lynch-Geiss-Rourke, Pedro-Geiss, Meredith-Al McFarlan-McCauley (2), Al McFarlan-McCauley.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—The visitors won the game in the second inning by hard hitting. The score:

Hammond ....3 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 *—9
Terre Haute ....0 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—5

Batteries—Bridges and Stein; Woodside and Mitchell. Earned runs—Hammond, 2. Errors—Hammond, 5; Terre Haute, 5. Base hits—Hammond, 15; Terre Haute, 12. Two-base hits—Hammond, 1; Terre Haute, 2. Three-base hits—Hammond, 1; Terre Haute, 1. Double play—Hiob-Burke.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—There was no game here today between the Fort Waynes and Auroras, as Sunday ball is not permitted.

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Jacksonville Defeats St. Joseph and Quincy Wins from the Omaha Team.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 5.—The score:

St. Joseph ....1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 4—7
Jacksonville ....0 0 2 0 4 2 0 3 *—11

Base-hits—St. Joseph, 6; Jacksonville, 12. Errors—St. Joseph, 11; Jacksonville, 3. Batteries—Reister, Slagle, Jones; Schwartz, Hensor, O'Connor, Bell.

Omaha, Neb., May 5.—The score:

Omaha ....2 2 1 0 3 1 0 0 3—12
Quincy ....4 5 0 2 2 3 0 *—18

Base-hits—Omaha, 12; Quincy, 19. Errors—Omaha, 4; Quincy, 7. Batteries—Haynes and Boland; Baltz, Eagan, and Lohman.

CITY LEAGUE SEASON OPENED.

Franklins, Whitings, and Garden Citys Defeat the Brands, Lake Views, and Rivals.

The baseball season of the City League opened yesterday and resulted in victories for the Franklins, Whitings, and Garden Citys. The following table shows the standing of the clubs:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Franklins	1	1	0	1,000
Whitings	1	1	0	1,000
Garden Citys	1	1	0	1,000
Brands	1	0	1	.000
Lake Views	1	0	1	.000
Rivals	1	0	1	.000

Franklins, 12; Brands, 7.

The opening of the City League at the Northwest Park was signalized by the defeat of the champions at the hands of the Franklins. Furlong's colts made a good impression, carrying off the batting honors. They were very much in evidence when hits were needed, and, though Owens pitched the best he knew how, his curves were straightened out with great frequency. The fun began in the second inning. After Hayes' gift of a base Bartell cracked out a home run, Welch singled, Kennelly doubled, White singled, O. Ortman fouled out, Ehret singled, and Getzein doubled. When the inning was ended six runs were piled up, four of them earned. After that it was smooth sailing for the Franklins, the Brands never coming in sight of the goal. The score:

Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E	Brands.	R	B	P	A	E
O.Ortm'n, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	Possehl, ss.	0	0	0	2	1
Ebert, ss.	1	1	0	2	1	Peters, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0
Getzien, 1b.	2	2	3	0	0	Esterqu't, 3b	0	1	1	3	2
G.Ortm'n, 2b	1	0	3	1	1	Lewis, 1b.	1	0	5	0	0
Hayes, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	Breen, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bartell, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Quigley, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Welch, rf.	3	3	0	0	0	Stratton, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Kennelly, c.	1	3	4	0	0	Hanson, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
White, p.	1	1	0	2	1	Owens, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	12	12	15	9	3	Totals	2	3	15	7	4

Franklins ....0 6 1 4 1—12
Brands ....0 0 0 1 1—2

Earned runs—Franklins, 6; Brands, 1. Two-base hits—Esterquest, Getzien, Kennelly. Three-base hit—Welch. Home runs—Bartell, Getzien. Struck out—Franklins, 5; Brands, 4. Bases on balls—Franklins, 4; Brands, 3. Double plays—Esterquest, Peters, Lewis; O. Ortman, G. Ortman. Time—1:20. Umpire—Tindill.

Whitings, 3; Lake Views, 2.

The crowd had swelled materially when the second game commenced and kept on increasing until it numbered close to 1,200. The Lake Views were first up, but went out in one-two-three order, as they did in almost every inning until the seventh. Murphy had changed places with G. Ortman, who handed out a straight to Nat Hudson, who sent it out to the left field carriage gate for three bases, scoring a moment later on Andrews' two-bagger. He also scoring on an out to right field and a wild pitch. This ended the Lake Views' run-getting. Peters scored for the Whitings in the first inning on a hit, an error, and sacrifice hits by Rheims and Croll, and again in the fifth on his drive over right field fence. In the seventh Hassett drew a base on balls, stole second and third, and stole home while Johnson and Gubbins were trying to run Murphy down between first and second. This ended the run-getting. The score:

Whitings.	R	B	P	A	E	Lake Views.	R	B	P	A	E
Peters, ss.	2	2	2	0	0	Farley, c.	0	0	5	4	0
Croll, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Seng, ss.	0	0	0	6	2
Rheims, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0	Hudson, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Lewis, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Andrews, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Adams, c.	0	0	10	1	1	Johnson, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Lee, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Long, 3b.	0	0	5	1	1
Ortm'n, cf-p	0	0	2	0	0	Gubbins, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Hassett, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	Anson, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Murphy, p-cf	0	0	1	1	0	Roach, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	3	5	27	10	1	Totals	2	5	24	16	3

Whitings ....1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 *—3
Lake Views ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Earned runs—Whitings, 1; Lake Views, 1. Two-base hit—Andrews. Three-base hit—Hudson. Home run—Peters. Struck out—By Murphy, 8; Ortman, 1; Roach, 4. Base on balls—Whitings, 4; Lake Views, 2. Double plays—Seng-Johnson-Lewis, Murphy-Rheims. Time—1:50. Umpire—Tindill.

Garden City, 2; Rivals, 1.

The championship season was opened at the South Park by the Garden Citys and the Rivals, the Gardens winning by one run. Excitement was at its height from the time that the first ball was pitched over the goal until Banghart's flying leap in the air for the last put-out, leaving the Rivals with two men on base and one run shy to tie. The Rivals were the first to bat. The first two innings netted them nothing, but in the third they secured one run on two bases on balls and a wild pitch. The Gardens got one in the first on a dropped third strike, a stolen base, and a two-base by Bowman. Their last run was made in the fourth on two singles and Banghart's sacrifice. Both pitchers were in fine fettle. The most noteworthy features were the fielding of Banghart, Heim, Hanrahoe, and Hollison, and the batting of Bowman. The score:

G'rd'n Citys.	R	B	P	A	E	Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E
Traynor, 2b.	1	0	4	2	1	McKevitt, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Harder, c.	0	1	10	1	0	Terry, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bowman, 1b	0	2	7	0	0	Stock, c.	0	0	10	1	1
O'Rourke, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Heim, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
G't'n'r'ch, ss	0	0	0	2	0	Kern, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Schaefer, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Holmes, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Banghart, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Hanrahoe, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Minton, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Bowra, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Hollison, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Hollis, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	2	6	*26	10	1	Totals	1	3	24	8	1

Note—Heim out for cutting first base.

Garden Citys ....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 *—2
Rivals ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base on balls—Rivals, 3; Garden Citys, 1. Two-bas hit—Bowman. Struck out—Rivals, 6; Garden Citys, 8. Double play—Hollison-Traynor-Schaefer. Time—1:45. Umpire—Harrison. Attendance, 679.

Evansvilles, 10; Atlantas, 9.

Evansville, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—Evansville won the second game from the Atlantas today. The feature of the game was a double play in the ninth inning, when there were two men on bases and one man out, by a long running catch of a fly to middle field, who doubled to second base, catching the runner before he could return to the bag. The score:

Evansvilles ....3 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 0—10
Atlantas ....0 0 2 3 0 2 0 2 0—9

Batteries—Blackburn, Chard, and Fields; Schmitt and Armstrong. Errors—Evansvilles, 4; Atlantas, 4. Earned runs—Evansvilles, 2; Atlantas, 3. Base hits—Evansvilles, 10; Atlantas, 10. Two-base hits—Beard, Mills, Fields, Friel, Armstrong, Wilson. Three-base hit—McDare.

Onwards, 14; Pullmans, 21.

Hammond, Ind., May 5.—[Special.]—The Onwards and Pullmans opened the season this afternoon, the former winning by a score of 21 to 14. The score:

Onwards ....4 4 2 2 0 2 0 7 0—21
Pullmans ....0 5 0 0 0 5 1 2 1—14

Batteries—Gleason and Scmidt, Long and Aschbaum.

Benefit to Prof. Siler.

Prof. George Siler is to be given a benefit, provided he will accept it. Chicago newspaper men in conjunction with several athletic managers and prominent patrons of sports, have written to him asking that he accept a benefit as a testimonial to his long connection with athletic sports. It is probable that Mr. Siler will accept, and if so an enjoyable entertainment will be prepared.

Gamblers' Profits.

The net profits from gambling on the continent are estimated by an authority to exceed 25,000,000 francs.

Three new effects in Rookwood have recently been placed on exhibition at Burley & Co.'s, 145 State street. Visitors invited.

HALMA IS FAVORITE.

BEST LIKED OF THE ENTRIES FOR THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

Laureate Still Has Many Friends and Will Probably Be Well-Backed as Second Choice—Basso Said to Have Shown Speed and Strength in a Trial Run—Friends of Curator Believe That He Will Be Able to Make a Good Showing—Big Attendance Expected at the Event.

Louisville, Ky., May 5.—[Special.]—The twenty-first Kentucky Derby and the last of those historic events to be run at the distance, a mile and a half, will take place tomorrow afternoon. From indications and enthusiasm tonight this last will be the grandest of all these grand events. There will be five starters, as follows: Byron McClelland's Halma, blk. c., Hanover—Julia L. [Perkins]; Pastime stable's Laureate, ch. c., Volante—imp. Laurel [A. Clayton]; C. H. Smith's Basso, b. c., Falsetto—Ethelda [Willie Martin]; Bashford Manor's Curator, b. c., Alarm—Katie Creel [Thorpe]; C. E. Railey's Galon d'Or, ch. c., Rayon d'Or—Arabella [Vankeuren].

Halma is a top favorite tonight, past work and a trial of a mile and a quarter in 2:13½ this afternoon leading his owners and backers to believe he is a cinch. He has displayed higher than any 3-year-old of the year. He has won two races—one of them a three-quarter dash in very fast time and the other a mile and an eighth in almost the record. Three weeks ago it looked as if Laureate, Nick Finzer's colt, would be a heavy favorite when the Derby starters came to the post. It is now probable that he will be as good as second choice, Halma's race at Lexington having made him a favorite. Laureate won two excellent stakes in the South and was then beaten. He has now rested two weeks and his trainer has especially prepared him for this race.

Among the second choice horses that certainly look as if they had a good chance is Basso, Charlie Hughes' big Falsetto colt. In conformation this fellow seems to be built to win the Derby. He is large and strongly muscled. He has not had a race this year and this is of course against him; but with 100 pounds up the other day he was sent a mile and a half in 2:36½, finishing very strong and without any appearance of being fatigued. Curator, the Bashford Manor entry, the most attentive railbirds have decided is the horse to beat. His stable is also decidedly sweet on him. He is a big, strong, gray colt. Curator was too big to be of any service as a 2-year-old, and so he was allowed to rest until this year. His admirers believe that he has all the speed that will be necessary, and they know that he will not mind either the weight or distance. Galon d'Or has been tried several times at Lexington and has shown no class that entitles him to consideration as a favorite. The weather tonight is slightly cloudy and sultry. If there is no rain a crowd of forty or fifty thousand people will go to the Jockey club to see the race tomorrow.

BUDD DOBLE HAS A BIG STRING.

Some of the Horses He Will Handle—Notes of the Trotters.

Budd Doble's stable this season will contain a big lot of horses. As at present constituted it includes:

Ellard, 2:09¾, Charley Wilkes—Daisy, by Fearless; Ballona, 2:11¼, Stranger—Lady Banker, by Hambletonian 10; Prince Herschel, 2:13, Herschel—Hibernia, by Princess; Lee Russell, 2:16¼, Lord Russell—Myra, by Electioneer; Image, 2:19, Delmarch—Bright Light, by Autocrat; Myra Simmons, 2:20¼, Simmons—Nelly West, by Allie West; Lady Nelson, 2:24¼, Nelson—dam, by a son of Emperor William; Mite, 2:27¼, Delmarch—Bright Light, by Autocrat Jr.; Axtelletta (3 years), 2:29¼, Axtell—Daireen, by Harold; Antelater (2 years), 2:31¼, Anteeo—Prince, 2:47, Wellington; Axall, Axtell—Ella Louise, by Louis Napoleon; Polo, Onward—Annette, by Sentinel, 280; Queen Regent, Axtell—Marinette, by Director; Katie Bertha, Red Cedar—Hilda, by Mambrino Abdallah; Stamboul Prince, Stamboul—Nava, by Dictator; 2-year-old gelding, Red Wilkes—Minnie S., by Kentucky Prince; Irene B. (p.), 2:23½; Prince Orange (p.), 2:45, Orange Blossom—Queen Bess, by Idol, 44.

A. C. Pennock has a good stable this spring and hopes to win some money. He will start a few after June 1 at some of the Ohio half-mile tracks, then go to Chillicothe the first week in July, and then to the grand circuit. He has Mambrino Queen (2:13¼) in the Calumet Stake at Chicago. The stable includes:

Mambrino Queen, 2:13¼, 5, by Elyria; Hermione, 2:22¼, pacer, by Hermit, 2:16½; Jessie D., 2:19¼, by Elyria; Ortine (2), 2:22¼, by Elyria; T. N. P., 2:33, pacer, by Ossian; Naughty Clara, 2:28¾, by Young Jim; Lady Hester, 2:31½, by Elyria; Mattie G., 2:22¼, pacer, by Pace; Rosa L., by Elyria; Austy Wilkes, by Allie Wilkes, 2:15, Frances; Beaumont Wilkes, by Wilkes Boy; Jotara, by Alcantara, dam Josephine; Gertrude B., by Gold Leaf.

In George G. Raben's string are Ketch, 2:18¼; Al Carroll, by Alcryon, 2:24¼; Alcryon Girl, 2:39¼ (as a 2-year-old); Alieta, 2-year-old, 2:54¼ (as a yearling); Allie W., 2:36; Dr. S., Alsena, and two green pacers by Alcryon that have never started.

The Oaklawn Stock Farm of Menomonie, Wis., has the following horses which it is preparing to campaign, probably starting at Dubuque, then, Oshkosh, Minneapolis, La Crosse, Janesville, Freeport, Terre Haute, Independence, Galesburg, Des Moines, Terre Haute, Lexington, and Nashville: Vera Capel, pacer, 2:10¼, by Wilton, dam by Mambrino Abdallah; Mark's Maid, pacer, 2:21, by Marksman; Birchnut, pacer, 2-year-old, by Birchwood—Mambrino Boy; Salina F., trotter, 2:20, Nutwood—dam by Mambrino Boy; Lady Nutwood, 2:25½, Nutwood—Happy Medium; Mediumwood, 2:45, by Birchwood—Happy Medium; Dalphin, D., 2:24¾, by Nutwood—Harold; Queen B., by Nutwood, dam by Belmont; Marco Polo, by Nutwood, dam by George Wilkes; Teakwood, 2:30, Nutwood, dam, Green's Bashaw; Buttonwood, by Nutwood, dam by Mambrino Bay.

At the La Crosse Trotting Park, La Crosse, Wis., there are about seventy-five horses in training. George W. Spear, formerly of Minneapolis, has about twenty head in training, including Sphinxetta, 2:14½; Princess Eulalia, 2-year-old, 2:18¼; Jerry W., 2:22½; Davy B., 2:22¾; Novice, 2:24¼; Nanny Wilson, 2:26½; Oh So, by Nutwood; So So, 2:17¼, by Geo. Wilkes, and several other good green ones. Thomas Kelly of Brother Dan fame, has among others Flask, 2:16¼. R. T. Wilson has the good Gambetta-Wilkes colt that stepped a quarter last year as a yearling in 33 seconds. W. N. Millard, H. Micheals, E. J. Whitacre, and several other local trainers have stalls at the track and each has a good string. The prospects for the July meeting are flattering, with over 400 horses entered and among them the best in the land, with specials by Alix, Robert J., John R. Gentry, and Hal Pointer.

ENTRIES FOR THE RACES TODAY.

Horses Which Will Run at Hawthorne, Roby, and Other Tracks.

Following are the events and entries on the leading tracks of the country for Monday's races:

At Hawthorne.

First race, 5 furlongs, for 3-year-olds and upward, allowances—Floreanna, 109 pounds; Capt. Brown, 125; Blue Belle, 97; Belle Foster, 112; Golo, 117; Geo. F. Smith, 122; Libertine, 114.

Second race, 1 mile, handicap, for all ages—Figaro, 118 pounds; Ashland, 100; Cash Day, 124; Lobengula, 94.

Third race, ¾ mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Fakir, 106 pounds; Fuero, 99; Cossack, 107; Siva, 101; Mede, 94; Oakley, 101; Victoria, 94; Scamp, 84; James V. Carter, 101; Willie L., 106.

Fourth race, 4½ furlongs, for 2-year-olds, allowances—Byrdee S., 112 pounds; Gemsbok, 105; Martha R., 111; Harmony, 108; Zanone, 118; Plug, 111; Fischer, 111; Carrie C., 111; Sallie Clicquot, 111; Pete Clay, 111.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, for all ages, over five hurdles, selling allowances—Uncertainty, 128 pounds; St. Brandon, 150; Orrin Rogers, 121; Bedford, 129; Valera, 128; Roeder, 124.

At Roby.

First race, 5 furlongs, for maiden 3-year-olds and upward—Rondeau, 109 pounds; Diana, 100; Ogle, 100; Sister Florence, 100; Beeswax, 100; Dubious, 102; Meteor, 102; Al White, 102; Dave Sloan, 102; Esau, 102; Long Gain, 102; Benison, 102; Harold, 102; Scotland, 102; Screwdriver, 102; Prince Harold, 105; Buenos Ayres, 105; The Don, 105.

Second race, ¾ mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Idyle, 103 pounds; King Henry, 105; Little Mac, 105; Jessie H., 105; San Salvador, 105; Eldorado, 105; Tamerlane, 105; Gil Curry, 105; Onyx, 105; Lord Lonsdale, 105.

Third race, 1¼ miles, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Imp. Sam Lewis, 85 pounds; Uncle Jim, 100; Gallopin, 98; Gen. Caldwell, 102; Kingsclere, 105; Signature, 105; Tattersall, 107; Tom Jones, 105; Seville, 96.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Monte Penso, 100 pounds; Invade, 103; imp. Damask, 103; La Prentice, 103; Albana Boy, 105; Barguard, 105; Kindora, 105; Bryan, 108; Glenoid, 108.

Fifth race, 7½ furlongs, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Chesapa, 88 pounds; Constant, 95; Effie T., 95; Spitfire, 93; Uncle Dave, 98; Gov. Hagood, 98; Gunwad, 99; imp. Aspin, 105; Lismore, 100; Yucatan, 100; Freddie L. T., 110; Dago, 112.

At Louisville.

First race, ¾ mile—Miss Florist, 95 pounds; Kosinett, 97; Fair Faith, 100; Tough Timber, 105; Insomnia, 107; The Commoner, 110; Miss Rowett, 117; Sister Mary, 119; Potentate, 122.

Second race, ½ mile, maiden fillies, 2 years old—Daisy Brown, 110 pounds; Easter Girl, 110; Castalia, 110; Forget, 110; Lucille H., 110; Society Belle, 110; Hoyt, 110; Lady Isabella, 110; Realm, 110; Paradise, 110; Reception, 110; Reprieve, 110; Banta, 110.

Third race, Kentucky Derby, 1½ miles—Halma, 122 pounds; Curator, 122; Basso, 122; Laureate, 122; Galon d'Or, 122.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—La Creole, 89 pounds; Cattaraugus, 102; Judith, 106; Peytonia, 109; Anna Mayes, 109; Fred Gardner, 111; George Beck, 110; Cactus, 116.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs, maiden colts, 2 years old—Landseer, 110 pounds; Hernani, 110; Equinox, 110; Donnell, 113; Sir Archer, 113; Rondo, 117; Loki, 113; Otho, 113; Ben Holliday, 113; Adonis, 113.

At St. Asaph.

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Golden Gate, 110 pounds; Pont Lear, 108; Franciscan, 104; Tancred, 104; Fannie B., 102; Edna May, 102.

Second race, ½ mile, selling—Gloria, 106 pounds; Lon Jones, 106; Tyvana, 103; Little Tommy, 103; Charma, 100; Miss Bowser, 100; The Kite, 100; Belle Washington, 100; Muriel, 100; Bank Cashier, 97; Laura Davis, 97; Sea Gull, 94; Tutelage, 94.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Copyright, 116 pounds; Logan, 116; Restraint, 103; Sir Dixon Jr., 96.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Senator Vest, 105 pounds; True Penny, 105; Jack Rose, 105; Phoebus, 105; Moshoima, 105; Van Brunt, 105; Fidget, 105; Postal, 105; Polydora, 100; Black Beauty, 100; Mabel Glenn, 100; Lollie Eastin, 100; Lady Adams, 100.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Lotus, 100 pounds; Lord McNair, 100; Kandor, 100; MacHunt, 97; Vision, 95.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Hugh Penny, 119 pounds; Nick, 109; Harry Alonzo, 107; Factotum, 102; Darkness, 100; Benefactor, 86.

At East St. Louis.

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Jack Bradley, 97 pounds; Barney Laraway, 97; Boule, 107; Selma, 107; Edward, 109; Mitra, 110; Onze, 111; Williston, 112; Abe Cohen, 112; Beeton, 114.

Second race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Hacienda, 105 pounds; Duckadoo, 109; Borderer, 110; Herndon, 112; Dunlap, 114; Conductor McSweeney, 114; Ed Gartland, 114; Hart Wallace, 114; Darwin Wedgewood, 115.

Third race, ¾ mile—Lillian, 109 pounds; Miss Gallop, 110; Lulu T., 110; St. Augustine, 112; Little Nell, 112; Schuylkill, 114; King Crab, 114; Furlong, 115; Dave Pulsifer, 117.

Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Artless, 106 pounds; Monk Overton, 108; Bayard, 108; Eli (by Hyder Ali), 108; Mr. Dunlap, 108; Vevay, 110; Kenwood, 110; Livingston, 111; Brakeman, 115; Liberty Bell, 115; Rancocas, 115.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Christine D., 95 pounds; Belle of the West, 96; Cyantha, 98; Buck Knight, 103; Oakview, 106; Proverb, 109; Hesperia, 109; Ruth, 110; Danton, 110; Republic, 111; Montell, 111; Jardine, 114.

Pooling on Hawthorne Races.

Louisville, Ky., May 5.—[Special.]—Pools sold last night on Monday's Hawthorne races as follows:

First race—Geo. F. Smith, $25; Capt. Brown, $10; Libertine, $8; Belle Foster and Golo, $4 each; field, $3.

Second race—Cash Day, $20; Figaro, $12; Ashland, $8; Lobengula, $3.

Third race—Oakley, $15; Willie L., $10; Siva, $5; Cossack, $4; James V. Carter, $3; field, $4.

Fourth race—Zanone, $15; Sally Clicquot, $8; Carrie C., $5; Byrdee S. and Martha R., $2 each; field, $4.

Fifth race—St. Brandon, $10; Bedford, $4; Vallera and Roeder, $3 each; field, $2.

Pooling on Louisville Races.

Louisville, Ky., May 5.—[Special.]—Pools sold last night on tomorrow's Louisville races as follows:

First race—The Commoner, $20; Sister Mary, $10; Potentate, $8; Tough Timber, $4; field, $4.

Second race—Daisy Brown, $15; Forget, $8; Realm, $3; Reception, $2; Castalia, $2; Society, $2; field, $10.

Third race—Halma, $100; Laureate, $25; Basso, $20; Curator, $10; Galen d'Or, $5.

Fourth race—Cattaraugus, $25; La Creole, $15; Annie Mayes, $10; Judith, Peytonia, and George Beck, $6 each; field, $5.

Fifth race—No pooling.

Pooling on St. Asaph Races.

Louisville, Ky., May 5.—[Special.]—Pools sold last night on tomorrow's St. Asaph races as follows:

First race—Point Lear, $15; Golden Gate, $10; Tancred, $8; field, $3.

Second race—Tyvana and Charma, $10 each; Muriel, $3; Laura Davis and Sea Gull, $2 each; field, $6.

Third race—Copyright, $15; Logan, $10; field, $5.

Fourth race—Mabel Glen, $15; Lollie Eastin, $8; Jack Rose and Lady Adams, $6 each; Van Brunt, $5; Phoebus and Fidget, $2 each; True Penny, $3; field, $5.

Fifth race—No pooling.

Sixth race—Hugh Penny, $25; Nick, $14; Darkness, $8; Factotum, $5; field, $4.

HORSES ARE LEAVING LEXINGTON.

Many of the Best Sent to Louisville and from There Will Visit Chicago.

Lexington, Ky., May 5.—[Special.]—The horses at the meeting which closed here Saturday have been started out on their year's campaign. Two sensational performers were developed in Byron McClelland's Halma and Gus Strauss' Amanda, 3 and 2 year olds respectively. McClelland goes from Louisville, where Halma starts in the Derby tomorrow, to Chicago, where he has two Derby engagements. From Chicago he will go East, while Amanda, with several other members of the Strauss aggregation, will go East after the Latonia meeting. The Himyar Stables, now at Louisville, will go from there to St. Louis, where several of the 2-year-old members have stake engagements. Longflight is thought to be the best of that age in this stable, but Lady Inez of the Hot Springs Stable and Amanda of the Strauss' Stable kept him away from the money here. James Murphy, with Faraday, Pocahontas, and several good 2-year-olds well entered in the stakes, will also go to St. Louis after the Louisville meeting. William Wallace's colt, The Commoner, will possibly be sent East, after filling his Chicago engagement, with the McClelland string. McClelland's friends here say Fleischmann & Son have not offered that noted turfman $20,000 for Halma. The thoroughbred yearling produce of Woodburn Farm has been consigned to Tattersall's and will be sold in Chicago July 1 and 2. The produce of Elmendorf, Hartland, and other noted Kentucky establishments will be disposed of at the same time. Woodburn usually sells East.

TROTTING SEASON IN NEW YORK.

Will Open This Week at Fleetwood Park—Steeplechase Association Meeting.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—This week will see the local trotting season under way, as Fleetwood Park holds its annual opening Saturday. The event marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the old track in Morrisania, and unique invitations have been issued. The Parkway Driving club in Brooklyn will have its opening Saturday, May 18. The Fleetwood program consists of three events, two of them the 2:50 trot and 2:35 pace, open to members only, the horses to be driven to road wagons, mile heats.

The National Steeplechase Association holds its first meeting at Morris Park Thursday. The stewards of the association are August Belmont, S. S. Howland, A. J. Cassatt, F. Gebhard, Foxhall P. Keene, J. G. Follansbee, F. H. Prince, H. De Courcey-Forbes, and J. O. Green. On the opening day there will be five races, a maiden hurdle race, a mile and a half, over six hurdles; a selling steeplechase, three miles; the St. Nicholas Handicap, one mile and a half, over six hurdles; the New York Steeplechase Handicap, about two miles and a half, and a heavy weight handicap on the flat, seven furlongs. If the weather is favorable the Morris Park meeting will be the most brilliant and successful seen in this State since the old Jerome Park days.

CHANGES IN DERBY ODDS.

Recent Work of the Horses Gives Them Different Figures with Bookmakers.

The recent work of Halma in Lexington and the rumors of Lissak's good condition have made a considerable change in the odds on the entries in the National Derby to be run at Harlem. Halma has been cut to 10 to 1 and Lissak to 6 to 1. Simon W. has changed from 25 to 1 to 20 to 1, while Diggs still stands at 10 to 1. On the other hand 200 to 1 is now offered against Galon d'Or in place of the 50 to 1 quoted on him a week ago. Considerable betting has been done lately in O'Neill, Eckart & Co.'s book. Jake Shipsey sent $100 from New York to be put on Charley Littlefield's filly Sabilla. When Halma was at 15 to 1 $100 was put on him for the Chicago and National by Louisville people, while the same amount was wagered on Laureate in the Harlem Derby. Simon W. was backed some, and Ashland, a 100 to 1 shot, got a little money, as did Gath at 200 to 1.

TROUBLE FOR OVERLAND PARK.

Prevention of Pool Selling Feared and Events Are Not Filling.

Denver, Colo., May 5.—[Special.]—Overland Park races will come under the ban of the police according to a statement of President Church of the Fire and Police Board. Fearing this as the consequence of the recent opinion of the City Attorney that pool-selling is gambling within the meaning of the law, horsemen have been chary of making final engagements for Overland Park, and today it was announced that many of the events could not be filled ostensibly for this uncertainty. Tonight the directors had a meeting, at which it was reported that arrangements would be effected tomorrow by which the meeting would not be interfered with.

PILOT HOUSE OF A STEAMER FOUND.

Marine Men Think It Belongs to the Barge Everett.

Detroit, Mich., May 5.—A special to the Tribune reports that a large pilot-house from some steamer has drifted ashore at Harrisville, Mich. Marine men here believe it is from the barge Everett, which collided with an iceberg last Tuesday and sank in Saginaw Bay.

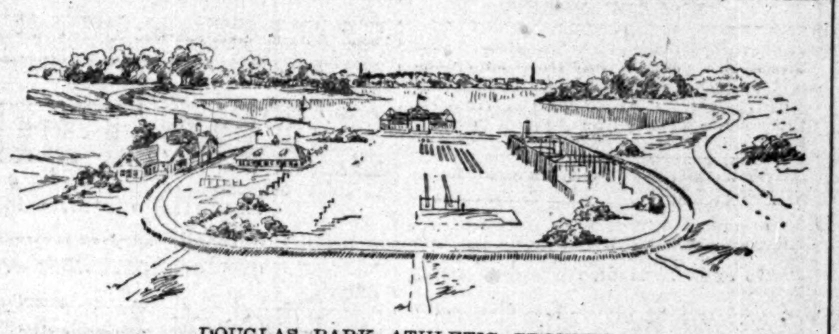
GOOD THINGS TO LET.

MONEY TO BE MADE IN THE BUSINESS OF BICYCLE RENTING.

Livery Stable Proprietors and Street Car Companies May Lament the Loss of Patronage but the Wheel Has Come to Stay and the People Like It—A Cheaper Means of Locomotion for the Stableman to Have in His Barn than Horses with Voracious Appetites.

If the street car companies lament because their revenue is being lessened by the popularity of the bicycle as a means of locomotion they ought to compare notes with the livery stable proprietors. They would then find company in their mourning.

It is in the summer that the livery stable man looks to the public for an increase of patronage. He is in a state of perturbation and alarm this year, for he sees but a slim prospect of doing as thriving a trade as he did in years gone by, when the bicycle was roughly shaped, heavy, high-priced, and in poor favor with the people. But now that everybody rides the wheel, or is threatening so to do, the liveryman is wondering if it will not pay him to sell some of his horseflesh and vehicles and invest the sum so acquired in the outright purchase of a number of bicycles which he can rent to his customers. There is money to be made in the renting of bicycles. Money is lost in the maintaining of a stable, where horses not in service eat with a voraciousness not warranted by the state of innocuous desuetude in which they exist.



DOUGLAS PARK ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

The livery stable proprietor can buy bicycles at the same price quoted to regular dealers. Say he gets 30 per cent off the list value of the machines and gets sixty days in which to pay his bills. The riding season extends from the 1st of May to the end of October in a latitude such as this. The rent of a bicycle for the first hour is 50 cents and for each succeeding hour 25 cents. Now, supposing in a given establishment there are a dozen machines which have been purchased for $75 apiece, there is a total investment of $900. Suppose, further, that each machine is rented for say three hours a day—its earning power is $1 a day, or $184 in the period of the active riding season. But the machine costs $75, therefore there is a clear profit on it at the end of the season of $109. And twelve such machines yield a profit of $1,308.

It is no trouble at all for an active man to keep a dozen machines in service. The daily service of each is in the present instance purposely kept low in order to show that it is difficult to lose money at such a business. As a matter of fact, in the East, where the renting of bicycles is an established business, many people keep a couple of dozen machines in active use throughout the season and their daily average of service will not fall far short of six or seven hours each.

Sunday Patronage the Best.

The people who in cities like Chicago rent bicycles are those who find themselves without their own machines while here on business. In the evening and afternoon, but more particularly Sundays, the trade in rented bicycles most flourishes. Everybody seems to want to ride. Do not imagine that because these bicycles are in general use they are not in good condition, for each machine, after use, is carefully gone over, its bearing parts are closely examined, its wheels trued up, its spokes tightened, its tires inspected, and all its vital parts given a thorough overhauling. There is generally to be found in a livery establishment which rents bicycles an expert repairman. All sizes of people can be accommodated—those who have long legs and those who have short legs, those who are heavy and those who are light, those who want a machine fully equipped, and those who want it stripped for a "scorch." You can get what you want in a renting establishment.

It is in the suburbs of Chicago and in places like Hyde Park, Oak Park, Riverside, Maywood, Austin, Evanston, Edgewater, and Englewood that the livery-stable keepers most complain of the injury which is done their trade by the general use of the bicycle. The demand for horses and vehicles now comes only from the sober-going people, who are afraid to trust themselves to a bicycle, but who are gradually finding out that there is much more pleasure in propelling one's self than in being drawn by an animal. It is two years since young men were numbered as good customers of the livery stables. Thinner and thinner grow their orders. In fact, the up-to-date young fellow has no use for a carriage of any sort unless it be to take some of his feminine acquaintances to an evening party. The girls complained savagely of neglect last season, but this year are practicing the mode of locomotion which so fascinates their cavaliers. There is an extraordinary spread of cycling to be witnessed this year among women. People who last season were in the habit of dropping into the parks evenings noticed many bevies of girls who were cycling, but if these have not been out this spring they should go at once and notice the increase in numbers. Of course, there are thousands who hang back waiting for further approval of the bicycle, but their diffidence will soon wear away.

The language which the livery stable keeper used to characterize the spread of cycling and its injury to his business is scarcely fit to print. He flavors it with many full-rounded oaths, sneers at the prevailing fashion, and is sullen, while his particular trade languishes. He is moody, contemplative, wonders how he can turn a bad situation to his own benefit, and as a last resort is getting quotations from the manufacturers of bicycles upon the plan above outlined.

Bicycles Easy to Care For.

One of these days the livery-stable keeper will have more bicycles than horses in his establishment and the new stock will not be so expensive to maintain, will require neither oats, nor hay, nor straw bedding, nor hostlers to look after it. If accident should occur to a machine the liveryman is in no worse plight than if an axletree of a buggy should break, and when it comes to the rejuvenation of an old machine the expense is not half so much as the rehabilitation of a buggy which has seen hard service. The frame of a machine dipped into enamel and put into a drying oven comes out looking spick and span at the end of one day. Tires are worn out; they can be replaced in an hour. The mechanism of a bicycle is simple and its repair not a matter attended with great expense.

Thus far the livery stable keepers are disinclined to put bicycles in active competition with horses and buggies, but they have grown so used to the sight of the machines that they gladly make room for them in their stables for the accommodation of those who have no other place to put them. There are a dozen down-town livery establishments which every day care for, clean, oil, and overhaul the machines left in their charge by young fellows who ride to and from their places of business. It costs $1 a week or so to the owners of such machines for this harboring of their mounts. At first it took a while to educate the hostler up to the point where he was convinced that a dirty bicycle should not be swabbed down like a dirty buggy. A bicycle will stand a good deal of rough treatment, but squirting water on it through a hose is one of the things which do it irreparable damage, for the water finds its way to the bearings and rusts them. In addition to this if great care is not exercised in wiping off the moisture the nickel parts corrode and soon the machine takes on a shabby appearance. There is only one way to clean a machine. A dry cloth should be used for the frame, the nickel parts should be gone over with a rag soaked with kerosene, but the greatest care should be exercised lest the oil touch the tires, for nothing so quickly destroys rubber as oil. The livery stable keepers are now aware of these facts—that is, those of them who stable machines.

In the East the livery stable business is intimately connected with the renting of bicycles. In the country the same junction of business interests is observable. In Chicago the revolution is silently and effectively being accomplished.

Cycle Board of Trade and L. A. W. to Meet.

New York, May 5.—There will be a conference tomorrow in this city of the Executive committee of the L. A. W. and the Cycle Board of Trade. The L. A. W. will be represented by President Willison, George A. Perkins, First Vice-President; A. C. Morrison, Second Vice-President; and G. D. Gideon, Chairman of the Racing Board, and the conference will deal with matters of mutual interest. Legislation in regard to good roads will be one of the main objects of the interchange of views. Recovery of bicycles will be discussed and the racing problem will receive its share of attention.

NEW YACHT FOR CHICAGO'S FLEET.

Splendid Vessel Being Built at Benton Harbor for M. J. Steffens.

By the middle of July there will be added to the yacht fleet of Chicago an elegant steam yacht, which is being built at the yards of E. W. Heath at Benton Harbor. This craft will be large and roomy and furnished throughout in an elegant manner. All modern improvements will be found on board, and her owner intends her to be as complete a craft as money can produce. She will be called the Laura S., the same name that Mr. Steffens' other steam yacht has borne. This boat is now dismantled and will not be fitted out again. All the best of her new furnishings will go into the new boat, including the fine engine.

In general plans the new Laura S. will present some new features that have considerable merit. She will be a "double-decker," which will almost double the room in her cabins. The hull dimensions are 76 feet waterline, 100 feet over all, 14 feet beam, and deep enough for good standing room under the main deck. This will be surmounted by a cabin extending the entire width of the boat and about seventy feet long. The sides of the cabin will be a continuation of the planking of the hull, and of great strength, being made of two-inch planks. The pilot house will be at the forward end of this cabin, where a wheel will be placed for dirty weather, while in pleasant days the wheelman will occupy the bridge on top of the house. The boat will be provided with two good spars and carry foresail, mainsail, and staysail. Stairways will be placed at either side of the cabin at both ends to gain the upper deck, and the whole surrounded with a rail. Access will be obtained at the open deck at both ends, where doors will lead to the cabin. A cruising speed of fifteen miles an hour, with two or three extra miles when spurting, is in the agreement. It is not likely the craft will be entirely completed inside during the present season.

There is a new yacht on the stocks at Racine which it is intended shall perform some surprising feats in sailing in the regattas this season. It is a sloop of the thirty-five-foot class and is somewhat similar to the Valiant. It has been built to do up that crack yacht this summer, and its owners will go gunning for the Chicago clipper at every opportunity. The name of the boat is the Beatrice and it measures 42 feet over all, 30 feet load water line, 10 feet 4 inches beam, and will draw 6 feet with its board housed. With the centerboard down the craft will be 8 feet 4 inches. The hull is shallow and the depth is all in a keel. The centerboard is housed in this and does not come above the cabin floor. The ballast will be all outside and is a casting containing 4,500 pounds of iron. The sail plan will contain 1,800 square feet of canvas with kites and balloon sails. The beam of the craft is less than the Valiant and it is a smaller boat in tonnage and sail plan. The cabin will be large so that it will make a comfortable cruiser. The designer was Ingram of the Milwaukee Yacht club and its owners are Cambier, Cook, Putnam, and Rice of that club. It will be launched this week and will go into commission about June 1.

The Milwaukee Yacht club is making great preparations for its regatta July 4, which will be open to the yachts of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association. It is thought there will be not less than forty sail craft to enter and race. The big schooner class is to be an especial feature. The association race will be held in the morning and the big schooners will race in the afternoon. The Orion of Hamilton, Wave Crest and Wasp of Buffalo, Priscilla of Cleveland, and the celebrated Idler, flagship of the Columbia fleet, are the expected entries. The prize is to be a silver cup to cost $250 and in it will be $500 in gold. There will be no time allowance and the start will be a one-gun signal.

WORK FOR CALIFORNIA ATHLETES.

Manager North Makes Many Engagements for Their Eastern Tour.

Princeton, N. J. May 5.—[Special.]—The University of California athletic team will arrive in Princeton Tuesday next, coming direct from California. A. W. North, the manager of the team, arrived in Princeton this morning, having come on a few days in advance of the team. On his way here from California Mr. North stopped over at Denver, Chicago, and Ann Arbor, where he succeeded in arranging meets for his team on their return trip. Immediately after the California-Princeton meet Saturday next the men will go to Philadelphia, where they will remain during the California-Pennsylvania meet on May 18 and until the Mott Haven games of May 24 and 25. The following meets have been arranged for the team while on its tour: Princeton, May 11; Pennsylvania, May 18; Mott-Haven games, May 24 and 25; Ann Arbor, June 5 or 8; Chicago Athletic club, June 15; Denver Athletic club, at Chicago, June 15; Denver Athletic club and combined Colorado colleges at Denver on June 22. In addition to these an exhibition meet may be arranged with Syracuse University at Syracuse on May 29, and a joint meet will be held on June 10 with either the University of Wisconsin at Madison or the University of Illinois at Champlain. Several entries will also be made in the Western inter-collegiate games in Chicago June 1.

TRACEY AND CAVANAUGH AT WORK.

Corbett Backing the Former and Hoping That He Will Succeed.

Galveston, Tex., May 5.—The Tracey-Cavanaugh mill, which comes off next Wednesday night, is exciting considerable interest, and the men are training hard for the contest. Dan Creedon, who is training here for his fight with Dunfee before the Coney Island Athletic club, has received a letter from Champion James J. Corbett congratulating him upon his victory over McCarthy in his recent fight. Corbett, in his letter, says: "I wish Tracey much success in his coming fight with Cavanaugh and will be on hand to witness his battle with Joe Wolcott." Tracey is booked to fight Wolcott twenty-five rounds at Coney Island May 30, and it is understood Corbett is in for a good share of Tracey's stake money in his battle with Wolcott, the winner of which will challenge the victor of the Ryan-Smith bout for $5,000 and the championship of the world in the 142-pound class.

Which?

Which are the hands we love the best,
Those that are folded between our own,
Or those that move us to strange unrest
By feathery touch that is quickly flown?
Which, ah, which, do we love the best,
Hands caressing or hands caressed?

Which are the eyes we most adore,
Those reflecting our very thought,
Or those whose glances our hearts implore,
Whose fire will neither be tamed nor taught?
Which, ah, which, are we drawn most toward,
Eyes adoring or eyes adored?

Which is the heart of heart we prize,
Or that which sways with a passionate power,
Or that which yields as a sacrifice,
Gentle and generous, day and hour?
Which, of all, do we hold above,
Hearts most loving, or hearts we love?
—Mary Berri Chapman in the Century.

Delicate Scales.

The scales used in weighing diamonds are so delicately poised that the weight of a single eye lash will turn the balance.

Sawing Wood.

The sawmill showing of Minneapolis gives a grand total of 491,256,793 feet of white pine lumber manufactured during 1892.

GAINS BY A DEFAULT.

MISUNDERSTANDING IN REGARD TO FOOTBALL GAMES.

Braidwood Gets Two Points Through the Inability of the Rangers to Take a Team Out of Town—The Chicago-Thistle Game Not Played Owing to the Lateness of the St. Lawrence—Thistle Reserve Contest—Gaelic Athletic Association Championship Opened.

Clubs.	Won.	Dr'n.	Lost.	Points.
Braidwoods	5	0	0	10
Thistles	5	0	1	10
Chicagos	2	0	3	4
Rangers	1	0	5	2
Rovers	1	0	5	2
SECOND DIVISION.				
Thistles	3	1	0	7
St. Lawrence	3	0	2	6
Melrose Park	1	1	2	3
Illinois Steel	1	0	3	2

FOOTBALL GAMES ARE DELAYED.

None Played in the Chicago Association Championship—Emmetts Win.

No games were played yesterday in the Chicago Football Association championship, though Braidwood gained two points by default of the Rangers, who were unable to get up a team to visit the mining village. The Chicago-Thistle game was not played, as through some misunderstanding the St. Lawrence and Thistle Reserves did not begin their game until it was too late for the senior clubs to play. Both were set for Parkside. The Thistle Reserves overwhelmed the St. Lawrence lads by a score of eight goals to one. With the wind in the first half the visitors made a fair showing, Dillon scoring a clever goal. Loudon and Allison scored for the home team. After change of ends they kept up a constant siege on the St. Lawrence goal, and its custodian had his hands full of work. Six times the ball was forced between the posts, Loudon getting three goals, Carroll one, Coleman one, Butcher one. Time brought the one-sided contest to a conclusion. The teams:

Thistle Reserves.		St. Lawrence.
Judge	goal	Conley.
Aston Hopkins	backs	Green, Powers.
Scowcroft Allison Patterson	half backs	Simms, Graham, Bennett.
Butcher Coleman	right	Warriner, Dillon.
Loudon	center	Gilchrist.
Carroll Montieth	left	Sheppard, Dale.

Referee—R. Allen.

At Melrose Park the Illinois Steel team were defeated by the local eleven by 2 goals to 0. The game was well contested, but the visitors hardly received fair treatment at the hands of the spectators, one of the players being attacked by three outsiders.

Emmets Defeat the Liberators.

The opening game in the Gaelic Athletic Association championship schedule was played yesterday afternoon at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. Two games should have been played, but that between the O'Connells and Parnells fell through, as one of the teams failed to appear. A scratch game was played in its place. It was nearly 4 o'clock when the Emmetts and Liberators lined up and Referee Fitzgerald put the leather in play. The Emmetts attacked without success, the ball being carried to the other end, while Coleman kicked over the bar for a point. Boyle duplicated this trick a few minutes later. John Foley soon added a goal, and the Emmetts then thought it time to take a hand. O'Brien scored a point for them and Guerin, with a long kick, made a goal. Before the interval J. Miles scored a point, making the score even. After changing ends the Emmetts, by the aid of Hall and T. Ryan took a lead of two points. For a time the wind blew so strongly the Liberators could not get the ball up the ground. W. Hall scored a point for the Emmetts, which was responded to by the Liberators, who scored one from a free kick and another from the foot of John Foley. Miles from a free kick scored the sixth point made by his side, and the game ended in favor of the Emmetts by one goal and six points to one goal and four points. A large crowd witnessed the game. The teams:

Liberators.		Emmetts.
J. Foley	Goal	P. Ryan.
J. Sheehan M. Moriarity	Backs	Miles, Carney.
T. Noonan M. Noonan P. Brosman	Half Backs	Cronin, Ready, Flannigan.
D. Sullivan Sheehan	Left Wing	Sisk, P. Ryan.
P. Foley Dugan	Right Wing	J. Ryan, Stanley.
M. Boyle P. Boyle M. Coleman	Centers	D. Ryan, T. Ryan, W. Hall.
P. Kennedy J. Foley D. Moriarity Holihan	Forwards	P. Guerin, Welsh, J. O'Brien, W. Wilde.

The Painlessness of Dying.

All the physical evils of life seem to culminate in death, and yet death, as I have seen it, has not been a painful or terrible process. In many cases a man dies without having incurred nearly as much pain during the whole of his fatal illness as would have arisen from a withlow or an abscess of the jaw. And it is often those deaths which seem most terrible to the onlooker which are least so to the sufferer. When a man is overtaken by an express and shivered into fragments, or when he drops from a fourth floor window and is smashed into a bag of splinters, the unfortunate spectators are convulsed with horror and find a text for pessimistic views about the providence which allows such things to be, and yet it is very doubtful whether the deceased, could his tongue be loosened, would remember anything at all about the matter. We know, as students of medicine, that though pain is usually associated with cancers and with abdominal complaints, still, in the various fevers, in apoplexy, in blood poisonings, in lung diseases, and, in short, in the greater proportion of serious maladies there is little suffering.

I remember how struck I was when first I saw the actual cautery applied in a case of spinal disease. The white-hot iron was pressed firmly into the patient's back, without the use of any anesthetic, and, what with the sight and the nauseating smell of burned flesh, I felt faint and ill. Yet to my astonishment the patient never flinched or moved a muscle of his face; and, on my inquiring afterwards, he assured me that the proceeding was absolutely painless—a remark which was corroborated by the surgeon. "The nerves are so completely and instantaneously destroyed," he explained, "that they have no time to convey a painful impression." But then, if this be so, what becomes of all the martyrs at the stake, and the victims of red Indians, and other poor folk, over whose sufferings and constancy we have wondered? It may be that providence is not only not cruel itself, but will not allow man to be cruel either. Do your worst, and it will step in with a "No, I won't allow this poor child of mine to be hurt"; and then comes the dulling of the nerve and the lethargy which takes the victim out of the reach of the tormentor. David Livingstone, under the claws of the lion, must have looked like an object lesson of the evil side of things, and yet he has left it upon record that his own sensations were pleasurable rather than otherwise. I am well convinced that if the newly-born infant and the man who had just died could compare their experiences the former would have proved to be the sufferer. It is not for nothing that the first thing the newcomer into this planet does is to open its toothless mouth and protest energetically against fate.—A. Conan Doyle.

Knew All About Him.

A pupil in an English boarding school recently wrote the following composition on Sir Walter Raleigh: "Sir Walter Raleigh was a very great man. He went over and discovered America; and when he had discovered America he discovered Virginia. He discovered the potato. And when he had discovered the potato he discovered tobacco. And when he had discovered tobacco he turned to his companions and said: 'My friends, be of good cheer, for we have this day in England lit such a flame as I trust by God's grace shall never be extinguished.'"

Papier Mache Dome.

The dome of the Palais de Justice in Brussels is made of papier mache and weighs sixteen tons.

Waverley BICYCLES.
ARE THE HIGHEST OF ALL HIGH GRADES.
Warranted superior to any machine built in the world, regardless of price.
Guaranty backed by a million dollar company, whose bond is as good as gold. Do not be induced to pay more money, as the Waverley has no superior.
Sold on easy payments.
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INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

WINDSOR STERLING FALCON Bicycles.
We carry the largest and most complete stock in Chicago. Can suit everybody, both in price and quality. 40 STYLES.
Sieg & Walpole Mfg. Co., 395 Wabash-av.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 32 Michigan-av.

THEY ROB THE POOR.

THE REV. JOHN RUSK DENOUNCES NICKEL-IN-THE-SLOT DEVICES.

Thousands of Dollars Squandered in the Machines, Which the Pastor Calls Upon the Mayor to Root Out of Existence—People's Institute to Carry the Gospel into All Parts of Chicago—Arapahoe Indian Preaches in St. Peter's—Anniversary for Wheeler's Church.

"What I Know About Gambling" was the subject of the sermon delivered by the Rev. John Rusk at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church last night. He said:

"I know that gambling for many years has been a protected industry of the City Hall politicians and the police. The public has little idea of the amount of money taken from the pockets of the poor by the slot machines. If they could see the pitiful letters which first called my attention to the evil they would begin to understand. I think it is a small estimate, considering the fact that the large saloons run from five to a dozen of these machines, to say that there were 10,000 of these devices in the City of Chicago three weeks ago. In the larger saloons they net the proprietors hundreds of dollars a day. I have seen men lose several dollars within a few minutes in nickels. It is a very small estimate to average the daily loss in one of these machines at $10. Many make less, but the majority more. This alone would make a loss to the people of $100,000. So great is the demand for these machines that there are a score of different kinds, and whole factories are given over to the industry. They have been eliminated from Milwaukee, and will soon be sent from Chicago. One of our agents, in talking with a manufacturer of these machines, learned that they could be made to net the house anywhere from 40 to 90 per cent rake off, but most keepers preferred the 90 per cent. He guaranteed that even a small saloon would net $20 a day, and gave the address of several restaurants where they are to be found. Here they do not net more than $6 to $10 apiece.

"When I called on Chief Badenoch to ask him to serve twenty-four warrants on the proprietors of these places and have the machines smashed he informed me he did not know the policy of the administration, and as many respectable citizens had gone into the business he did not care to serve the warrants. Later, however, he consented to serve four of the twenty-four. Two of them were fruit peddlers near one of the public schools who ran machines for the benefit of the children. The next day cartloads of machines were seen leaving the city, and the owners asked our officer if it was merely another shakedown. We answered by taking out warrants for places in the vicinity of the City Hall that had not closed up, and it was while smashing these machines that our attorney, Mr. Gault, was so brutally assaulted by one of the nickel in the slot machine men. These machines have probably robbed the people of more money than all the gambling joints put together. Because the money invested is in nickels it may seem to the public a small thing, but to mothers who have boys growing up it is not. If Mayor Swift will only cause the police to enforce the law regardless of campaign contributions or political hangers-on that is all we ask. If the police refuse to do their duty the good citizens of Chicago will take the matter in their own hands, and it is not well to arouse a peaceful public."

GOSPEL FOR ALL PARTS OF CHICAGO.

People's Institute Makes Plans to Extend Its Work for the Masses.

Initiatory steps were taken yesterday for the extension of the work of the People's Institute, which has been so successful on the West Side. Crowded meetings were held on the North, South, and West Sides last night, and these will become a permanent Sunday evening feature. It is proposed already to organize the National People's Institute, with a capital stock of $150,000, and not only extend the work in Chicago, but throughout the United States as well. Temporary homes for the extension work begun last night have been arranged for in the two churches used for these exercises. The People's service seeks to interest the unchurched masses and constrain their attendance at religious service. It is wholly independent of any denominational affiliation. Its features will be large and useful and the subjects under treatment will be eminently practicable. The service on the West Side has been successful, and it is believed the work on the North and South Sides will prove so, too

The Rev. William G. Clarke, D. D., Superintendent and Secretary of the Institute, will have general charge of the proposed extension work, and will be assisted at the various meetings by Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL.D.; the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D.; the Rev. W. R. Harper, Ph. D.; the Rev. B. R. Bulkeley, the Rev. John F. Brushingham, the Rev. J. R. Reitzel, D. D.; the Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D.; the Rev. N. D. Hillis, D. D.; Prof. G. Taylor, D. D.; the Rev. David Beaton, D. D.; and others. In speaking of the already established and the projected extension work, Dr. Clarke said last night:

"If the public supports these services others may be established in halls or theaters. This movement does not look toward the establishment of any new church membership or organization. It is properly a phase of work. The movement looks toward the establishment of a People's Institute on the North and South Sides, which may be the home of the common people, offering them education, entertainment, and religion. The movement is typical of the modern church in its institutional aspects."

As usual the People's Institute on the West Side was crowded last night, the pulpit being occupied by the Rev. J. R. Reitzel, D. D. Music was furnished by the Institute Choral Union and orchestra. Vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. William T. Grower, H. R. Smalley, and Miss Charlotte Cross. The Aeolian Male Quartet also rendered selections. Dr. Reitzel as a prelude to his sermon talked on "Pocketbook and Poverty."

At the meeting in Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, Dr. William G. Clarke presided, and the service was largely attended. Harrison M. Wild presided at the organ; Glazier's Jubilee Singers, the Lexington Male Quartet, and the Williams Bell Ringers rendered musical selections. Dr. Clarke's prelude was on "Some Things Concerning Church Finance."

He said: "The churches in Chicago represent an invested capital of $15,460,000, which is divided among the leading denominations as follows: Four million eight hundred thousand dollars owned by the Catholic Churches, $2,200,000 by the Methodist, $1,600,000 by the Presbyterian, $1,270,000 by the Congregational, $1,200,000 by the Protestant Episcopal, $1,080,000 by the Lutheran, and $1,050,000 by the Baptist Churches. This large realty is wholly exempt from taxation. While it shares all the benefits that accrue to taxpayers, it does not share the expenses of civic administration. This is not equitable, even though church men may desire it and others may tolerate it."

Dr. Carlos Martyn presided at the meeting in Plymouth Church, South Side, at which an exceptionally interesting program of vocal and instrumental music was given. Dr. Martyn's prelude was on "A Forward Movement in Religion." He said in part:

"Our aim is to church the churchless. When John Hancock signed the Declaration of Independence he did it in letters so large that George III. read the signature across the Atlantic, 3,000 miles, without stopping to put on his spectacles. Borrowing John Hancock's pen, we write on one side of our banner the word 'Non-partisan,' on the other side the word 'Unsectarian,' and on both sides the text, 'We seek not yours, but you.' Our movement is inspired by the truth that all men, even the most sunken and forlorn, have a religious nature, are the children of God, the joint heirs with Jesus Christ, and need but to be run after, spoken to, and invited in order to look up, not down, out, not in, and lend a hand with the rest of us. More properly, perhaps, we might term our assemblies preaching stations, whose services are held for the people; in which those who gather are pledged to no creed; and where those who minister do not play the auctioneer, and 'knock down' the pews to the highest bidder."

FIGHTING INDIANS NOW DEACONS.

An Arapahoe Preacher's Strong Missionary Sermon in St. Peter's Church.

Indians who used to tread the war dance and wield the keen-edged scalping knife out in the Arapahoe country not so many years ago, when their hatred of each other knew no appeasing save in death and revenge, are now working side by side in the Christian field as deacons and members of the same church. The Rev. S. Cooledge, himself a full-blooded Arapahoe, made this statement yesterday morning while preaching in St. Peter's Episcopal Church as an argument in favor of religious aid for the red men. Mr. Cooledge said his boyhood memories were all of war and massacre, of hate, revenge, and pillage. But now he finds those who fought each other have laid by savagery and are friends in the good cause and rapidly becoming substantial and reliable citizens. Bishop Whipple educated Mr. Cooledge at Fargo, N. D. Afterward he took his theological course in New York and now is a full-fledged Episcopal priest. His journey to Chicago and to other cities is to raise funds to push the missionary work among his kinsmen. Mr. Cooledge was the son of a chief, who was murdered by a tribe now in Christian fellowship with his tribe, and the nephew of a medicine man. He is a fine-looking Indian, much resembling Rain-in-the-Face. Yesterday, after the sermon, he administered holy communion to the members of the fashionable Lake View parish.

FOURTH BAPTIST'S 5TH ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. Kittredge Wheeler's Flock Observes It with Fitting Exercises.

The fifth anniversary of the Fourth Baptist Church, Monroe street and Ashland avnue, was observed with appropriate exercises yesterday. Although a young church, it is proud of having one of the most substantial, costly, and best located of the many edifices on the West Side, standing on a triangular lot bounded by Ogden avenue, Monroe street, and Ashland avenue. The Rev. Kittredge Wheeler, the pastor, took charge of the church two years ago, coming to Chicago from Hartford, Conn. These two years have been particularly prosperous. Over 250 people have united with the church in that time, nearly 100 of them by baptism. The Sunday evening services have been the feature of the church work, and during the college year the church is attended by the larger number of students from the medical and dental colleges near by. Mr. Wheeler is particularly interested in young men. During the last two weeks much good work has been done at the series of gospel meetings conducted by C. N. Hunt, the lawyer evangelist.

In his anniversary sermon yesterday morning Mr. Wheeler said:

"We are thankful for the past. What of the year before us? What should characterize a Christian church in this great troubled city? What voice, what message, shall be ours? Cant, platitudes, goody-goody generalities, a lifeless church membership, a nominal nonentity, never will be felt in this intense city life. Many churches and many members have been embalmed. Embalmed, placid, look natural, fine work, good keeper, no changes in twenty years. Cold and dead. No life. no heart beat. What shall characterize this church? What shall we emphasize in this great city? The social, musical, liturgical, literary, intelligent, ritual, ethical, or with God's voice shall we speak to the conscience of men and urge them to forsake sin and to follow Jesus, the world's teacher and Savior, into a better life? Let this church be characterized not by fairs, bazaars, commercial schemes, questionable methods, but by this indwelling of the holy spirit."

CONVERSIONS NOT A MATTER OF CASH.

Dr. Crandall Takes Exceptions to Putting Them on a Money Basis.

"The Cost of Conversion in Chicago" was the subject of a sermon delivered yesterday by the Rev. Dr. L. A. Crandall of Memorial Baptist Church, Oakwood boulevard. He said in part:

"It costs on an average $450 to convert a Chicago citizen, and less than one-half that amount to change the heart of a heathen in foreign lands. So says the editor of the Ram's Horn, as reported in the daily press. At the conference where these figures were presented a feeling seemed to obtain that Chicago churches are not realizing sufficient returns on their investments, and suggestions were offered looking toward a reduction in the cost per capita of conversions.

"To some persons there is a fascination in figures, even when applied to moral and spiritual processes. But in the consideration of salvation from an arithmetical point of view there is a constant temptation to put a part for the whole, to ignore differences in conditions, to overlook all results from Christian labor which cannot be expressed by numbers. For example, in the conference to which reference has been made, it was suggested that the churches would do well to adopt the business methods of the Y. M. C. A. But the associations exist for the benefit of a single class—the church for all classes. The association is located in a business or boarding-house district, the church is often in a sparsely settled neighborhood, where its constituency is made up of those who have comfortable and attractive homes.

"The suggestion made at this same conference that churches should be open night and day so that a man could go into them as freely as into a saloon depends for its value upon the conditions surrounding the church. When the environment makes it necessary that the church shall furnish reading-room, soup-kitchen, woodyard, etc., then evidently the doors of the church house should stand open. But not all churches are so situated, and to keep church doors open as a matter of sentiment is folly."

"MOVING" HIS SUBJECT.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham Draws Lessons from May 1.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham preached on "Moving" at the Fulton Street M. E. Church yesterday morning. He said:

"There was a time promised when the people of Israel should no longer dwell in tents and worship God in the movable tabernacle, but should be established as a nation instead of being a nomadic tribe, and worship Jehovah in the temple instead of the tabernacle. We have had our annual hegira and May-day moving. It was a glorious morning last Wednesday when the city was upon wheels, when the streets were filled with great wagons, and sidewalks littered with furniture. 'Rooms to Rent' everywhere. None could ask for a more beautiful morning to reflect the smile of infinite goodness. But, in spite of the balmy air and mellow light and glad songsters in the trees, one could not help a feeling of sadness to think that the pressure of financial distress and nonemployment compelled many poor people to move against their inclinations to cheaper quarters.

"To me there is a pathos in these moving days. The law of association leads us to love certain locations, and we do not like to remove the books of our study from one room to another. There is something sacred in locality. Therefore it was that the Hebrew seer promised Israel a place where there should be an end of moving. There never will come a time in this life when we shall be entirely free from burdens and perplexities. Each locality and set of circumstances have their peculiar disadvantages. We may rise above our surroundings and have palaces in our souls. A costly setting cannot turn common glass into a pure diamond; the virtue must be in the jeweled soul and not in the environment. The man who gets some of the eternal sunshine wrapt up into his soul will radiate heat, and light, and blessing as anthracite coal, which is simply condensed sunbeams and beats back the bitter frosts of winter. The same sunbeam that comes in through the stained windows of the palace comes in through the two-penny glass pane of the humblest cottage."

Forest Glen Church Dedicated.

The Congregational Church at Forest Glen was dedicated yesterday by two services, one in the morning at 10 o'clock and the formal dedicatory service at 3 p. m. The new church is a one-story Gothic structure, surmounted by two towers, and it fronts on Depot street. It is 30x70 feet, and is of frame. It cost $3,500. The morning service included a sermon by Prof. Henry Ives Curtis of the Congregational Theological Seminary. In the afternoon there were addresses by the Rev. W. W. Safford and the Rev. J. C. Armstrong. The prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. A. M. Thome. In the evening the pastor, L. R. Evans, who is a student at Moody Theological Seminary, delivered a sermon.

Church Chimes.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones of All-Souls' Church preached yesterday on the "Hull House Book."

The Pilgrim Temple Baptist Church, Leavitt street and North avenue, will be dedicated next Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas preached at the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, yesterday on "The Naturnl and the Spiritual."

Cholera Among the Pilgrims.

Cholera has already appeared this year on the Red Sea. At Camaran, through which 11,000 pilgrims for Mecca have passed so far, 2,000 pilgrims are quarantined in the lazaretto, and the cases amount to thirty a day, many of them resulting in death. As the bulk of the pilgrims will come during the next few weeks and those returning home are likely to spread the plague, the Sultan has been asked to stop the pilgrimage from the Indies, but he does not wish to interfere on religious grounds.

Burley & Company are the most extensive retailers of Fine Table Cutlery in the city. They call special attention to Carvers made of genuine Damascus Steel. Finest blades in the world.

ATTACK ON MILWAUKEE GAMBLERS.

Ministers Are Combined in a Vigorous Crusade Against the Evil.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—This city is to have a Civic Federation modeled after the Chicago organization, to suppress vice and to secure to the city a better administration of the laws and a cleaner city government. This new move is the result of the recent campaign against the gamblers which has been made by the Ministers' Association. The ministers have collected a mass of evidence to show the laws are not enforced, but they feel in order to secure a proper enforcement of the law and administration of public affairs they need the support of a strong organization.

Twenty-one of the ministers of the city today and tonight delivered sermons on the gambling evil. All of them read the report of the committee of the Ministers' Association which has been investigating the evil. This report is signed by E. L. Eaton, Chairman; J. R. Creighton, C. F. Allert, W. J. Patton, and W. A. Hunsberger. It says a committee of three visited seven gambling houses the evenings of Feb. 26, March 16, April 6, and April 30, between 8 and 10 o'clock. These places were Nos. 410 East Water street, 417 East Water street, 208 West Water street, 383 Broadway, 210 West Water street, 107 Wells street, and a place at Grand avenue and Wells street. These were regarded as the principal gambling houses and were found wide open and full of people. The committee then called in turn on the Mayor and Chief of Police asking for summary action. The response from each was in effect that the places could be raided and closed, but would break out in a fresh place, and it was better to have them as they were, under a form of police control, where they could be watched. Neither official would promise to take any action to suppress the evil. In conclusion the report says:

> So far as we could learn both from the Mayor and the Chief of Police whenever a poor victim was utterly "fleeced" in the gambling dens and then went to the city authorities and complained that he had been thus robbed, or when a starving wife and mother came in behalf of her hungry children to beg for the bread which these dens had robbed from her husband, the authorities would generally order the robbers to pay back a portion of the money. And this is the "protection" which our city government is now affording society; this is running gambling dens openly and under the eye of the police; this, we are assured, is the best that society can do for its own honor and protection. We assured the Mayor and the Chief of Police that we were not invoking the civil law to reform gamblers or to make bad men good, but we were there to demand that the laws of the city and State be enforced; that these laws were not made for the protection of criminals and gamblers, but for the protection of home, of youth, of society. Society is banded together, civil laws and civil government organized at immense cost in order to do what neither the church, the school, nor the home can possibly do—namely: protect the individual who is weak against the criminal rapacity of the strong. Every civilized people on the face of this earth has felt the need of civil government for this very purpose; but so far as we can see the people of this city are bearing an immense burden of taxation for nothing—paying a vast sum for "protection," and the gamblers are getting all the protection.
>
> This robbery has been going on now for years almost without interruption, demoralizing young men, "fleecing" every one who comes within the clutches of the gamblers, breaking up homes, crushing hearts, impoverishing the innocent, producing embezzlement, robbery, suicide, and murder. And those who are sworn to execute the laws against these criminals seem to have no thought for an instant of so doing, but tell us rather they have certain opinions of their own which they have deliberately substituted in the place of the plain letter of the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State, which they are appointed and sworn and paid to maintain. Now, just so long as the good people of this city shall quietly submit, just so long robbers will flourish. It is for the people of this city to say when this shall cease.
>
> We regard that as a cheap excuse for allowing these dens to run: that if broken up they will go into other quarters and carry on their operations more secretly. Let them do it, and break them up again! When driven into secrecy, under the ban of society and under the frown of the law, their power to do harm is reduced to the mimimum. That very penalty is a danger signal to warn young men from ruin, rather than, as now, an allurement and a temptation under the fostering protection of the city. The power of these gambling dens, run as they now are, under the practical indorsement and patronage of the city, to work out the ruin of men—especially young men—is inconceivably great.

There were large audiences at all of the churches and a great deal of sentiment against the gamblers and the police has been aroused. If the authorities refuse to act now the ministers promise further and more startling disclosures.

The police are looking for a firm of alleged commission merchants who operated at No. 227 West Water street under the name of Charles Burr & Co. They secured shipments of produce from farmers throughout the State to sell on consignment. Thousands of circular letters advertising the firm and soliciting trade were sent to farmers throughout the Northwest. Some farmers who sent them produce to sell complained they have received no returns. The detectives have been hovering about their place of business, but none of the firm can be found. The mail of the firm is in a rented box at the postoffice and no one has called for it during two weeks.

There was an enormous mass-meeting at the West Side Turner Hall this afternoon in celebration of May day. Socialistic doctrines were expounded by Paul Grottkau and Jesse Cox of Chicago. The meeting was enthusiastic. Grottkau will deliver addresses to the labor unions here for several days.

The Paris Salon 1895

That marvelous gathering of the greatest modern paintings is conceded to be of surpassing interest this year. It's *the* art event and the French critics are not slow in awarding it the title of the "fin de siecle" collection.

The Tribune Reproduction

In portfolio form, of 96 of the most celebrated of the paintings—copied in the artists' studios and faithfully reproduced in every line and every brush mark—is the most enterprising bit of educational work ever attempted—it's in line with what The Tribune always does—the best.

Part 1—The Paris Salon, 1895,

Is nearly exhausted—it contains 8 reproductions of famous paintings by famous artists—the newest work of the best schools of art effort.

These pictures are detached and can readily be framed. The low price for which the portfolio is sold is the greatest marvel of the undertaking, for each of the eight pictures is easily worth the price of the entire number..

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A little taste in their purchase and arrangement is all that's necessary to constitute rugs the most beautiful of carpetings—certainly they're the most sanitary and convenient.

We hold that the most tastefully selected assortment of rugs in Chicago is the one in our carpet rooms—and our claims are borne out by unsolicited, corroborative testimony from hundreds of delighted visitors.

Orientals—All sizes and shapes for halls, chambers, or offices—rare art gems selected with wonderful skill and sold at wonderfully low figures 5.00 to 500.00

Axminsters— Large assortment of these elegant large Rugs, very heavily reduced from recent ruling prices.
Size 4.6x6.6—$ 9.00. Size 8.3x10.6—$23.50.
Size 6.9x9.9—$20.00. Size 9x12—$25.00.

Dantsu Rugs— Elegant modern Japanese product—a fine assortment of carefully selected colorings.
Size 18x36—35c. 4x7—$2.75.
Size 26x54—$1.00. 6x9—$5.25.
Size 30x60—$1.15. 7.6x10.6—$7.75.
Size 36x72—$1.75. 9x12—$10.50.

Javanese Wiltons—A bargain—these Javanese royal Rugs, size 27x54, going at 1.19

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DINNER —SETS
THREE VERY SPECIAL VALUES THIS WEEK.....

Dinner Sets....
Made by Haviland & Co., Limoges—a shipment just out of bond—a new shape, very latest designs and colorings, handles and knobs have rich clouded gold effect, 113 pieces, 4 patterns—very exceptional values $25.00

Dinner Sets....
Real Imperial Carlsbad China—another importation—100 pieces, with soup tureen—festoon edge plates—new shapes and decorations—the lowest price ever quoted $12.00

Dinner Sets....
Made by Ridgways, England—Fine English Semi-Porcelain—100-piece sets—choice of four soft colorings—handsomely traced with gold—value $15.00—for this sale $8.00

FURNITURE

Largest stock of honestly-made stylish Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery and best Curled Hair Mattresses a specia.ty. Elegant Brass Beds, odd Dressers, and thousands of handsome odd pieces appropriate for Wedding presents. Prices always the lowest consistent with quality. We reupholster old furniture and furnish new coverings.

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Teeth extracted painlessly without gas by our late scientific method; applied to the gums without pain. All work done as reasonable as possible for good work. We keep our work in repair. No students. References, those who have had teeth extracted and work done: W. T. Jones, 1035 W. Adams-st.; Mrs. Miner, 6409 Harvard-av.; Mrs. Snearly, 513 44th-pl.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

New Laces: (First Specimens)—*1st floor—Main Building.*

OUR ANNUAL SALE of "*first trial pieces*" from the noted lace makers of Europe *begins this morning.* The collection consists of 2,500 beautiful specimens representing the very choicest new designs of Laces—*they are perfect in every particular* and come in 1 to 5 yd. lengths—*widths:* from the narrowest up to 18 inches—*colors:* all shades of cream and beige, also in black.

These trial designs precede the regular supply, consequently have never before been offered for sale in this country or in Europe—and will not be for some time.

We offer these first specimens at prices which will represent *about half* what the regular product will probably be sold for later.

All the prevailing styles are included, such as "Broderie," "Perforation," "Mergeaux," "Dansaert," "Applique," "Batiste," "Van Dykes," insertions, etc.—*all very desirable for trimming purposes.*

Prices—*In Main Lace Dept.*—28c, 33c, 38c, 40c yd. and up.
—*In Basement Dept.*—6c, 10c, 12½c, 15c yd. up to 25c.

Hosiery:—*1st floor—North Building.*

We place on sale this morning the first shipment of the new *One-Seam* Cotton Hosiery for ladies.

The construction embodies features entirely new in the hosiery line, *making the most perfect fitting goods manufactured.* We are the sole agents in this country. Thus far we have received them in but *one* quality and in *tan shades only.* They are marked *for this special sale* at the extremely low price of
35c pair, or $2.00 per ⅓ doz. box.

In addition to the above we quote the following special prices:

25 doz. Black Pure Silk Hose for ladies in the Richelieu ribbed, also in the plain, with cardinal, pink, light blue, canary, white and lavender soles, at $1.65 per pair

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, with double soles and high-spliced heels, Burlington Fast Black, very desirable for spring and summer wear, best value ever offered 35c pr., 3 pr. for $1.00

Ladies' extra quality Cotton Hose, made of the best Maco yarn, Burlington Fast Black—marked for this sale at $2.45 per ½ doz. box

Children's Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, just the thing for spring and summer wear, in Burlington Fast Black or new tan shades—also Boys' heavy ribbed Bicycle Hose, in Burlington Fast Black, exceptional bargains, all sizes 25c pair, or $1.38 per ½ doz.

Parasols:—*1st floor of Annex.*

Following are exceptional bargains for this week:
200 White China Silk Parasols—with Dresden handles and white frames—a special line $1.50
150 Changeable Silk Parasols—natural sticks $2.75

Paper Patterns:—*1st floor—Main Building.*

We display all the patterns shown in the Butterick catalogue and publications and have them as soon as the cuts are published. We take pleasure in calling attention to the new, comfortable arrangement of this most popular department.

Ladies' Neckwear:—*1st floor—Main Building.*

The most prominent and attractive feature in the Ladies' Neckwear Department, today and this week, is a "special sale" of Ladies' Collars—Buttonholed Point Venice and Venice Applique at 38c, 48c, 78c, and $1.15.

Ladies' Kid Gloves:—*1st floor Annex.*

We offer at special sale a very desirable lot of high-grade French Kid and Suede Gloves—4 large pearl buttons—**Systeme Jay—patent thumb**—new embroidered backs or plain. Also 8-button Suede Mousquetaire $1.15

In Basement Glove Dept.
Best quality French Chamois and Biarritz. Also French made 8-button Mousquetaire 65c

Fancy Goods:—*2nd Floor of Annex.*

SPECIAL SALE OF SOFA PILLOWS—
Satin and Lantern Crepe Pillows—22x22 in., with 4½-inch double ruffle—and all down filling $1.75
Pillows—same as above, only made of Cretonne $2.00
In this Department is shown—at very low prices—Japanese Drapery Silks, 27 in. wide—especially adapted to any use for which a very soft finish is required—135 shades (*dyed especially for this dept.*) 50c

Art Dept.:—*3rd Floor of Annex.*

SPECIAL SALE OF PICTURES.
Original Water Colors in 4-inch gilt mat and Florentine gilt frame, 14x18. *Special value,* $3.00 each.
Colored Photographs—original subjects—framed in 3-inch gilt mat and gilt frame with bow-knot top, 12x15, $2.00 each.
Photograph, sepia tint, framed in 3-inch lap joint frame, mahogany or oak, 15 subjects from which to select, such as Napoleon, Queen Louise, Christ and the Rich Young Man, etc., 14x17 in., $2.75 each.

Sheets and Pillow Cases:—*2d Floor Annex.*

Extra bargains in ready-for-use Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Sheets—2½ yds. wide x 2¾ yds. long—45c.
Sheets—2¼ yds. wide x 2¾ yds. long—40c.
Sheets—2 yds. wide x 2¾ yds. long—38c.
Sheets—1¾ yds. wide x 2¾ yds. long—35c.
Pillow Cases—54 inches wide x 40½ inches long—12½c.
Pillow Cases—50 inches wide x 40½ inches long—11½c.
Pillow Cases—45 inches wide x 38½ inches long—10c.
Pillow Cases—42 inches wide x 36 inches long—9c.

Upholstery Dept.—*4th floor of Main Building.*

A series of most opportune "*reductions in prices*"—in our great Upholstery Dept.—will make it an especially attractive section of our house this month.

We quote a few of these "reductions"—as follows:
Kelim Rugs for Portieres and Couch Covers—Large sizes—a lot reduced to [illegible] and up.

Iron Beds.
Beds reduced from $4.50 to $3.75
Beds reduced from $5.00 to $4.00
Beds reduced from $8.75 to $6.50
Beds reduced from $10.50 to $7.75
Beds reduced from $11.50 to $9.00 (with curved [illegible])
Beds reduced from $12.50 to $9.75 (with canopy)
Beds reduced from $13.50 to $10.00
Beds reduced from $18.50 to $13.75

We specially recommend the "Advance" Iron Bed—the best made—from [illegible] upwards. We are Sole Agents in Chicago for these beds.

Lace Curtains.
90 pairs Cluny Lace Curtains reduced to $3.25.
55 pairs Yellow Frilled Muslin Curtains reduced to $2.25.
40 pairs Terra Cotta Frilled Muslin Curtains reduced to $2.25.
80 pairs White Muslin Sash Curtains reduced to $1.00.

Cretonnes.
1 lot French Cretonnes reduced from 45c to—20c.
1 lot English Cretonnes reduced from 50c to—30c.
1 lot French Cretonnes reduced from $1.00 to—50c.

We are sole Chicago agents for the Royal Opaque Lace Shades—the [illegible] novelty in Window Shades and at prices surprisingly low—*4th floor—Main*